

Aaina - E - Jammu & Kashmir

آئینہ - جموں و کشمیر

*For JKSSB, JKPSB, JKP, JK Bank, and
Other Competitive Examinations*

Author:- Shokat Hussain

+919797307287 | cshstudyweb@gmail.com

www.cshstudyweb.blogspot.com | www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com

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JAMMU AND KASHMIR – IMPORTANT FACTS



BASIC FACTS

Total area	42,241 km ²
Total population	12,267,013 (2011)
Capital	Srinagar (May-October) Jammu (November-April)
Divisions	2 (Jammu and Kashmir)
Districts	20
Highest elevation (Nun Peak)	7,135 m (23,409 ft)
Lowest elevation (Chenab river)	247 m (810 ft)
Official Languages	Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu, Hindi and English

Spoken Languages	Punjabi, Dardic (Bateri, Khowar, Shina, Pahari), Bhadarwahi, Gojri and Burushaski.
Neighbouring States	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab
Literary rate	83.45 %
Time zone	UTC+05:30 (IST)
Vehicle registration	JK
Website	https://www.jk.gov.in/

DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS

S.No.	District	Tehsils
1	Anantnag	1. Anantnag 2. Anantnag East 3. Srigufwara 4. Kokernag 5. Shangus 6. Shahabad Bala 7. Pahalgam 8. Bijbehara 9. Dooru 10. Larnoo 11. Qazigund 12. Sallar
2	Baramulla	1. Baramulla 2. Uri 3. Sopore 4. Tangmarg 5. Pattan 6. Boniyar 7. Kreeri 8. Wagoora 9. Zaingeer (Bomai) 10. Rohama 11. Watergam Rafiabad 12. Dangi wacha 13. Dangerpora 14. Khoie (Panzipora) 15. Kunzer 16. Kawarhama
3	Bandipora	1. Ajas 2. Aloosa 3. Bandipore 4. Hajin

		5. Tulail 6. Gurez 7. Sonawari
4	Budgam	1. Budgam 2. Beerwah 3. Khag 4. Charari Sharief 5. Chadoora 6. Khansahib 7. Magam 8. BK Pora 9. Narbal
5	Ganderbal	1. Ganderbal 2. Lar 3. Kangan 4. Tullamulla 5. Wakoora 6. Gund
6	Kulgam	1. Kulgam 2. Damhal Hanji Pora 3. Devsar 4. Frisal 5. Pahlloo 6. Yaripora 7. Qaimoh
7	Kupwara	1. Kupwara 2. Handwara 3. Karnah 4. Trehgam 5. Langate 6. Keran 7. Lalpora 8. Zachaldara 9. Dragmulla 10. Kralapora 11. Sogam 12. Machil 13. Ramhal 14. Qaziabad
8	Pulwama	1. Pulwama 2. Tral 3. Pampore 4. Awantipora 5. Kakapore

		6. Aripal 7. Rajpora 8. Shahoora
9	Shopian	1. Shopian 2. Barbugh Imam Sahib 3. Keegam 4. Chitragam 5. Kellar 6. Zainapora 7. Harmain
10	Srinagar	1. Srinagar South 2. Srinagar North 3. Srinagar Central 4. Eidgah 5. Khanyar 6. Panthachowk 7. Channapora
11	Doda	1. Bhaderwah 2. Thathri 3. Doda 4. Gandoh 5. Assar 6. Bhalla 7. Kahra 8. Bharat Bagal 9. Chilli Pingal 10. Bhagwa 11. Chiralla 12. Figsoo 13. Mohalla 14. Gundna 15. Kastigarh 16. Marmat
12	Jammu	1. Akhnoor 2. Arnai 3. Bahu 4. Bhalwal 5. Bishnah 6. Chowki Choura 7. Dansal 8. Jammu 9. Jammu North 10. Jammu South 11. Jammu West

		12. Jourian 13. Kharah Balli 14. Khour 15. Maira Mandrian 16. Mandal 17. Marh 18. Nagrota 19. Pargwal 20. Ranbir Singh Pura 21. Suchetgarh
13	Kathua	1. Kathua 2. Hiranagar 3. Billawar 4. Basohli 5. Bani 6. Lohai Malhar 7. Nagri Parole 8. Dinga Amb 9. Marheen 10. Mahanpur 11. Ramkot
14	Kishtwar	1. Kishtwar 2. Nagseni 3. Drabshalla 4. Chatroo 5. Mughal Maidan 6. Machail 7. Dachan 8. Wadwan 9. Bunjwah 10. Paddar 11. Marwah
15	Poonch	1. Haveli 2. Mandi 3. Mendhar 4. Surankote 5. Mankote 6. Balakote
16	Rajouri	1. Budhal (Koteranka) 2. Kalakote 3. Nowshera 4. Rajouri 5. Sunderbani 6. Thana Mandi

		7. Darhal 8. Taryath 9. Qila Darhal-Laroke 10. Sayote 11. Beri Pattan 12. Khwas 13. Manja Kote
17	Ramban	1. Ramban 2. Banihal 3. Khari 4. Rajgarh 5. Batote 6. Gool 7. Pogal Paristan
18	Reasi	1. Reasi 2. Chassana 3. Thuroo 4. Thakra Kote 5. Arnas 6. Bhomag 7. Katra 8. Pouni 9. Mahore
19	Samba	1. Samba 2. Vijaypur 3. Rajpura 4. Baribrahmna 5. Ghagwal 6. Ramgarh
20	Udhampur	1. Chenani 2. Ramnagar 3. Majalta 4. Udhampur 5. Latti Marothi 6. Mounгри 7. Dudu Basantgarh 8. Panchari

PRIME MINISTERS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

S.No.	Name	Term
1	Mehr Chand Mahajan	October 1947 – March 1948
2	Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah	March 1948 – August 1953
3	Bakshi Ghulan Mohd	August 1953 – October 1963
4	Khwajan Shamsuddin	October 1963 – February 1964

Author:- Shokat Hussain || Contact No.:- +919797307287 || Email:- csbstudyweb@gmail.com

Website:- www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com / www.csbstudyweb.blogspot.com

5	Ghulam Mohd. Sadiq`	February 1964 – March 1965
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CHIEF MINISTERS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

S.No.	Name	Term
1	Ghulam Mohd Sadiq	March 1965 – Dec 1971
2	Syed Mir Qasim	December 1971 – February 1975
3	Sheik Abdullah	February 1975 – March 1977
--	Governor's Rule	March 1977 – July 1977
4	Sheikh Abdullah	July 1977 – September 1982
5	Farooq Abdullah	September 1982 – July 1984
6	Ghulam Mohd. Shah	July 1984 – March 1986
--	Governor Rule	March 1986 – November 1986
7	Farooq Abdullah	November 1986 – January 1990
--	Governor Rule	October 2002 – November 2002
8	Mufti Mohd. Sayed	November 2002 – July 2008
--	Governor Rule	July 2008 – January 2009
9	Omar Adbullah	January 2009 – January 2015
--	Governor Rule	January 2015 – March 2015
10	Mufti Mohd. Sayed	March 2015 – January 2016
--	Governor's Rule	January 2016 - April 2016
11	Mehbooba Mufti	April 2016 – June 2018
--	Governor's Rule	December 2018 – October 2019
--	Lieutenant Governor's rule	October 2019 – till present

GOVERNORS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

S.No.	Name	Term
1	Dr. Karan Singh	March 1965 – May 1967
2	Bhagwan Sahay	May 1967 – July 1973
3	Lakshmi Kant Jha	July 1973 – February 1981
4	Braj Kumar Nehru	February 1981 – April 1984
5	Jagmohan	April 1984 – July 1989
6	K.V. Krishna Rao	July 1989 – January 1990
7	Jagmohan	January 1990 – May 1990
8	Girish Chandra Saxena	May 1990 – March 1993
9	K.V. Krishna Rao	March 1993 – May 1998
10	Girish Chandra Saxena	May 1998 – June 2003
11	S.K. Sinha	June 2003 – June 2008
12	Narinder Nath Vohra	June 2008 – August 2018
13	Satya Pal Malik	August 2018 – October 2019

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

S.No.	Name	Term
1	Shri Girish Chandra Murmu	October 2019 – August 2020

2	Manoj Sinha	August 2020 – till present
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CHIEF JUSTICES OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

S.No.	Name	Term
1	Kanwar Sain	27 April 1928–16 February 1931
2	Birjor Dalal	16 February 1931–24 November 193
3	Abdul Qayoom	24 November 1936–20 July 1940
4	Rachpal Singh	13 August 1940–6 March 1942
5	Ganga Nath	24 June 1942–23 October 1945
6	S.K. Ghose	29 March 1946–29 March 1948
7	Janki Nath Wazir	30 March 1948–2 December 1967
8	Syed Murtaza Fazl Ali	3 December 1967–1 April 1975
9	Raja Jaswant Singh	2 April 1975–23 January 1976
10	M.R.A. Ansari	23 January 1976–8 November 1977
11	Mian Jalal-ud-Din	15 February 1978–22 February 1980
12	Mufti Baha-ud-Din	7 March 1983–23 August 1983
13	Vazhakkulangarayil Khalid	24 August 1983–24 June 1984
14	Adarsh Sein Anand	11 May 1985–23 October 1989
15	S.S. Kang	24 October 1989–14 May 1993
16	S.C. Mathur	10 October 1993–17 March 1994
17	S. Sagir Ahmed	18 March 1994–22 September 1994
18	M. Ramakrishna	10 October 1994–15 June 1997
19	Bhawani Singh	16 June 1997–21 February 2000
20	B.P. Saraf	21 February 2000–22 August 2001
21	H.K. Sema	12 September 2001–8 April 2002
22	B.C. Patel	16 May 2002–4 March 2003
23	S.N. Jha	4 February 2004–11 October 2005
24	B.A. Khan	25 January 2007–31 March 2007
25	K.S. Radhakrishnan	7 January 2008–28 August 2008
26	Manmohan Sarin	4 September 2008–19 October 2008
27	Barin Ghosh	3 January 2009–13 April 2010
28	Dr. Aftab Hussain Saikia	13 April 2010–6 April 2011
29	F. M. Ibrahim Kalifulla	24 February 2011–2 April 2012
30	M. M. Kumar	8 June 2012 – 4 January 2015
31	N. Paul Vasanthakumar	2 February 2015 – 14 March 2017
Acting	Ramalingam Sudhakar	16 March 2018 – 31 March 2018
32	Badar Durrez Ahmed	1 April 2017 – 15 March 2018
Acting	Ramalingam Sudhakar	16 March 2018 – 11 May 2018
Acting	Alok Aradhe	11 May 2018 – 11 August 2018
33	Gita Mittal	11 August 2018 – 8 December 2020
Acting	Rajesh Bindal	9 December 2020 – 3 January 2021
34	Pankaj Mithal	4 January 2021 – Incumbent

J&K VEHICLE REGISTRATION (RTO) CODES

S.No.	District	Vehicle RTO Code
1	Srinagar	JK-01
2	Jammu	JK-02
3	Anantnag	JK-03
4	Budgam	JK-04
5	Baramulla	JK-05
6	Doda	JK-06
7	Kathua	JK-08
8	Kupwara	JK-09
9	Rajouri	JK-11
10	Poonch	JK-12
11	Pulwama	JK-13
12	Udhampur	JK-14
13	Bandipora	JK-15
14	Ganderbal	JK-16
15	Kishtwar	JK-17
16	Kulgam	JK-18
17	Ramban	JK-19
18	Reasi	JK-20
19	Samba	JK-21
20	Shopian	JK-22

IMPORTANT PLACES AND THEIR NICKNAMES

Nickname	Place
Switzerland of Asia	Kashmir
Venice of East	Srinagar
Nucleus of Kashmir	Srinagar
City of Lakes	Srinagar
City of Temples	Jammu City
Jammu Hills	Shiwalik
Chhota (Mini) Kashmir	Bhaderwah
Meadow of Gold	Sonamarg
Meadow of Flowers	Gulmarg
Rice bowl of Kashmir	Pulwama
Home of Ambri (Apple)	Shopian
Apple town	Shopian
Abode of Fairies	Pari Mahal
Village of Shepherds	Pahalgam
Land of Springs	Budgam
Chhota Kashi	Purmandal
Land of Kings	Rajouri

City of Sheets	Samba
Islamabad	Anantnag
Valley of Milk	Doodhpathri
Paradise on Earth	Kashmir
Jewel in the crown	Dal Lake
Lake of Flowers	Dal Lake
Meadow of Jesus	Yousmarg

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (DISTRICT WISE)

Rajouri

- ❖ **Rajouri** area remained the region of great importance in ancient times. In **Mahabharata** there was a kingdom known as **Panchal Desa**. The king of this State was **Panchal Naresh** whose **daughter Dropdi** was married to **Pandvas**. The Historians Identify **Panchalya Desha** as the region in Panchal range of mountains. Rajouri was also a part of this kingdom of Panchal Naresh.
- ❖ Rajouri, then known as **Rajapuri** – ‘the land of Kings’ – finds its mention in the travelogue of **Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang** who visited the town in **632 A.D.** and described it as a part of **Kashmiri dominion**.
- ❖ Still earlier in the **Buddhist period** it formed a part of **Gandhar territory (Afghanistan, Gandhar and Tashkent)** and later was included in the domain called **Darabhisanga** which comprised the hilly stretch from **Poonch to Kashmir**. Those days **Laharkote** in **Poonch district** and **Rajouri** had emerged as two powerful states of the area.
- ❖ According to **F.E.Pargitor**, second branch of **Aryan emigrants** crossed **Himalayas** in the **north** and **west** and settled in **Rajouri and Poonch area**.
- ❖ **Rajouri, Bhimber and Naushera** were included within the territory of **Abhisar**, which was one of the hill states of **Punjab Kingdom**. Early records of **fragmentary nature** show that in **4th century B.C.** there existed in the **north west** of **India** a federal type of political set up in which **Abhisar** with its capital **Rajouri** was also included.
- ❖ At the time of **Alexander’s invasion**, **Rajouri** was at the height of its **glory**.
- ❖ In **Mauryan period**, the town of **Rajouri** was a great **trade centre**.
- ❖ During the **Mughal rule**, the rulers of **Rajouri** have embraced **Islam** though they retained the title of **Raja**.
- ❖ **Albaurni** visited **Rajouri** with **Sultan Masud (Son of Sultan Mehmud)** in **1036 A.D.** In his book “**India**” he wrote name of **Rajouri** as **Raja Vari**.

- ❖ **Srivar**, the writer of '**Raj Tirangini**' written during the **regime** of **Sultan Zain-Ul-Abdin**, also named this area as **Raja Vari**. It appears that **Raja Vari** is the changed shape of **Raj Puri**.
- ❖ **Praja Bhat** another writer of **Raj Tirangini** of **16th century A.D.** wrote this place as **Raj-Vare** in his book.
- ❖ **Mirza Zafarulla Khan** writer of '**Tarikh Rajgan-E-Rajour**' described in his book that this place was originally known as **Raj-Avar** and then changed from **Rajour** to **Rajouri**. But the old people in the villages still call the place as **Rajour**.
- ❖ With the passage of time the name changed from **Raja's Raj Avar** to **Raja Puri**, **Rajpuri** to **Raj Vari**, **Raj Vari** to **Raj Vara**, **Raj Vara** to **Raj Avar**, **Raj Avar** to **Rajour** and then **Rajour** to **Rajouri**.
- ❖ As per **Rajtirangini** of **Kalhan**, **Rajouri** emerged as principality in about **1003 A.D.** The first ruler of this kingdom was **Raja Prithvi Paul**. From **1033 A.D. to 1194 A.D.** these **Pauls** ruled this state. They were **Raja Prithvipaul**, **Raja JankiPaul** (**1035 A.D.**), **Raja Sangram Paul** (**1063 A.D.**), **Raja Som Paul** (**1101 A.D.**), **Bahu Paul** (**1113 A.D.**) and **AmnaPaul** (**1194 A.D.**).
- ❖ **Raja Prithvi Paul** defeated **Pir Panchal Pass** at the time of invasion of **Sultan Mehmud** in **1021 A.D.**
- ❖ **Raja Sang ram Paul** defended his Principality **Rajouri** when **Raja Harash of Kashmir** assaulted his country in **1089 A.D.** **Sangram Paul** fought so bravely that **Raja Harash** was compelled to return from **Prithvi Paul fort** without capturing **Rajouri**.
- ❖ As per '**Tarikh-Rajgan-e-Rajour**' **Noor-Ud-Din** who migrated from **Punjab** to **Rajouri** revolted against **Raja Amna Paul**. **Raja Amna Paul** was killed in the revolt and **Noor-Ud-Din** became the **Raja of Rajouri**. In this way **Raja Noor-Ud-Din** aid the foundation **Jaral Muslim rule** in **Rajouri** in **1194 A.D. to 21st October 1846 A.D.**
- ❖ **Rajouri Principality** remained governed by **Jaral Rajas**. The renowned **Rajas** of this dynasty were **Raja Noor-Ud-Din** (**1194 A.D.**), **Raja Anwar Khan** (**1252 A.D.**), **Raja SardarKhan** (**1289 A.D.**), **Raja Shah-Ud-Din** (**1412 A.D.**), **Raja Mast Wali Khan** (**1565 A.D.**), **Raja Taj-Ud-Din** (**1604 A.D.**), **Raja Anayat Ullah Khan** (**1648 A.D.**), **Raja AzmatUllah Khan** (**1683 A.D.**), **Raja Izzat Ullah Khan** (**1762 A.D.**), **Raja Karam Ullah Khan** (**1676 A.D.**), **Raja AggarUllah Khan** (**1808 A.D.**) and **Raja Raheem Ullah Khan** (**1819 A.D.**).
- ❖ **Raja Raheem Ullah Khan** was the **last Muslim Ruler** of **Rajouri** who governed this principality upto **21st October, 1846**.
- ❖ **Jaral Muslim Rajas** rebuilt **Rajouri city** during their rule. Number of **Fort, Sarai, Mosque and Baradarries** were constructed with the help of **Mughals**, on **Mughal road**.
- ❖ The area of **Rajouri** principality comprised proper **Rajouri, Thanna, Bagla Azim Garh, Darhal, Behrote, Chingus, Nagrota and Phalyana** etc.
- ❖ The total revenue of **Rajouri** was **Rs.3.00 lacs** in **1846**.

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- ❖ **Raja Aggar Ullah Khan (1808-1819)** fought bravely, first against **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** in 1815 and then **Raja Gulab Singh** in 1819. These Muslim Rajas were very liberal and accommodating.
- ❖ **Raja Azmat Ullah** was having **Hindu Minister** of **Mehta family** of **Rajouri**. **Hindu Rajputs** were given preference at the time of employment in armed forces.
- ❖ The successive Rulers were also responsible for the proper up keep of **Mughal route** from **Gujarat to Kashmir**, dotted by a dozen stations in between.
- ❖ The town also called **Rampur** as per the **revenue document**, gained popularity during the **Mughal period** as the **Mughal Ruler**, during their movement from **Delhi to Kashmir** and back, used to stay at the station for some time.
- ❖ In 1846 **Amritsar pact** was signed between **British Government** and **Raja Gulab Singh** of **Jammu**. In the light of this pact, **Jammu and Kashmir State** was handed over to **Raja Gulab Singh** and he was designated as **Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir**.
- ❖ After taking the charge of **Rajouri** from **Raja Faqir Ullah** in 1846, **Maharaja Gulab Singh** changed the name of **Rajouri** to **Rampur**. He appointed **Mian Hathu** as **Governor of Rajouri**.
- ❖ **Mian Hathu** remained in **Rajouri upto 1846 A.D.** He constructed a beautiful **temple** in between **Thanna Nallah** near **Rajouri city**. He also built **Rajouri Fort** at **Dhannidhar village**.
- ❖ After **Mian Hathu**, **Rajouri** was converted into a **Tehsil** and affiliated with **Bhimber District**.
- ❖ In 1904 A.D., this Tehsil was bifurcated from **Bhimber** and affiliated with **Reasi District**.
- ❖ After **Independence**, **Rajouri** became part of the newly constituted **Poonch-Rajouri District**.
- ❖ On 1st **January 1968**, **Rajouri** emerged as a new **District** on the map of the State.
- ❖ The district has a renowned **University** → **Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University (BGSBU)**.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of **Rajouri** are:-
 - ✓ **Shahdhara Sharief** (Shrine of **Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah**).
 - ✓ **Dhanidhar Fort**.
 - ✓ **Chingus Sarai/Fort**.
 - ✓ **Dudha Dhari Temple** (Also known as **Dhudha Dhari Barfani Ashram** → Tallest temple).
 - ✓ **Vir Badreshawar temple**.
 - ✓ **Dehra Ki Gali**.
 - ✓ **Law Bawli**.
- ❖ **April 13** is celebrated as **Rajouri day**.
- ❖ Block → 19.
- ❖ Villages → 386.

- ❖ Municipality → 5.
- ❖ Area → 2630 sq km.
- ❖ Tehsils → 13

Poonch

- ❖ **Poonch** has witnessed many historical era.
- ❖ Around **326 BC** when **Alexander the Great** invaded the **lower Jhelum belt** to fight with **Porus**, this region was known as **Dravabhisar**.
- ❖ In **6th Century AD**, the famous **Chinese traveler Huien Tsang** passed through this area. According to his observation, this region was known as **Part of Kashmir**.
- ❖ Around **850 AD** **Poonch** became a sovereign state ruled by **Raja Nar**, who was basically a horse trader.
- ❖ According to **Rajtrangani Raja Trilochan Pal** of **Poonch** gave a tough fight to **Mahmood Ghazanavi** who invaded this area in **1020 A.D.**
- ❖ In **1596**, **Mughal King Jahangir** made **Siraj-Ud-Din** ruler of **Poonch**. **Siraj-Ud-Din** and his descendent **Raja Shahbaz Khan**, **Raja Abdul Razak**, **Raja Rustam Khan** and **Raja Khan Bahadur Khan** ruled this area **upto 1792 AD**.
- ❖ In **1819** this area was captured by **Maharaja Ranjeet Singh** and it remained under the occupation of **Khalsa Darbar of Lahore** till **1850**.
- ❖ In **1850**, **Raja Moti Singh** who was son of **Raja Dhayan Singh**, the **Prime Minister of Khalsa Darbar** set up its separate Principality Known as **Poonch state**.
- ❖ This **dogra dynasty** ruled **Poonch state** from **1850 to 1947** when the **Traumatic** events of partition of the country affected this area.
- ❖ Half of the Tehsil of **Haveli** (85 villages out of 173), some part of tehsil **Mendhar** (14 villages out of 99) and whole of **Bagh Tehsil** (113 villages) And **Tehsil Sadhnuti** (101 villages) of **Poonch state** were grabbed by the Raiders from **Pakistan**.
- ❖ The era from **1850 to 1947** is considered as the **Golden Period of the History of Poonch**.
- ❖ The Principality of **Poonch** got status of a **state** from **British Raj** in **1901 AD** during the reign of **Raja Baldev Singh**.
- ❖ In **1940**, on the death of **Raja Jagat Dev Singh**, **Sardar Abdul Qayoom Khan** become administration of **Poonch** under the order of **Kashmir Government**.
- ❖ The rule of **Raja Moti Singh**, **Baldev Singh**, **Sukhdev Singh**, **Jagatdev Singh** and **Raja Shiv Rattan Dev Singh** witnessed all round **Development** of **Poonch State**.
- ❖ The historic **Poonch fort** was renovated and redesigned.
- ❖ **Town Hall** and **Court** building were constructed on the line of **Mubarak Mandi of Jammu**, **Fountain garden Poonch** was established on the Pattern of **Shalimar Garden of Kashmir**, **Baghi Khanna**, **Bagh Deodi** The gateway of city and number of other buildings were also Constructed.

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- ❖ Palaces of rulers called **Baldev Mahal, Moti Mahal and Sheesh Mahal** Reflected the aesthetic of the rulers. A number of **Temples, Mosques And Gurdwaras** also emerged during these years.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Poonch are:-
 - ✓ **Noori Chamb.**
 - ✓ **Girgan Dhok.**
 - ✓ **Sat Sar or Seven Lakes** (Nandan Sar, Gum Sai/Hidden Lake, **Kaldachni/dark water Lake, Sukh Sar/Dried lake, Neel Sar/Blue Lake, Katori Sar/Bowl lake, Karanan or Sarita Sar/Blocked lake.**
 - ✓ **Chakkan Da Bagh** (LOC Trade Centre).
 - ✓ **Mughal road and Peer ki Gali.**
 - ✓ **Than Pir.**
 - ✓ **Loran.**
 - ✓ **Mandi.**
 - ✓ **Nandi Shool.**
 - ✓ **Gurudwara Nangali Sahib.**
 - ✓ **Budda Amarnath temple.**
 - ✓ **Sain Mira Bakhsh Shrine.**
- ❖ Block → **11.**
- ❖ Villages → **178.**
- ❖ Municipality → **2.**
- ❖ Area → **1674 sq km.**
- ❖ Tehsils → **6**

Reasi

- ❖ **Reasi** is one of the **Eight, newly created Districts** in the UT of **Jammu and Kashmir**, which came in to existence from **1st of April 2007** .
- ❖ It is predominantly a **hill District**, which enjoys variable climatic conditions, ranging from **sub-tropical to the semi temperate.**
- ❖ Geographical status of the District we can divide the District into ‘**Hilly**’ and ‘**Low Lying Hilly**’ Region.
- ❖ The primary occupation of the People is **Agriculture & allied activities** & it is economically an **under developed District.**
- ❖ **Maize, Wheat** are the main crops grown in the District, but now farmers have started to diversity in **Horticulture & vegetable crops.**
- ❖ The District is surrounding by **District Udhampur** on the **eastern**, District **Ramban** on **northern eastern** fringes, District **Rajouri** on its **western & north western ends**, District **Jammu** on its **southern ends** a part of the District also touches District **Shopian** on **Northern** fringes.
- ❖ **Chenab**, one of the major rivers of the country, flows through the District & it is also a geographical **boundary** between **Tehsil Reasi & Tehsil Mahore.**

- ❖ Some of the **small rivers/rivulets** also flow in the District, which finally merge into Chinab are:-
 - ✓ **Ans**
 - ✓ **Rudd**
 - ✓ **Plassu**
 - ✓ **Ban Ganga**
 - ✓ **Pai**
 - ✓ **Anji (Anji Khad Bridge → 1st Cable stayed railway bridge).**
- ❖ The District has a huge potential of micro & mini hydel electricity generation & it has one of the largest hydel projects in the country- **Salal Hydro Electric Project** on the **Chenab River**, with a total generation capacity of **690 MW**.
- ❖ The District has a renowned University “**Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University** at **Kakrial (Panthal)**”.
- ❖ The District is also rich in its flora & has a tremendous potential of Horticulture fruits i.e. **Citrus, Quince, Apple, mango, Guava, Apricot etc.** Produced in different climatic conditions in the District.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Reasi are:-
 - ✓ **Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine.**
 - ✓ **Shri Shiv Khori Shrine.**
 - ✓ **Shri Bawa Aghar Jitto Ji.**
 - ✓ **Shri Siarh Baba Ji.**
 - ✓ **Shri Baba Dhansar Ji.**
 - ✓ **Sh. Dera Baba Bhandu Bahadur Ji.**
 - ✓ **Ziarat Baji Ismail Sahib Near Bharakh**
 - ✓ **Bhimgarh fort/Reasi fort.**
- ❖ **Vande Bharat Express** → Train service from Katra to Delhi.
- ❖ Area → **1719 sq km.**
- ❖ Villages → **259.**
- ❖ Tehsils → **9**

Jammu

- ❖ The **winter capital** of **Jammu & Kashmir** is bluffed on the **Shivalik Range**, overlooking the **northern plains**.
- ❖ The city was originally founded by **Raja Jamboo Lochan** who lived in **14th century BC**. According to legend, during one of his hunting campaigns, **Raja Jamboo Lochan** reached the **Tawi River** where he saw a **goat** and a **lion** drinking water at the same place. Having satisfied their thirst, the animals went their own ways. The Raja was amazed, abandoned the idea of hunting and returned to his companions. His ministers explained that this meant that the soil of the place was so virtuous that no living creature bore enmity against another. He was so struck by this unusual sight that he decided to

build a capital city on this land, ‘**Jambupura**’, on the right bank of the **River Tawi**, overlooking his brother king **Bahu**’s fort. This city became known as **Jambu-Nagar**, which later changed into **Jammu**.

- ❖ Jammu has historically been the **capital of Jammu Province and the winter capital of the erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir** princely state (1846–1952).
- ❖ The **city name** figures in the ancient book **Mahabharata**.
- ❖ **Excavation** near **Akhnoor**, 32 kilometres from Jammu city, provides evidence that Jammu was once part of the **Harappan civilization**.
- ❖ Remains from the **Maurya, Kushan and Gupta periods** have also been found in Jammu.
- ❖ Little is known of Jammu’s subsequent history until, in **1730 AD**, it came under the rule of the **Dogra king, Raja Dhruv Deva**.
- ❖ The **Dogra rulers** moved their **capital** to the present site and Jammu became an important centre of art and culture, especially the **Pahari school of paintings**
- ❖ Today, as if in testimony to **Raja Jambu Lochan**’s vision innumerable temples and shrines, with glittering ‘**shikhars**’ soaring into the sky, dot the city’s skyline, creating the ambience of a holy and peaceful city.
- ❖ The city of **Jammu** has come to be known as the ‘**City Of Temples**’.
- ❖ **Temple of Maha Kali** (better known as **Bahu or Bawey Wali Mata**), located in the **Bahu fort**, and considered second only to **Mata Vaishno Devi** in terms of mystical power was built shortly after the coronation of **Maharaja Gulab singh**, in **1822**. The existing fort, as well as the **Manasabdar**’s palace inside it, was constructed in **1820**
- ❖ Jammu is situated on a hillock, on the bank of **river Tawi** and is bound by **Udhampur** district in the **north and northeast** , **Kathua** district in the **east and southeast**, **Pakistan (Sialkote)** in **west** and **Rajauri** district and **POK (Bhimber)** in the **northwest**.
- ❖ Its skyline was once dotted with glittering spires of temples. These spikes are no longer visible as most of these are hidden behind multi storied buildings.
- ❖ The city has numerous **shrines** for **Muslims, Sikhs & Christians** also.
- ❖ Jammu also serves as **base camp** for the holy **shrine of Vaishno Devi**. Jammu is also the **Railhead** of the state.
- ❖ Jammu is located **74 degree 24’ and 75 degree 18’, East longitude** and **32 degree 50’ and 33 degree 30’ North latitude**.
- ❖ It is approximately **600 Kms** away from National Capital, **New Delhi** and is linked with a National Highway.

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- ❖ The temperature varies from cold in **winter** with minimum temperature touching even **0.9 degree Centigrade** to heat wave in **summers** when the temperature shoots upto **46 degree centigrade**.
- ❖ Jammu District is spread over an area of **3097 Sq kms** and has a population of about **15.88 lakhs** as per the estimates of **2001**.
- ❖ It is **largest populated District** of the state and second largest in terms of population density and falls under the category 'B'.
- ❖ The **literacy** percentage of the District is **77%** in as per **2001** census which was highest in the state.
- ❖ This District is having a **National Airport** situated at **Satwari**.
- ❖ This District serves as the **Winter Capital of J & K** state from **November to April** when all the offices move from Srinagar to Jammu.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Jammu district are:-
 - ✓ **Bahu Fort.**
 - ✓ **Mubarak Mandi Palace.**
 - ✓ **Amar Mahal.**
 - ✓ **Raghunath temple.**
 - ✓ **Mansar Lake.**
 - ✓ **Surinsar Lake.**
 - ✓ **Peer Baba Dargah.**
 - ✓ **Akhnoor Fort.**
 - ✓ **Dogra Art Museum.**
 - ✓ **Bag-e-Bahu.**
 - ✓ **Nandni Wildlife Sanctuary.**
 - ✓ **Purmandal temple.**
 - ✓ **Peer Kho Cave**
 - ✓ **Ranbireshwar temple.**
- ❖ Blocks → 20.
- ❖ Tehsils → 21
- ❖ Municipality → 2.

Samba

- ❖ It is said that **Samba** was principally established somewhere in **1400 A.D.**
- ❖ As per **folklore**, **Malh Dev**, the younger son of **Rai Saidu of Lakhanpur** was the **founder of Samba**, who married into the family of **Ghotar a local tribesman**. After his marriage he stayed at Samba and made himself the master of the tract with Samba as its capital.

- ❖ Samba ultimately came under the supremacy of **Jammu**, during the period of **Hari Dev** in **1816 A.D.**
- ❖ In **1822**, **Suchet Singh** younger brother of **Raja Gulab Singh** was made the **Raja of Bandralta and Samba.**
- ❖ Historically, Samba has been known for its **22 Mandies** which were established by **Raja Suchet Singh** to whom the District also owes the famous **Samba fort.**
- ❖ In **1846 A.D** it was **annexed to J&K** by **Maharaja Gulab Singh** making it an integral part of the state.
- ❖ As a District, Samba came into existence vide **Government order No. 1345 GAD of 2006 dated 27.10.2006** with only **one** Tehsil and **382** villages.
- ❖ As per the latest **SRO No. 444 dated 21.10.2014** the district comprises of **381** villages. These villages have been organized into **6** Tehsils, **55** Patwar Halquas and **101** Panchayats. Besides this, four urban towns viz. **Samba, Vijaypur, Ramgarh and Bari Brahmana** are also part of this District.
- ❖ Famous as land of **Rajput warriors**, the district has produced many gallant soldiers including the recipient of the **first gallantry award of Independent India Brigadier Rajinder Singh, MVC.**
- ❖ Samba is also famous for **traditional Calico Printing**, where local dyes and wooden blocks are used for block printing of weaved cotton fabrics (**bed sheets**). It is for this reason that it is also known as '**City of Sheets**'.
- ❖ Samba town is situated on the foothills of **Shivalik Hills** alongside the National Highway at 384 meters (1259 feet) above sea level, on the bank of river **Basantar** at a distance of forty Kilometers from Jammu city.
- ❖ District Samba is bound by District **Udhampur** in the **North**, District **Kathua** in the **east**, Tehsil **Jammu and Bishnah** of District Jammu in the **west**, while on the **southern side**, it has a 55.5 KM long **International Border with Pakistan.**
- ❖ Two important rivers of the District are **Basanter** and **Devak or Devika.**
- ❖ **Basanter**, on the banks of which Samba town is located is a **tributary of River Ravi** and is famous for the **Battle of Basanater**, fought between **India & Pakistan** in **1971.**
- ❖ **Devak**, a **tributary of Ujh River** (Ravi river basin) has the **Vijaypur** town and the famous pilgrimage sites **Utterbehni** and **Purmandal** situated on its banks. It is also called "**Gupta Ganga**" for its unique feature of flowing under the river bed except in monsoons when it is in its full flow.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Samba District are:-
 - ✓ **Shri Narsingh Dev Ji Temple.**

- ✓ Baba Sidh Gorla Shrine.
- ✓ Utterbehani
- ✓ Baba Chamlyal.
- ✓ Chichi Mata.

Kathua

- ❖ Though there is no detailed and fully documented history of Kathua district. It is believed that **One Jodh Singh** a famous **Rajput of Andotra** clan migrated from **HASTINAPUR** to **KATHUA** nearly **2000** years ago and settled here. The three **Hamlets of Taraf Tajwal, Taraf Manjali and Taraf Bhajwal** were established by his three sons Viz. **Teju, Kindal and Bhaju**. Their descendent are now called as **Tajwalia, Bhajwalia and Khanwalia Rajputs** of Andotra sub-caste. The conglomeration of these three hamlets was loosely called “**KATHAI**” in earlier times which with the passage of time came to be called as **KATHUA**.
- ❖ **GREEK** historians, who provide an insight into the ancient history of **JAMMU HILLS** prominently record the existence of two powerful empires of **Abhisara** (Present day **POONCH**) and **KATHAIOI** at the time of invasion of India by **ALEXANDER**.
- ❖ **Strabo** describes **KATHAIOI** as a mighty republic of that era located in the foot hills along river **RAVI**. The topography of **KATHAIOI** corresponds with the present day **KATHUA**.
- ❖ **Starbo** describes the people of the republic as epitome of bravery and courage and records that they gave a tough fight to invading **Army of ALEXANDER**.
- ❖ Prior to **1921**, Kathua District was known as the **Jasrota District**.
- ❖ Between **1921-1931**, headquarters of the district was shifted to Kathua without any alteration of the area of governance.
- ❖ There are many places which commemorate a visit to **Kathua by Pandavas**.
- ❖ **Basohli**, a town in the Kathua District is known for its paintings → **Basohli Paintings** → Their 1st mention is in the annual report of the **Archeological Survey of India** published in **2021**.
- ❖ **DOGRI & PAHARI** are the main languages spoken. Hindi, English and Urdu are the main medium of education. Official language is **Urdu**.
- ❖ The District is surrounded by **Punjab** in the **South-East**, **Himachal Pradesh** in **North-East**, **Doda and Udhampur** in **North and North-West**, **Jammu** in the **West** and **Pakistan** in the **South-West**.
- ❖ Area → **2651 sq kms**.
- ❖ Assembly Constituencies → **5**.

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- ❖ Tehsils → 11 → Kathua, Bani, Basohli, Billawar, Hiranagar, Nagri, Marheen, Dinga Amb, Lohai-Malhar, Mahanpur, Ramkote.
- ❖ Blocks → 19.
- ❖ Villages → 512.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Kathua District are:-
 - ✓ Sukrala Mata.
 - ✓ Sarthak.
 - ✓ Airwan Temple.
 - ✓ Mata Bala Sundri Temple Nagri.
 - ✓ Chanchalo Mata Temple.
 - ✓ Atal Setu.
 - ✓ Dhaggar.
 - ✓ Jourian Wali Mata.
 - ✓ Bani.
 - ✓ Chattergala.

Udhampur

- ❖ **Udhampur** is a city and a municipal council in Udhampur District in the Indian Union Territory of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- ❖ Situated among **lush green forests of Eucalyptus**, it is the **third-largest city** of the Jammu region and the **fifth-largest city** in the UT of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- ❖ Named after **Raja Udham Singh**, it serves as the district capital and the **Northern Command headquarters of the Indian Army**.
- ❖ A **Forward Base Support Unit (FBSU)** of the **Indian Air Force** is also stationed here.
- ❖ Udhampur is used by the **Armed Forces** as a **transit point** between **Jammu** and **Srinagar** when travelling by road (**National Highway NH 44**).
- ❖ The **second largest city** within the **Jammu division** of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.
- ❖ Udhampur is a **lush green area** replete with **eucalyptus forests**.
- ❖ This city is the district capital of the Udhampur district and is a strategically important city for **India** as it sits close to the **Pakistan border** and thus, the **Northern command headquarters** for the **Indian military** is based out of there. To support the troops, the **Forward Base Support Unit**, which is an arm of the **Indian Air force**, is also situated here which operates out of the **Udhampur Air Force Station**.
- ❖ Udhampur, much like the surrounding areas of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir has a rich history going back thousands of years.

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- ❖ This area has been mentioned in ancient texts of India as Kashmir always played an important role in the cultural context of India.
- ❖ It is said that **Sage Kashyap** had drained a lake in this area and created **Kashmir** of which **Jammu** became a separate part much later.
- ❖ **Indian kings** ruled this area until the arrival of the **Sultanates** from the west around **13 to 14th century B.C.** From then on, **Kashmir** remained a part of many cities and princely states including the ones ruled by the **Mughals, Afghans** while ultimately becoming a part of the princely state of Kashmir which acceded to India.
- ❖ After the **partition of India** and the **formation of Pakistan**, this region has been hotly contested which resulted in Udhampur and many other cities becoming important military bases for defending the country.
- ❖ The Udhampur district is located in the **Shivalik range of Himalayas** and the terrain is mostly mountainous.
- ❖ The upper reaches of district experience snowfall in the winter season.
- ❖ Udhampur is popularly known as '**land of Devika**' and '**land of Bowlis**, Headquarter of District, is named after **Raja Udham Singh**, the eldest son of **Maharaja Gulab Singh**, the founder of **Dogra rule** in Jammu and Kashmir.
- ❖ The town is said to have been built in place of dense forest where Udham Singh occasionally went on hunting trips till he developed great love for the spot and choose it as site for township.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Udhampur district are:-
 - ✓ **Shankri Devta** (village meer or Bloch Panchari).
 - ✓ **Moungri Cave** (also known as **Sonara** → land of hundred water springs).
 - ✓ **Sudh Mahadev and Mantalai**.
 - ✓ **Ramnagar Fort** (left side of Kud River → Built by **Raja Suchet Singh**).
 - ✓ **Krimachi**.
 - ✓ **Devika**.
 - ✓ **Chountra Devi**.
 - ✓ **Babore Temples**.
 - ✓ **Pingla Devi**.
 - ✓ **Sheesh Mahal**.
 - ✓ **Patnitop**.
 - ✓ **Nathnatop**.
 - ✓ **Devika river** (also known as sister of Ganga river).
- ❖ Area → 2380 sq km.
- ❖ Block → 17.

- ❖ Villages → 357.
- ❖ Municipality → 3.
- ❖ Tehsils → 8.

Ramban

- ❖ Located at the **top of Pir Panjal range**, it is one of the three districts of **Chenab valley (Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban)**.
- ❖ District was **carved-out** of the **erstwhile District Doda** keeping in view the backwardness, remoteness and aspiration of people of the area.
- ❖ District Ramban started functioning as independent unit on **April 01, 2007**.
- ❖ **Terrain** of district Ramban is **tough** and **hilly**.
- ❖ District Ramban shares its boundary with **Reasi, Udhampur, Doda, Anantnag and Kulgam**.
- ❖ It lies on the banks of the **Chenab river**, on the **National Highway-1A (now NH44)** at about 150 km from Jammu and about 150 km from Srinagar, making it almost the central point on the Jammu-Srinagar National Highway.
- ❖ Before the formation of the J&K State in **1846**, there was a small village consisting of **15 houses** on the right bank of **Chenab river** known as **Nashband (later 'Ramban')**.
- ❖ When **Raja Gulab Singh** of Jammu became the Maharaja of J&K State, he adopted **Jammu-Udhampur-Banihal route** to reach **Srinagar** for the movement of **royal carvans**.
- ❖ In this process, Ramban got the status of **halting station** for the **royal Carvans**.
- ❖ The Dogras constructed a **pacca building** near present Ramban and a **wooden bridge** for the crossing of **Chenab River**.
- ❖ **Sukhdev Singh Chadak** writes in his book '**Maharaja Ranbir Singh**' that Maharaja passed order for a **cart road** from **Jammu to Srinagar via Banihal** and a **suspension bridge over Chenab River at Ramban**. This road became national highway and now it is being converted into four lanes. With the development of this road, the halting station Ramban also developed a lot and now it has got the status of District Headquarters.
- ❖ The climate of the District varies according to altitude. The temperature rises as high as **42 °C** in the **low-lying areas** like Ramban town located in between steep Mountains on the banks of river Chenab and drops to sub **zero** in the **high altitude areas** like **Sangaldan, Gool, Dhagantop, Asthanmarg, Lalagundi, Budhan**. The working season in most of the district is about eight months because of typical weather conditions in the district.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Ramban district are:-

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- ✓ **Dagantop.**
- ✓ **Tattapani/Sulphur spring** (also in Rajouri district → More famous).
- ✓ **Sanasar** (two small villages → Sana & Sar).
- ✓ **Patnitop.**
- ✓ **Syama Prasad Mukherjee Tunnel/Chenani-Nashri Tunnel** → Udhampur-Ramban (longest highway tunnel → 9.28 Km).
- ❖ Area → 1329 sq Km.
- ❖ Villages → 127.
- ❖ Tehsils → 8.
- ❖ Municipality → 3.

Doda

- ❖ According to the records of rights (**Misli Haqaqit**) maintained by the State Revenue Department, the district Doda, like other districts has derived its name from its district headquarters situated at **Doda**.
- ❖ The records reveal that one of the **ancient Rajas of Kishtwar** whose dominion extended beyond Doda persuaded one **utensil maker** namely **Deeda** a migrant from **Multan (Pakistan)** to settle permanently in his territory and set up a utensil factory there.
- ❖ **Deeda** is then said to have settled in a village which later on came to be known after him. With the advent of time, the name Deeda seems to have got distorted into **Doda**, by which name it continues to be known today.
- ❖ Very little information, if any is available about the early history of the District and its rulers.
- ❖ The few chronicles available relate to the regimes of the **rulers of Kishtwar** and even these do not contain any valuable information except in respect of the rise and fall of different ruling dynasties.
- ❖ The settlement reports and other references indicate that the area falling within the jurisdiction of the District was ruled by **Ranas, Rajas**, and **petty independent chiefs**, from time to time.
- ❖ It is reported that **Jaral Ramas, Katoch Rajas Bhaus Manhases, Chibs, Thakkars, Wanis and Gakkars** have had their rule.
- ❖ Doda was **winter capital** of erstwhile state of **Kishtwar**.
- ❖ **Maharaja Gulab Singh** had firstly of all conquered Doda in **1822 AD**. He saved it from devastation by winning hearts.
- ❖ The **English Traveller G.T. Vigne**, who visited Doda in **1829**, has written in his travelogue:-

- ✓ *“I travelled from Bhaderwah towards Doda along the nullah there is a deep and rocky nullah, where the Chenab joins it, which I crossed over one of the dangerous bridges I had seen in Himalayan range. The distance of perpendicular rocks is about sixty yards and the bridge is about fifty feet height over the nullah. These pillar less bridges are usually of two types. One like that of Doda. Its structure is like this: A strong rope is spread up to the banks of the river without a swing and tied strongly with the rocks. Like the seat of the cradle a wooden structure slips over the rope. Other ropes are tied to this structure by means of which the structure comes and goes backwards and forwards. The other type of bridges is crossed on foot. Small ropes are bound with small pieces of bark of the boughs and then a thick rope is made of these small ones. This is tied on both the banks of the river, which provides the traveller to place his foot on it. This rope is not thicker than six, seven or eight inches but it is intertwined in such a manner that the tips of the boughs stay outwards and prevent feet from slipping. On both the sides of this rope about four feet high there are hanging ropes, made of the same stuff, which a person crossing the river catches hold of. These ropes are tied with the big rope at a distance of one yard each. The local people do not need any guidance that they should catch hold of the rope strongly and that they must ensure their back foot is firmly fixed before taking the second step.”*

- ❖ The **Fort of Doda** was of great interest to historians.
- ❖ **Thakur Kahan Singh Balowria**, the author of **Tarikh e Rajgane Jammu va Kashmir**, writes that there were **seventy forts** in Jammu province in addition to smaller ones in Poonch area. These forts were used to stock armaments, other defence equipment and food grains. The fort provided space for the office of Thanedar and other police personnel also. When **Maharaja Gulab Singh** came to power he got these forts newly built and repaired. The **Doda Fort** was built for the fear of possible attacks from the **Rajas of Bhaderwah**. Since the Doda town was the **winter capital** of **Kishtwar state**, this fort was of special importance. In view of the defence affairs this fort had been built at the left bank of the Chenab. The unbaked bricks of 3×2 size were used in its walls. The walls were four feet wide and forty to fifty feet high. The dome like towers were built on the right corners of the fort and the movement of the enemy could be watched through its holes. In addition to these towers there were windows at appropriate places in the walls also. There was a pit in the courtyard of the fort, called chah bacha. It is said that professional criminals were put in this pit during winter season. One hardly knows what dramas other than those of rebellion, support, loyalty, deceit and trickery were enacted within the walls of this fort. This historical fort of Doda was demolished on

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government instruction in 1952. The buildings of **Govt. Boys Higher Secondary Schools Doda** exist in its place today.

❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Doda are:-

- ✓ **Padritop or Padri pass.**
- ✓ **Telli Garh (Vaskuinag Temple).**
- ✓ **Dessa Valley (Gupt Ganga).**
- ✓ **Jai Valley.**
- ✓ **Bhalessa Waterfall.**
- ✓ **Bhaderwah (Mini Kashmir).**
- ✓ **Chattergala Tunnel (6.8 Km long → Connects Kathua and Doda).**

❖ Area → **8912 sq km.**

❖ Tehsils → **18**

❖ Municipality → **3**

❖ Doda is the **largest district** of **Jammu division.**

❖ Villages → **406.**

Kishtwar

❖ The erstwhile District Doda comprised of an area of **11691 sq. km** out of which earlier Sub-Division Kishtwar and now **District Kishtwar** has an area of **7737 sq.km.**

❖ The **Plateau of Kishtwar** is **5300 feet** or 1631 meters above sea level. It lies between **75 -25” East longitude & 34 -10” North latitude.**

❖ Kishtwar town is **234 kilometer from Jammu & 280 kilometers from Srinagar.**

❖ Kishtwar the **land of saffron, sapphire and shrines** was an independent hilly state during the **medieval period.**

❖ **Maharaja Gulab Singh**, the Dogra ruler of Jammu **annexed** it in **1821 AD.**

❖ District Kishtwar was **carved out** from the erstwhile District **Doda** during the year **2007-08** when the **Chief Minister** of state **G.N.Azad** had taken a historic decision in **July 2006** for creation of the new district.

❖ It has the unique distinction of being one of the **biggest districts** of the state in area just next to Leh and Kargil districts.

❖ Its area is almost **one half** of the **total area** of eleven districts of the valley and one third of the area of the Jammu region which too has eleven districts.

❖ **Population** of Kishtwar district is around **2.5lakh.**

❖ History geography, topography, demography, area and population define the status of a place or region.

❖ Kishtwar is almost mountainous like that of **Himachal** or **Ladakh** region.

❖ District Kishtwar has its boundaries touching the valleys of **Himachal** in the **south east** and **Doda** on **South-West.**

Author:- Shokat Hussain || Contact No.:- +919797307287 || Email:- cshstudyweb@gmail.com

Website:- www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com / www.cshstudyweb.blogspot.com

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- ❖ The entire district is full of **mountains, forest and hills**.
- ❖ **Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs** all resides here with amity and brotherhood.
- ❖ The district has **11 Tehsils** namely **Kishtwar, Drabshalla, Nagseni, Marwah, Warwan, Dachhan Paddar, Chhatroo, Atholi (Paddar), MughalMaidan and Machail**.
- ❖ An almost entire district receives snowfall during a good winter.
- ❖ Habitation is found even at altitude of 9,500ft. Kishtwar is full of hidden charm, wonderful sites and spots, health resorts, tourist's locations famous historical and religious places, sacred shrines and monuments.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Kishtwar are:-
 - ✓ **Sinthon top.**
 - ✓ **Saffron valley.**
 - ✓ **Sapphire mines (Paddar).**
 - ✓ **Mughal Maidan.**
 - ✓ **Machail valley.**
 - ✓ **Kishtwar National Park** (Biggest National Park of Jammu & Kashmir).
 - ✓ **World's deadliest road → Cliff Hanger** (Connecting Kishtwar with Himachal Pradesh).
 - ✓ **Ziarat of Shah Asrar Ud Din Baghdadi.**
- ❖ Area → 7737 sq km.
- ❖ Tehsils → 11.
- ❖ Villages → 157.
- ❖ Blocks → 13.
- ❖ Panchayats → 136.
- ❖ Municipality → 1.

Anantnag

- ❖ **Anantnag District** is in **southern sector** of **Jhelum Valley**. It is because of its **rejuvenating climate**, the **inspiring majesty**, its **lofty mountains**, the **melodious flow** of **sweet waters** of its **springs** and **streams**, **fertile soil**, **fragrant flowers** and **delicious fruits** that the district has come to be **synonymous** with **greatness**.
- ❖ Geographically the district lies between **33°-20' to 34°-15' north latitude** and **74°-30' to 75°-35' east longitude**.
- ❖ The entire **Southern sector** of the district, which is contiguous with **tehsils of Reasi, Banihal and Kishtwar** of Jammu province, and **Eastern sector** which is contiguous with tehsil **Kargil of Ladakh** comprises of thick **forests** and **mountains**. The **Northern** and **Western** sides of this district are bounded by **Pulwama district** while **Kulgam district falls in its west**.

- ❖ Of all the districts of the state, **Anantnag** claims the **largest number of streams (Nallas)** like **Sandran, Brengi, Arpath and Lidder**. The most important among these is **Lidder** which takes of from **Sheshnag lake** and irrigate maximum area of the district.
- ❖ The area of the district **after carving out district Kulgam** in year **2007** stood at **3574 sq. km**, which constitutes about **1.31%** of the **total area** of **Jammu & Kashmir state**.
- ❖ The name of **Anantnag** District according to a well known **archaeologist, Sir A.Stein** from the great **spring Ananta Naga** issuing at the **southern end** of the town.
- ❖ This is also corroborated by almost all local historians including **Kalhana** according to whom the town has taken the name of this great spring of **Cesha or Ananta Naga** “**land of countless springs**”.
- ❖ The spring is mentioned in the **Neelmat Purana** as a sacred place for the **Hindus** and **Koshur Encyclopedia** testifies it.
- ❖ The district as well as its headquarter town are also called **Islamabad**. Regarding this second name no mention is to be found in the old chronicles of Kashmir. It is however, said that the name of Islamabad was assigned to the town by one **Islam Khan** who was the **Governor of Kashmir** during the **Mughal rule** in **1663 A.D.**, but the change in its nomenclature proved temporary and during the reign of **Gulab Singh** the town as well as district again resumed their old name, **Anantnag**, but still the name Islamabad is popular among **common masses**, though **officially** the name **Anantnag** is used.
- ❖ Before the advent of **Muslim rule** in **1320 A.D.**, **Kashmir** was divided into **three** divisions, viz; **Maraz** in the south, **Yamraj** in the centre and **Kamraj** in the north of the Valley.
- ❖ Old chronicles reveal that the division was the culmination of the **rift Marhan** and **Kaman**, the two brothers, over the crown of their father.
- ❖ The part of the valley which lies between **Pir Panjal** and **Srinagar** now called the Anantnag was given to **Marhan** and named after him as **Maraj**.
- ❖ While Srinagar is no longer known as **Yamraj**, the area to its north and south are still called **Kamraz** and **Maraz** respectively.
- ❖ **Lawrence** in his book “**The Valley of Kashmir**” states that these divisions were later on divided into **thirty four sub-divisions** which after **1871** were again reduced to **five Zilas or districts**.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Anantnag are:-
 - ✓ **Pahalgam (Village of Shepherds → Starting point of Amarnath Yatra).**
 - ✓ **Achabal (Bag-e-Begum → Developed by Malika Noor Jehan Begum in 1616 A.D.).**
 - ✓ **Kokernag.**

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- ✓ Daksum.
- ✓ Verinag.
- ✓ Wasaknag.
- ✓ Amarnath Cave.
- ✓ Aru Valley.
- ✓ Betaab Valley.
- ✓ Tulian Lake.
- ✓ Sheshnag Lake.
- ✓ Martand Sun Temple.
- ✓ Chandanwari.
- ❖ Area → 3574 sq. km.
- ❖ Tehsils → 12.
- ❖ Villages → 395.
- ❖ Municipality → 10.
- ❖ Panchayats → 335.

Kulgam

- ❖ **Tazkira Sadat-i-Simanania**, compiled by 13th-century scholar and poet **Swaleh Reshi**, gives the name of place as “**Shampora**”.
- ❖ **Syed Hussain Simnani** later renamed it “**Kulgam**” (kul for ‘clan’ and gam for ‘village’ in Sanskrit).
- ❖ **Simnani** is said to have invited **Hazrat Amir Kabir Mir Hamdani** to **Kashmir** with poets including **Sheikh Noor-ud-din Noorani** and **Lal Ded**.
- ❖ The form of administration from **Shair Shah Suri**’s reign led to creation of a **Tehsil** during **Mughal Rule**, through the aegis of **Sheikh Hamza Makhdoom**.
- ❖ This had jurisdiction encompassing **Doru, Banihal, Gulabgarh, and Shopian**. After time, constituent units including **Pulwama, Shopian, and Reasi** attained the status of district.
- ❖ The area had been a **hunting** place for **Mughal emperors** and **Dogra rulers**, especially for **Shahanshah Shah Jehan**, who laid the **Chinarbagh**, and **Maharaja Hari Singh**, who **discovered** the **virgin potential** of sanctuary at **Kutbal**.
- ❖ The District is the **birthplace** of **Sheikh Noor-ud-din Noorani**, the founder of the **Rishi order**, and of the **forefathers** of **Allama Iqbal** and **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
- ❖ Kulgam is located at 33° 38’24” N 75°01’12” E. It has an average **elevation** of **1739 metres** (5705 feet).
- ❖ Now it has become a separate district of Jammu and Kashmir.

- ❖ Kulgam is known for a **religious saint (Sayed Simnan Sahib)**, who gave it the name “Kulgam” (“**Kul**” means “**clan**” in Sanskrit; “**gram**” in Sanskrit means “**village**”), because he lost something in the stream.
- ❖ **Syed Simnan** came from a place called **Simnan in Iran**. Travelling in the Kashmir valley, he came to Kulgam and liked the spot on a **cliff** overlooking the river **Veshaw**. He made Kulgam his permanent abode and was buried at the very spot which he had found fascinating. His ‘**aastan**’ is a draw from the population in and around **Kulgam**. The family of **Syed Simnan** is buried in a nearby village called **Amun**. Both the **shrines** have a **masonry plinth** and a wooden **superstructure** of **deodars**. He was known for his **mystical powers** and had devotees amongst **Muslims** as well as **Hindus**.
- ❖ **Shaikh Nur-ud-din** also known as **Nund Rishi**, was a Kashmiri saint who belonged to the **Rishi order** and is also called **Alamdard-e-Kashmir**.
- ❖ **Sheikh-ul-Alam** as the patron saint of Kashmiris, revered by both Muslims and Hindus, was also born in a village called **Kaimuh** of the Kulgam district in **779 A.H. (AD 1377)**.
- ❖ The family of **Shaikh Nur-ud-din** is **buried** in **Kaimuh**.
- ❖ The Kulgam area is the **birthplace** of the **ancestors** of **Allama Iqbal (Supur village)**.
- ❖ **Pandit Jawhar Lal Nehru’s ancestors** also are from **Nadi Marag**, a village in Kulgam.
- ❖ The area had been a **hunting place** for **Mughal Emperors and Dogra Rulers** especially for **Shah Jahan** who laid **Chinarbagh**.
- ❖ The area has **Maharaja Hari Singh Sanctuary at Kutbal**.
- ❖ **Ahrabal** is a tourist spot in the district of Kulgam. It is a **high waterfall**, which is a **source** of the river **Veshaw**.
- ❖ Kulgam is known for its **variety of fruit**, especially **apples**.
- ❖ This town is on the bank of **river Veshaw** across the spread of which are the foothills of the **Pir Panjal** mountains.
- ❖ **Ahrabal** has **meadows** and a **waterfall**. It has its origin from a **spring** called **Kounser Naag** located in the mountain range of **Pir Panjal**.
- ❖ Kulgam was in the news regarding the recent **excavation** of a **new archaeological site** in a nearby village called **Kutbal** which has yielded signs of having been home to a **first-century civilization** as some artifacts belonging to the period of **Kushana kings** appeared in Kulgam district.
- ❖ The **plateau of Kutbal** was once considered a scenic city in the **Kushan period**. The stamped tiles, which were excavated from the site, indicated the taste and living standard of the people of **first century AD**. These excavations speak of high **culture, civic sense, social norms** and art of the people living in first century AD.

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- ❖ The **Kutbal site** and its findings, which belong to the **Kushana** period, are more significant in view of several religious and artistic practices that had flourished then and had travelled to far off places in the subcontinent.
- ❖ Further excavation has been stopped due to prevailing political unrest in valley and is believed that further findings will reveal magnificent history of Kashmir.
- ❖ The **old Kulgam** is situated on the **banks of "Kaval"**.
- ❖ The **lower portion** is situated on the **banks of Kaval**, off shoot of **river Vashiv**.
- ❖ A scenic **nullaha Vashiv** irrigates the fertile lands of **Kulgam area**.
- ❖ Kulgam is called the **Granary of Kashmir Vally**.
- ❖ Kulgam is famous being the first seat of **missionaries of Islam** as before **Hazrat Sayeed Ali Hamdani**, he sent **Sayeed Mohmmad Hussain Simnani** to Kashmir to preach for **Islam**. Sayeed Simnani chose Kulgam as a permanent seat.
- ❖ It is the place where **Salar Sanz father of Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Wali** embraced Islam and was renamed **Salar ud-din**. **Salar** resides at **Khee Jogipora Mohmad pora** 7 km (4 mi) from Kulgam and was married to **Sadder**, a **daughter of Kota rajas of Daderkot**. It was due to the efforts of sayeed simnani this marriage took place.
- ❖ Kulgam is an important place in south Kashmir.
- ❖ Kulgam connects, and its boundaries touch, all the three districts **Shopian, Pulwama, and Anantnag** of south Kashmir.
- ❖ The topography of Kulgam is scenic, and it is surrounded on all sides by small streams 'orchards; paddy farms and a scenic **Kerwaha** with a big portion of plan area and fields.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Kulgam are:-
 - ✓ **Aharbal.**
 - ✓ **Kousarnag Lake**
 - ✓ **Chiranbal**
 - ✓ **Badi Bahen**
 - ✓ **Vasak Nag Kund**
 - ✓ **Houen Heng.**
 - ✓ **Ziyarat Sharief Sheik Ul Alam (RA) Chimmer.**
 - ✓ **Panchanpathri DK Marg.**
- ❖ Area → 1067 sq. km.
- ❖ Tehsils → 7.
- ❖ Villages → 273.
- ❖ Municipality → 4

Shopian

- ❖ Shopian is a **historical town**, and has gained importance from the time of **Mughal rulers**.
- ❖ **Shopian or Shupiyani** is , located in **southern part** of **Kashmir Valley**, bounded by **Pulwama, Kulgam, Anantnag**, and **Peer Ki Gali** where temperature often drops to as low as **-7°C** in **winter**, which is one of the extremely coldest towns of Jammu and Kashmir, India.
- ❖ The geologist **Frederic Drew** stated that **Shopian** derived its name from a distortion of word **shah-payan**, i.e. “royal stay”.
- ❖ However, the **local people** hold the view that **Shopian** was earlier named as “**Shin-Van**” meaning “**snow forest**”.
- ❖ The **Shias** have a different view, believing it was earlier inhabited by **Shias** so it is “**Shin-Van**” that is “**The Forest of Shias**”.
- ❖ **Shopian** was one out of **six Wazarat (Administration)** in **Kashmir** from **1872-1892 A.D.**
- ❖ The District is situated in the **laps** of foot **Hills of Pirpanchal** range and most of its area is **Hilly Terrain**.
- ❖ The District is having an **area** of **30,741.6 hectares**.
- ❖ It is at a distance of **51 km** from city **Srinagar** .
- ❖ **Shopian** has been an ancient Town of Kashmir, which among other factors in the past has historical importance, since it is situated on the **ancient imperial road** commonly known as **Mughal Road**.
- ❖ **Shopian** has the **honour** to had **Imam Shahi Hamadan** entered via it into the Kashmir valley to spread the message of Islam.
- ❖ Shopian Town-the District Headquarter is situated at a distance of **51 KM** from **Srinagar** & **20 KM** from **Pulwama** on **2146 Mts** above the sea level.
- ❖ It has decades of **old road** connectivity with **Anantnag** as well as **Kulgam**.
- ❖ The district has the privilege of having the “**Holy Relic: of Prophet Mohammad (SAW)**” at **Khankah Pinjora**.
- ❖ The district is known as **Apple Bowl of the state** as it is famous for **Horticulture Sector**.
- ❖ The district possesses tremendous scope for expansion of **fruit industry** under different schemes which can boost the economy not only of this district but the whole state.
- ❖ The District with **lush green forests** especially in the areas like **Sedow, Hirpora & Keller** is rich in scenic beauty. Development of these villages/areas as tourist villages will boost the tourism in the District for economic development of the people.

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- ❖ It was earlier a **tehsil of Pulwama** District, in **March, 2007**, the district status was granted by the **Government of India**.
- ❖ It is the **smallest district of Jammu and Kashmir**.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Shopian are:-
 - ✓ **Hirpora Wildlife Sanctuary.**
 - ✓ **Aharbal Waterfall.**
 - ✓ **Mughal Road.**
- ❖ Area → **612.9 sq. km.**
- ❖ Tehsils → **7.**
- ❖ Municipality → **1.**
- ❖ Blocks → **9**
- ❖ Towns → **1**
- ❖ Villages → **229.**

Pulwama

- ❖ **Pulwama** being a part of the beautiful valley is bounded by **Srinagar in the North** by **Budgam and Poonch** Districts the **west** and by **Anantnag** Districts in the **South and East**.
- ❖ The District was **formed in 1979** by **separation of Tehsils Pulwama, Shopian and Tral** of District **Anantnag**.
- ❖ The district is famous for **Archaeological monuments** especially for those left by **Raja Avantivarman & Lalita Ditya** religious shrines like that of **Khan-Kahi Faiz Panah** of **Shah Hamdan(R.A)** at **Tral** and **temple of Jawala Mukhi at Khrew**.
- ❖ **Mughal Road**, the famous **Shahrah** is also a communication path of the district with other parts of the country.
- ❖ The climate in the district is temperate with mercury going **30° C in summer** and **below freezing point in winter**.
- ❖ The district is reported to be one of the pretty spots on the earth, because of its **congenial climate, innumerable springs streams, water falls, fragrant flowers, delicious fruits** and other **natural sceneries**.
- ❖ Besides District Pulwama is famous all over the world for **saffron cultivation** which is mainly grown in **Karewa lands of Pampore, Kakapora and Pulwama Blocks**.
- ❖ There are important shrines and temples in the District to name a few **Khankha Tral** built by **Mir Syed Ali Hamdani**, the great saint and scholar of **Iran**, besides the town **Awantipora** present the remnant of the building and sculptures of the time of the king of **Awantivarman**.
- ❖ **Agriculture** is the main occupation of people. **70% people** are engaged with this activity and the remaining **30%** are engaged with **other occupations**.

Author:- Shokat Hussain || Contact No.:- +919797307287 || Email:- cshstudyweb@gmail.com

Website:- www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com / www.cshstudyweb.blogspot.com

- ❖ The district is also famous in **Fruit Cultivation**. Tehsils **Pampore** have acquired in the district a distinction for **cultivation of SAFFRAN**.
- ❖ The **Saffron “Crocus-sativus”** of Kashmir is famous for its **bouquet** and is in great demand as condiment and as a pigment for forehead marks of the Hindus.
- ❖ The district is also rich in **minerals**, though only **Lime Stone** is being coveted for manufacture of **cement** at **Zaina Trag Khrew** area of **Pampore Block**.
- ❖ The Geology and mining department is conducting surveys for exploitation of the possibilities of other minerals also.
- ❖ **Forest, Green gold** of union territory, are in abundance in the district and the contributes a remarkable share in the union territory income.
- ❖ According to the revenue records the **original name of Pulwama** was **Panwangam** which comprised **4 villages** namely **Malikpora, Dangerapora, Chatpora and Dalipora**.
- ❖ The pities is continue to be know by these names, as some stages **Panwangam** become to be called as “**Pulgam**” which was with the passage of time changed to the present name of **Pulwama**.
- ❖ It has a rich and cultural and historical background which legendry people having born and brought-up in the district and ancients kings choosing the area as their Capital the **Kashmir Rural Awantipora** founded **Awantipora** as his capital city.
- ❖ The remains of the city are still located at site 28 kms from Srinagar, in the form of Awanti Swami temple ruins on the left side of the Srinagar Jammu national highway.
- ❖ The **archaeological** movements at **Awantipora, Jawlerari Kakapora** and other places signify the rich history of the District **Awantiverman (854-83 A.P)** was great patron of Art sculpture.
- ❖ Besides **Awanti Swami temple**, he built another one, about a kilometer away, at **Jawlerari**. These temples according to history were **circled by artificial lakes**.
- ❖ After the death of the lake, it is said that his son, **Shanker Varma** ascended the throne and retained **Awantipora** as his **capital**. He conquered many areas and extended his kingdom beyond Kashmir with his large Army raised from the local people.
- ❖ The village is comprised of **four hamlets** namely **Malikpora, Dalipora, Chattapora and Dangarpore**. Initially it was Tehsil Headquarter. In order to bring “**Knit together**” all the four hamlets in the shape of town, it was formed into a village. To “**Knit together**” has been described as **Pnawan** in **Kashmiri language**. It is why that it has been named as **Pnawangam** (**Gam** is word for all **Kashmiri villages**) which later on **deshaped** and became **Pulgam** and then **Pulwama**, which is at the tip of the tongue of the people.
- ❖ District is famous for **rice production** and is also known as **Rice bowl of Kashmir**.

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- ❖ Famous for quality **Saffron** production all over the world (**Kashmiri Saffron= GI Tag**)
- ❖ **Largest producer of milk** in the valley and is also known as **Anand of Kashmir**.
- ❖ **Saffron** is mainly **grown** in **Karewa lands of Pampore, Kakapora and Pulwama blocks of the district**.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Pulwama District are:-
 - ✓ **Tarsar and Marsar lake.**
 - ✓ **Avantiswami temple.**
 - ✓ **Avantishwar temple.**
 - ✓ **Shrine of Shah Hamdani.**
 - ✓ **Asrar Sharief Pinjoora Shrine.**
- ❖ Area → 1090 sq. km.
- ❖ Villages → 327.
- ❖ Tehsils → 8.
- ❖ Municipality → 5.

Budgam

- ❖ In the **olden days Budgam** was a **part of** the district of **Baramulla** when **Srinagar** itself was a constituent of the **Anantnag** district. It was then known as **Tehsil Sri Pratap**.
- ❖ Old records also refer to the area as '**Pargana Deesu**'.
- ❖ The present Budgam town (the district headquarter) has a long history.
- ❖ According to the **chronicler, Khawaja Azam Demari**, the area was known as **Deedmarbag** and was densely populated.
- ❖ It is said that the **population** was so **congested** that if a goat would climb a housetop in the southern end of the habitation it would come down on the northern end covering the distance on closely connected housetops.
- ❖ The place many believes, owes its name, **Budgam (Big Village)** to this dense population.
- ❖ Famous warrior, **Mehmood Ghazni**, made two abortive attempts to **invade Kashmir** in the **11th century** through the **Poonch Gali**, the boundary of the present district of **Budgam** in **Khag** area.
- ❖ In **1814 A.D.** **Sikh ruler, Ranjit Singh**, also made his **first attempt** from here to **capture Kashmir**.
- ❖ The famous **Chinese traveler, Hien Tsiang**, while visiting **Poonch**, also took this route.
- ❖ One of the **tallest personalities of Kashmir, Sheikh Noor-ud-din**, popularly known as **Alamdar-e-Kashmir**, has traveled much in the present **Budgam** district and

meditated at several places here. His resting place at **Chrar-e-Sharief** is also situated in the district.

- ❖ A prominent village, **Nasrullah Pora**, is named after one of his distinguished disciples, **Baba Nasr**.
- ❖ The tehsil of **Chadoora** has also a rich history. The famous **Malik Hyder** belonged to this place. Malik was a very **influential landlord** and a close **friend of Emperor Jahangir**. The emperor too reposed great trust in him. It is said that after the death of her first husband, **Nur Jehan (Jahangir's wife)** was given in **Malik's custody** by the Emperor before he finally married her and the woman became powerful enough to influence the decision s of the State.
- ❖ Malik also **chronicled** the history of Kashmir.
- ❖ He was **honoured** and rewarded by the **Mughals** for his **talents**.
- ❖ **Jahangir** has eloquently praised the beauty of **Chadoora** and mentioned in his **Tuzk-e-Jahangiri**, about a tree which would tremble all over if only a branch of it was pulled. The **tree**, he says was known as **Halthal**. There is no such tree present in the area or anywhere else but going by the description of the emperor, it seems that it must have been a delight to see the tree.
- ❖ At **Chadoora** is also situated the **grave of Mir Shams-ud-Din Iraqi**, a **Shiete theologist**.
- ❖ The **counsellor** of the last native ruler of **Kashmir**, **Yusuf Shah Chak** and his son, **Yakub Chak's tutor**, **Ali Dar** also belonged to this area.
- ❖ The present **Chadoora** town was once a **Kareva**. **Jahangir** used to visit this place for **hunting**. He rechristened the place as **Noorabad** after his **beloved wife** but the name, was not popular upon which the king ordered reversion to its old name.
- ❖ **Chadoora** held a place of prominence during the **Mughal period**. The Mughals had constructed some buildings here including a small palace and an ammunition depot.
- ❖ Another block of the district, **Beerwah**, was formerly known as **Behroop** after a famous **spring** of the same name.
- ❖ **Beerwah** is thought to be the the corrupted form of **Behroop**. Here is situated a **cave** about which it is believed that the famous **Shivite philospher**, **Abhinav Gupt**, along with some of his associates, entered in it sometime between **10th and 11th century A.D** and did not return.
- ❖ In **1760 A.D.** the **Durrani Governor**, **Badal Khan Khatak**, constructed a **fortress** in **Beerwah** which was repaired in **1801 A.D** by **Abdullah Khan**. In **1884 A.D** the fortress

was **destroyed** in a severe **earthquake**. Subsequently, the remains of the fortress also disappeared.

- ❖ The prominent **Aga family** of Kashmir belongs to **Budgam**.
- ❖ According to an account, a famous **Hakeem** namely **Syed Hyder** came here to settle down about **150 years ago**. He was pious and God fearing man. Many people came to him for spiritual guidance. After Hyder's death, his son, **Aga Syed Mehdi**, donned the mantle of his father. He studied religion in **Najaf (Iraq)**. The present **Aga Sahab**, the spiritual leader of the **Shias**, is a descendent of **Aga Syed Mehdi**. The family has produced a great religious man in **Aga Syed Yusuf Al-Mousavi**, who died in **1982**. The main market in **Budgam** town is named after him.
- ❖ The village of **Kanihama**, the home of famous **Kani Shawl**, was an important **trade centre** during the **Dogra rule**.
- ❖ The idols of Raja **Beerwa's period**, are found in **Beerwah** tehsil pointing to the **Shivite** influence on the area.
- ❖ Many areas of the **Budgam** district had, in the ancient days, been under the influence of **Buddhism**. These include **Ishgan** and **Ishkota**.
- ❖ The **Khag** block in the district is a place of **enchancing beauty**.
- ❖ The Budgam district has produced many distinguished **poets and writers** of **Kashmir Language**. Of these, the more famous include **Shama Fakir** and **Samad Mir**, the **pioneers** of **spiritual Kashmiri poetry** (**Sufiana Shairee**), **Abdul Ahad Azad**, revolutionary **poet of kashmir** who also **penned** the **history of Kashmiri literature** and **Ghulam Nabi Dilsoz**, a well known **romantic poet**.
- ❖ Among the living literally personalities are **Ghulam Nabi Gowhar**, **novelist**, and **Moti Lal Saqi**, **poet, scholar and critic**.
- ❖ The **only civil Airport** in the **valley**, which is now an **International Airport** connecting the valley, with the rest of the Country & some places abroad is also located in the District.
- ❖ Besides places of spiritual interests, the **Districtenjoys** the reputation of having tourist resorts like **Yousmarg**, **Nilnag**, **Doodh Pathri**, **Tuta Kot**, **Sangi Safavid**, **TosMaidan**, **Nil Veerpal & Khag**.
- ❖ Area → **1361 sq. km.**
- ❖ Tehsils → **9.**
- ❖ Blocks → **17.**
- ❖ Towns → **6.**
- ❖ Panchayats → **281.**
- ❖ Revenue Villages → **504**
- ❖ Census Villages → **460 inhabited + 12 uninhabited.**

- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Budgam are:-
 - ✓ **Doodhpathri (Valley of Milk).**
 - ✓ **Yusmarg.**
 - ✓ **Tosamaidan.**
 - ✓ **The Tomb of Sheikh Noor Ud Din.**
 - ✓ **Nilnag Lake.**
 - ✓ **Pehjan.**
 - ✓ **Naranag**
 - ✓ **Sutharan (Sita haran).**
 - ✓ **Shrine of Khan Sahib.**
 - ✓ **Imambara.**
 - ✓ **Ziyarat Alamdar e Kashmir.**
 - ✓ **Tomb of Mir Shamas Ud Din Iraqi.**
 - ✓ **Ziyarat e Sarkar.**

Baramulla

- ❖ The city of **Baramulla**, from which the district derives its name, was **founded by Raja Bhimsina in 2306 BC.**
- ❖ The city held the position of a **gateway** to the **valley** as it was located on the route to the Valley **from Muzaffarabad, now in POK, and Rawalpindi, now in Pakistan.**
- ❖ As such, a number of prominent **visitors** have been to **Baramulla**. These include the famous **Chinese visitor Heiun T'Sang and Moorcraft, the British historian.**
- ❖ **Mughal Emperors** had special fascination for **Baramulla**. Being the gateway of the valley, it was a **halting** station for them during their visits to the Valley.
- ❖ In **1508 AD, Emperor Akbar** who **entered the Valley via Pakhil** spent a few days at **Baramulla** and according to “**Tarikh-e-Hassan**” the city during Akbar’s stay, had been **decorated like a bride.**
- ❖ **Jahangir** also stayed at **Baramulla** during his visit to Kashmir in **1620 AD.**
- ❖ In the **15th century, Baramulla** became important to **Muslims**, as the famous Muslim saint **Syed Janbaz Wali**, who visited the valley along with his companions in **1421 AD**, choose **Baramulla** as the centre of his mission, and after his death he was buried there. His shrine attracts pilgrims from all over the Valley.
- ❖ In **1620 AD**, the **sixth Sikh Guru Shri Hargobind** visited the city.
- ❖ Baramulla thus became an **abode of Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists and Sikhs** living in harmony and contributing to a rich composite culture.
- ❖ It was the oldest and the most important town in north of princely state of Jammu and Kashmir and the ‘**Gateway of Kashmir Valley**’ by **Rawalpindi-Murree-Muzaffarabad-Baramulla Road until 27 October 1947.**

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- ❖ It became a **part of Union of India** when the **Maharaja signed the Instrument of Accession on 26 October 1947.**
- ❖ Roads have been improved and road network has grown considerably in Baramulla town since 1947.
- ❖ The most recent development has been creation of **railway connectivity with Srinagar, Anantnag and Qazigund** and the planned connectivity with **Banihal and Jammu.**
- ❖ Oldest and the most important town in **North of princely state of J&K → Also known as” Gateway of Valley” → Until 27th October 1957.**
- ❖ It became part of union of India when Maharaja Hari Singh signed the instrument of Accession on 26th October 1947.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Baramulla are:-
 - ✓ **Gulmarg.**
 - ✓ **Eco Park.**
 - ✓ **Parihaspora.**
 - ✓ **Ziyarat Baba Reshi.**
 - ✓ **Wular Lake.**
 - ✓ **Apharwat peak.**
 - ✓ **Alpather lake.**
 - ✓ **Rani Temple.**
 - ✓ **Gulmarg Biosphere Reserve.**
 - ✓ **Khilanmarg.**
 - ✓ **Kazinag National Park.**
- ❖ Area → **4190 sq. km.**
- ❖ Tehsils → **16.**
- ❖ Blocks → **26.**
- ❖ Town → **1.**
- ❖ Villages → **47.**

Srinagar

- ❖ District Srinagar is the **summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir.**
- ❖ It is situated in the **centre of the Kashmir Valley** on the **banks of the Jhelum River** and is surrounded by four districts and **Ladakh UT in the north** it is flanked by **Ladakh (UT) and Ganderbal in the South** by **Pulwama in the north-west** by **Budgam.**
- ❖ The capital city of Srinagar is located **1585 meters above sea level.**
- ❖ The city is **famous for its gardens, lakes and houseboats.**
- ❖ It is also known for **traditional Kashmiri handicrafts and dried fruits.**

- ❖ The city is located on both the sides of the **Jhelum River**, which is called **Vyath** in **Kashmir**. The river passes through the city and meanders through the valley, moving onward and deepening in the **Dal Lake**.
- ❖ The city is famous for its **nine old bridges**, connecting the **two parts of the city**.
- ❖ **Hokersar** is a **wetland situated near Srinagar**. Thousands of **migratory birds** come to **Hokersar** from **Siberia** and other regions in the winter season. Migratory birds from **Siberia and Central Asia** use wetlands in Kashmir as their **transitory camps** between **September and October** and again around spring. These wetlands play a vital role in sustaining a large population of **wintering, staging and breeding birds**.
- ❖ **Hokersar** is 14 km (8.7 mi) north of Srinagar, and is a world class wetland spread over **13.75 km² (5.31 sq mi)** including **lake and marshy area**.
- ❖ It is the most accessible and well-known of Kashmir's wetlands which include **Hygam, Shalibug and Mirgund**.
- ❖ A record number of migratory birds have visited **Hokersar** in recent years.
- ❖ **Birds found in Hokersar—Migratory ducks and geese** which include **brahminy duck, tufted duck, gadwall, garganey, greylag goose, mallard, common merganser, northern pintail, common pochard, ferruginous pochard, red-crested pochard, ruddy shelduck, northern shoveller, common teal, and Eurasian wigeon**.
- ❖ Srinagar was ruled by the **Mauryan empire till** around the **14th century** and it was emperor **Ashoka**, who had **introduced Buddhism** to the valley of **Kashmir**.
- ❖ The **Kushans** believed to have controlled this region during the **first century** who ruled over this place from their strong hold at **Pakistan and Afghanistan**.
- ❖ Even **King Vikramaditya** from **Ujjain**, ruled over this place before transferring the reigns of control to a **Nomaid** tribe named **Huns** during the **6th century**.
- ❖ One of the most **terrified rulers of the city** was **Mihirkula** who belonged to this tribe.
- ❖ After the **14th century**, the city came under the **Mughal rule** and was ruled by the **Muslim Kings**.
- ❖ This city was **made the capital** during the rule of **Yusuf Shah Chak** who was then tricked to death by **Akbar** who set up his dominion on the city post the fall of **Yusuf Shah Chak**.
- ❖ It was in the year **1707** that the **Mughal dominion came to an end** with the death of their **last King, Aurangzeb** and then Srinagar came under the reign of the **Durrani Empire**.
- ❖ This empire was the leader of the **Pasthun tribe** and they ruled on Srinagar for multiple decades.

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- ❖ **Raja Sukh Jiwan Mal** was a **soldier** in the **Afghan Durrani** army who became **governor** and, later, the **king (1754–1762)** of **Kashmir**.
- ❖ It was in **1814** that the rule of **Sikhs** was established and **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** ruled over Kashmir.
- ❖ It was ruled by the **Sikhs** till the **British Raj** came into **India**.
- ❖ Till the year **1947** Srinagar was considered as a **princely state** in the **British India**.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Srinagar are:-
 - ✓ **Dal Lake.**
 - ✓ **Shalimar Bagh.**
 - ✓ **Nishat Bagh.**
 - ✓ **Indira Gandhi Memorial Tulip Garden.**
 - ✓ **Nigeen Lake.**
 - ✓ **Chashme Shahi.**
 - ✓ **Hari Parbat Fort.**
 - ✓ **Aru Valley.**
 - ✓ **Jamia Masjid.**
 - ✓ **Anchar Lake.**
 - ✓ **Pathar Mosque.**
 - ✓ **Dastgeer Sahib.**
 - ✓ **Pari Mahal.**
 - ✓ **Char Chinar.**
 - ✓ **Dachigam National Park.**
 - ✓ **Hazratbal Shrine.**
 - ✓ **Jawaharlal Nehru Botanical Garden.**
 - ✓ **Mughal Gardens (UNESO World Heritage Site).**
 - ✓ **Badam Wari.**
 - ✓ **Harwan Garden.**
 - ✓ **Hokersar Lake.**
- ❖ **Srinagar** has been recognised as **UNESO Creative Cities Network** under **Craft and Folk Art Category** in **2021**.
- ❖ Area → **1979 sq. km.**
- ❖ Sub divisions → **2.**
- ❖ Tehsils → **7.**
- ❖ Blocks → **4.**
- ❖ Panchayats → **21.**
- ❖ Towns → **4.**

❖ Villages → 8.

Ganderbal

- ❖ District **Ganderbal** is located between **34.23° N Longitude and 74.78° E Latitude** on the **North of District Srinagar** from which it was carved out and given the status of District on **1st April 2007**.
- ❖ It mostly **stretches from south – west to North-east** with a **length of 125 km** and this stretch has a **width** of around **10-20 km** at an **elevation** of **1650 to 3000 meters** above the Mean Sea Level (MSL).
- ❖ Nearly **70% area** of the District is **hilly** and **semi-hilly**. Some areas remain inaccessible for quite some time during winter.
- ❖ The **Ganderbal** town is the district headquarter and has derived its name from a famous spring **Gander bhavan**.
- ❖ With the passage of time the name got changed into **Ganderbal** from **Gander bhavan**, now recognized name and used officially.
- ❖ In the olden days the territory of **Ganderbal** has acted as **gateway to the central Asia** by constituting one of the most important **station** of the **erstwhile silk-route**.
- ❖ In addition **Islamic** influence on **Kashmir** found its way through **Sindh valley**.
- ❖ **Hazrat Shahi Hamdan, Rinchan Shah** the **first ruler of Kashmir** and **Mirza Hyder Daughlat** have **entered** Kashmir through **Ganderbal** popularly known as **Sindh valley** those days because **river Sindh** traverses course of about **100 km** through the district with a basin exceeding **1556 km**.
- ❖ The district covers the entire water shed of the river so the **Sindh valley** and the District has become **synonymous**.
- ❖ District **Ganderbal** holds some of the scared **pilgrimage sites** like the Holy **Amarnath cave**, the serene spring of **Kherbhawani**.
- ❖ With the presence of tourist resort **Sonamarg** and **Mansbal lake on its fringes**, **Qamar Sahib and Baba Hyder (RA) Tullamula** in its lap and **Sindh stream** adding its charm and famousness, can contribute to the emergence of this area both as recreational and pilgrim oriented.
- ❖ An **easy approach** to the **Amarnathji cave** has made the District World renowned.
- ❖ It's bordered by district **Srinagar in the south**, **Bandipora to the north**, **Kargil in the north east**, **Anantnag to the south east** and **Baramulla in the south west**.
- ❖ It is divided into **four blocks** viz, **Ganderbal, Kangan, Lar and Wakoora**.
- ❖ **Nallah Sindh**, a major **tributary to the Jehlum river** flows through this district. The water of the river is mainly used for **irrigation**, and **generation of Hydroelectricity**. There are three Hydroelectric Power Stations, **Lower Sindh Hydroelectric Power Project Ganderbal**, **Upper Sindh Hydroelectric Power Project 1st Kangan** and

Upper Sindh Hydroelectric Power Project 2nd Sumbal generating electricity on the river **Nallah Sindh**.

- ❖ Besides, the water of the river is used for drinking by the whole Srinagar city through **Rangil Water Treatment Plant**.
- ❖ **Water rafting tournaments** are being organized at the world famous tourist destination **Sonamarg** every year, to boost the tourism industry of Kashmir valley.
- ❖ Besides Manasbal lake, **Gangabal Lake** at the **foot of Mount Haramukh** is one of the famous destination of foreign tourists visiting the valley.
- ❖ The lakes of **Vaishansar and Gadsar Lake**, situated **north of Sonamarg** are the beautiful mountain lakes of the world.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Ganderbal are:-
 - ✓ **Thajiwas Glacier.**
 - ✓ **Kheer Bhawani Temple.**
 - ✓ **Gadsar Lake.**
 - ✓ **Nilagrad.**
 - ✓ **Manasbal Lake.**
 - ✓ **Baba Nagri Wangath.**
 - ✓ **Sonamarg.**
 - ✓ **Amarnath Cave.**
 - ✓ **Qamar Sahib and Baba Hyder (RA), Tulmulla.**
 - ✓ **Naranag.**
- ❖ Area → 1045 sq. km.
- ❖ Blocks → 7.
- ❖ Revenue Villages → 139.
- ❖ Municipality → 1.
- ❖ Tehsils → 6.

Bandipora

- ❖ **Bandipora**, with peculiar scenic beauty is located in the **foothills of the snow clad peaks of Harmukh** overlooking the **shores of Wular** has produced hundreds, of **scholars and intellectuals**.
- ❖ Before, 1947, this town was a **big trade and literary centre of Kashmir**.
- ❖ Bandipora, the **birthplace of great Historian, Hassan Khoehami**.
- ❖ This district was **carved out from the erstwhile Baramulla district in 2007**. The district is bounded by **Kupwara district in the west, Baramulla district in the south and Kargil, Srinagar and Ganderbal districts in the east**.
- ❖ This district occupies an **area of 345 km²**.

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- ❖ The district has a **population** of 392,232.
- ❖ Bandipora is the administrative headquarters of the district of Bandipora in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, India.
- ❖ It is located on the **northern banks of Wular** – the largest fresh water lake in Asia. Bandipora has a **terraced garden similar to that of Nishat Bagh in Srinagar**.
- ❖ In Kashmiri there is a famous phrase about **Bandipora** or in other words **Bandipora** is famous for **three A's** – **A'lim (knowledge), Adab (good habits or literature) and Aab (water)**.
- ❖ As can be known from the **folklore**, the **name of Bandipora originated** either from **Bund of Wular** as **Bund e pur**, from the **local Folk-singing Bands** as **Baand e pur** or from the enclosed geographical location as **Bandh e pur**.
- ❖ Bandipora is **bound by mountains on three sides** and by **Wular Lake in the fourth**.
- ❖ Bandipora is situated on the banks of the **Wular**, the largest fresh-water lake in Asia which is home to a lot of **migratory birds**.
- ❖ Bandipora is also a **stepping town** to the higher reaches of **Razdan, Gurez and Tragbal**.
- ❖ The famous **Lolab valley in Kupwara district is adjacent to the Bandipora**.
- ❖ It is just **30 km from Bandipora via Aloosa village**. Once this road is upgraded it will become a **lifeline of the Lolab valley** and it will provide an additional route to the **Kupwara district**.
- ❖ Bandipora was the connecting **link between North India and Central Asia via the Silk Road**.
- ❖ At **Pazalpora** village there was a **custom and immigration department** which is now a **forest check post**. Due to the fact, **Bandipora** is also known as **Gateway to Central Asia**.
- ❖ There are **strong links between Skardu Gurez and Bandipora**.
- ❖ **Bandipora** is also a **stepping town** to the higher reaches of **Razdan, Gurez and Tragbal**.
- ❖ Bandipora has a **terraced garden similar to that of Nishat Bagh in Srinagar**.
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Bandipora are:-
 - ✓ **Wular Lake**.
 - ✓ **Nishat Park (constructed in 1954 under the supervision of then PM of J&K, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad)**.
 - ✓ **Chhota Amarnath**.
 - ✓ **Madhumati Nallah**

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- ❖ Area → 345 sq km.
- ❖ Blocks → 12.
- ❖ Villages → 122.
- ❖ Municipality → 3.
- ❖ Tehsils → 7.

Kupwara

- ❖ **Kupwara** is the **backward frontier District of Kashmir Valley**, full of scenic beauty.
- ❖ **Dense forests** and **rich wild life** make it significant from tourism and wildlife point of view.
- ❖ **Nature has been very kind to Kupwara.**
- ❖ District Kupwara was **carved out from erstwhile District Baramulla in the year 1979.**
- ❖ The **District Headquarter “Kupwara”** is situated at a distance of **90 km** from the summer capital of UT, i.e. **Srinagar.**
- ❖ The District is situated at an average **altitude of 5300 feet** from the sea level.
- ❖ The **north west part of the District is bound by line of actual control (L.O.C)) while the southern portion is bound by the District Baramulla.**
- ❖ There are **three bad pocket areas, namely, Machil, Keran and Karnah** located near **L.O.C** which remain **land locked** for more than **six months in a year.**
- ❖ There are some other areas located at **barbed distances** and remain **cut off from District Headquarter** for a considerable time, like **Kumkadi, Lashdat, Jungund, Kethanwali and Budnambal.**
- ❖ Important **tourist destinations** of Kupwara are:-
 - ✓ **Seemab Valley.**
 - ✓ **Lolab Valley.**
 - ✓ **Bungus Valley.**
 - ✓ **Sadhna Pass View Point.**
- ❖ Area → 2379 sq. km.
- ❖ Villages → 363.
- ❖ Tehsils → 16.
- ❖ Blocks → 24.

HISTORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR**HISTORY OF KASHMIR****SOURCES OF KASHMIR HISTORY**

Some important books on the history of Kashmir are:-

Books	Authors
Nilmat Purana	(Unknown)
Rajatarangini	Kalhana
Twarikh-I-Kashmir	Malik Haidar
Waquat-I-Kashmir	Khawaja Muhammad
Tarikhi-I-Hassan	Pir Hassan Shah
Mukhtasar-Tarikhi-I-Kashmir	Birbal Kachru
Zaffar Nama	Sharif-Ud-Din-Yazdi
Valley of Kashmir	Sir Walter Lawrence
Land of Lamas	Alexander Cunningham

Nilmat Purana:-

- Purana is the earliest known text of Kashmir. It throws Light on **pre-Rajatarangini era**.
- According to this book, **Nagas** were the original inhabitants of Kashmir Valley.
- According to Nilmat Purana, the valley originally was a huge lake “**Satisar**” in which lived a demon called **Jalod Bowa**, who tortured and devored the people living near the mountain slopes. Hearing the suffering of people, a saint named **Kashyap Reshi** came to the rescue of the people.
- After performing penance for a long time, the saint was blessed and he was able to cut the mountain near **Varahmulla**, which blocked the water of the lake from flowing into the plains below.
- The lake was drained, the land appeared and the demon was killed. The people named the valley as **Kashyap-Mar** and **Kashyap-Pura**. Infact the word Kashmir implies land desicated from water. “**Ka**” means the water and “**Shimeera**” means to desicate.

Rajatarangini:-

- Rajatarangini is the most important source of Kashmir history.
- It was written by **Kalhana Pandit**, who is regarded as the **Kashmir’s First Historian**.
- Kalhan completed “Rajatarangini” in **1149-50 A.D**, during the reign of **Jaisimha**.
- Rajatarangini means “**River of Kings**“. It chronicles the rulers of the valley from earliest times, from epic period of Mahabharata to the reign of **Sangrama Deva**.
- Rajatarangini originally written in **Sanskrit** was translated into **Persian** by **Mulla Ahmad** during the reign of **Sultan Zain-ul-Aabideen**.
- **A. Stein** translated Rajatarangini into **English** in the year **1900**.

Tawarikh-i-Kashmir:-

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- Tawarikh-i-Kashmir authored by **Malik Haider** a Kashmiri nobleman in the court of **Yusuf Shah Chak** narrates the history of Kashmir from the earliest times to **1617 A.D.**

Waqat-i-Kashmir:-

- Waquat-i-Kashmir written by **Khawaja Muhammad Azam Kaul** in about **1748 A.D** contains an account of growth of religious consciousness, social trends and literary achievements of Kashmir under **Mughals**.

Tarikhi-I-Hassan:-

- Tarikhi-i-Hassan written by **Pir Hasan Shah** is the most comprehensive and detailed of all the indigenous **Persian** works on Kashmir history.
- It describes the history of Kashmir from the earliest time to the close of **19th century**.

Mukhtasar-Tarikhi-i-Kashmir:-

- Mukhtasar-Tarikhi-i-Kashmir written by **Pandit Birbal Kachru** in **1835**, gives a brief account of Kashmir under **Mughals**, **Afghans** and **Sikhs**.

Zaffar Nama and Tarikhi-i-Rushidi:-

- Zafar Nama by **Sharif-ud-Din Yazdi** throws light on the relationship between **Sultan Sikandar** of Kashmir and **Timur**, while as, Tarikh-i-Rushidi written by **Mirza Haider Dughlat** gives an account of invasion of Kashmir by **Mughals**.

Travel accounts of Chinese Pilgrims:-

- Travel account of two **Chinese Pilgrims Huen Tsang** and **Ou Kong** contains a detailed account of Kashmir.

Tarikhi-i-Hind:-

- Tarikhi-I-Hind of **Alberuni** also contains an account of Kashmir.

Valley of Kashmir:-

- The Valley of Kashmir authored by **Sir Walter Lawrence** is very important book on the history and culture of Kashmir valley.

Land of Lamas:-

- The land of Lamas written by **Alexander Cunningham** is an important book on the history, geography and culture of **Ladakh**.

ANCIENT HISTORY OF KASHMIR

MAHABHARATA PERIOD:-

- In the **Rajatarangini**, **Kalhan** has started the history of Kashmir just before the great **Mahabharata war**.
- The first king mentioned by him is **Gonanda I**. He was killed in a battle along with his son.
- At the time of the commencement of Mahabharat war, **Gonanda II** was ruling Kashmir. After his death, **Kalhana** informs that the records of 35 kings, who ruled the valley could not be traced by him, because of destruction of records.
- A brief record of these kings has been given by a modern scholar **Peer Zada Hassan** from a **Persian** work composed during the time of **Sultan Zain-ul-Abideen**. The author of this work **Mulla Ahmad** had been able to obtain the names of these kings from an earlier **Sanskrit** work **Ratnakar**.

MAURYAN EMPIRE:-

- The great Mauryan emperor **Ashoka** is recorded to have ruled Kashmir.
- Ashoka founded the old city of **Srinagar** now called as “**Pandrethan**” (**Puranadhistan**).
- Ashoka built many **vihars** and **temples** including a **Shiva** temple at **Vijeshwari** (modern **Bijbehara**).
- After the death of Ashoka, his son **Jaluka** ascended the throne of Kashmir.
- Jaluka was a great king who cleared the valley of oppressing “**Malechas**” (foreign unclean tribes).
- Jaluka was succeeded by his son King **Damodhar II**.
- At present the **Srinagar air-port** is located at **Damodhar Karewa**, where the king is supposed to have lived in a big palace.

KUSHAN EMPIRE:-

- After the Mauryas, Kashmir was occupied by the **Kushanas**.
- **Kalhan's** account of **Turushka** kings, indicates without any doubt the Kushanas occupation of the valley.

- The three great Kushan rulers were **Hushka, Jushika** and **Kanishka**. They founded the towns of **Huskapura, Jushkapura** and **Kanishkapura** respectively.
- The Kushan kings also built many **temples** and **Vihars**.
- The **fourth Buddhist Council** was held by **Kanishka** at **Kundalver** present day **Harwan**, near **Shalimar Garden**.
- It is at this Council that **Buddhism** got divided into **Mahayana** and **Hinayana** sects.
- Some of the great Buddhist scholars, who took active part in the Council were **Ashvaghosh, Nagarjuna, Vasunandhu, Sungamitra** and **Jinamitra**.

KARKOTA DYNASTY:-

- Karkotas are also known as **Nagas**.
- Karkota dynasty was founded by **Durlabhavardhana (625-661 AD)**. During the reign of Durlabhavardhana, the Chinese pilgrim, **Hiuen Tsang** visited kashmir and entered the valley via **Baramulla**, where he found a huge stone gate.
- Hiuen Tsang stayed in Kashmir for about two years and studied **Sanskrit** and **Hindu scriptures**.
- Durlabhavardhana was succeeded by **Pratapaditya** who founded the town of **Pratapapura**, now known as **Tapar**.
- The greatest ruler of Karkota dynasty was **Lalitaditya Muktapida**, who ruled for about 36 years.

Lalitaditya:-

- ✓ Lalitaditya was a great conquerer. He was filled with an unquenchable thirst of world conquest. He invaded and conquered many countries in Asia and India. He is undoubtedly the **Samudra Gupta of Kashmir**.
- ✓ Lalitaditya conquered the **Punjab, Kannauj, Tibet, Ladakh, Badakshan, Iran, Bihar, Gauda (Bengal), Kalinga (Odisha), South India, Gujarat, Malwa, Marwar** and **Sindh**.
- ✓ It was he who finally broke the power of **Arabs** in **Sindh**.
- ✓ His Commander-in-Chief was **Chankurya**.
- ✓ For the welfare of his subjects, Lalitaditya got the **river Jhelum** desilted and bunds and **embankments** were constructed around low lying areas.
- ✓ Lalitaditya was also a great builder and he built his capital near the shrine of **Kheer Bhawani** and gave it the name of **Parihaspur (city of pleasure)**.
- ✓ Throughout the valley, Lalitaditya built very fine and massive temples, out of which the world famous **Sun temple** at **Martand** built on **Mattan Karewa** reminds us about the grandeur and splendour of his times.
- ✓ Lalitaditya was a great patron of learning. He had many famous learned men of India and other countries at his court.

- ✓ **Bhavabhuti** was the court poet of Lalitaditya.
- ✓ After Lalitaditya's death, it was mostly the weak rulers except his grandson **Jayapida**, who ruled the valley.

- The history of Karkota Dynasty after Jayapida is a sad story of decline. All the conquered territories regained their independence and the sovereignty of the ruler of Kashmir came to be confined to **Vitasta Basin**.
- Karkota rule is regarded as the glorious and remarkable period of Ancient Kashmir. According to **Dr. P.C. Ray**, "never before the Karkota period had Kashmir performed such a feat, nor was she able to repeat it in future".

MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF KASHMIR

UTPALA DYNASTY:-

- **Avantivarman** was the founder and the most important ruler of Utpala dynasty.
- Avantivarman's reign witnessed a period of peace, consolidation and prosperity.
- It was he, who recovered Kashmir from utter political and economic disorder.
- **Sheru** was the **Prime Minister** of Avantivarman.
- Avantivarman founded the town of **Awantipora** on the banks of **Jhelum** river about 25 km from Srinagar, which he embellished with two temples, one dedicated to **Shiva** and other to **Vishnu**.
- The reign of Avantivarman would not be complete without the mention of "**Suyya**" one of the greatest engineers Kashmir produced in ancient times.
- Suyya played an important role in checking the recurring floods and famines in the valley.
- Avantivarman was succeeded by his son **Shankaravarman**, but then the decline of Utpala dynasty had set in.
- After Shankaravarman, his queen **Sugandha** ascended the throne, however she was deposed.
- The last ruler of the Utpala dynasty was **Suravarman**.

GUPTA DYNASTY:-

- **Parvagupta** was the founder of Gupta dynasty.
- Parvagupta was succeeded by his son **Kshemagupta**.
- Kshemagupta was a man of mediocre ability. He married princess **Didda**, daughter of the ruler of **Lohara (Poonch)**.

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- Queen Didda was the defacto ruler of the state, as she was very dominating and exercised immense influence over her husband **Poonch** Kshemagupta was a mere puppet in her hand and was nicknamed as **Deed-Khema**.

Note:-

- ✓ **Queen Didda (Didda Rani)** influenced the historical scene first as queen, then as queen mother and ultimately as ruler.
 - ✓ The Kashmiris still use the term Didda (or **Ded**) for mother or lady who is highly regarded.
-
- **Kshemagupta** was succeeded by his infant son **Abhimanyu** and after his death, **Didda** placed her grandsons one after another on the throne and eventually took the reign in her hands in **980 AD**.
 - Didda was very unscrupulous and willful lady and led a very immoral life. But inspite of these drawbacks, she was an able ruler, who firmly ruled the valley.
 - Queen Didda died in **1003 AD** and left the throne of Kashmir to her family in undisputed succession.
 - As her children had died young, she transmitted the crown to **Sangram Raja**, son of her brother **Udairaj**, the ruler of **Lohara (Poonch)**.

Note:-

- ✓ It was during **Queen Didda's time**, that **Mahmud of Ghazni** tried to capture the valley twice but the fort of **Lohara**, remarkable for its height and strength proved impregnable. The Sultan was obliged to abandon the Conquest.

LOHARA DYNASTY:-

- Lohara dynasty, centred at **Loharan**, was founded by **Sangram Raja**, nephew of **Queen Didda**.
- During the reign of Loharan **King Harsha**, plague raged the country and disastrous flood destroyed the crops. A severe famine followed which added to the miseries of the people.
- **Harsha** with his son **Bhoja** were murdered and the throne of Kashmir passed into the hands of two princes **Uchchala** and **Sussala** respectively. Both the princes met the fate of Harsha.

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- An able ruler of Lohara dynasty was **Jaisimha**. His early days were critical, because of the preceding civil wars and political unrest.
- Jaisimha, however was able to maintain his firm rule for **27** years in a comparative safety.
- The King Jaisimha repaired and restored many temples and shrines and numerous other pious foundations were also made during his reign.
- The people after a long time heaved a sigh of relief. Jaisimha is regarded as the last great ruler of the Hindu time.
- **Vanitadeva**, was the last ruler of Lohara dynasty, who died in **1171 AD**.

Note:-

- ✓ The great historian of Kashmir, **Kalhan Pandit** completed his **Rajatarangini** in **1149-50 AD** during the reign of **Jaisimha**.

DECLINE OF HINDU RULE IN KASHMIR

- The last lap of Hindu rule from **1171** to **1339 A.D** saw many weak Hindu kings.
- One of them was **Sahadev**, who ruled Kashmir from **1301** to **1320 A.D**.
- During his reign, Kashmir was invaded by a **Tartar Chief Zulqadar Khan** or **Zala-Chu (Dulucha)** from Central Asia.

Dulucha:-

- ✓ In the beginning of **14th century**, a ferocious **Mongol Dulucha** invaded the valley through the northern side of **Zoji La pass** with an army of **60000 men**.
- ✓ Dulucha carried **sword** and **fire**, destroyed towns and villages and slaughtered thousands. His savage attack practically ended the Hindu rule in Kashmir

- During **Sahadev's** reign three adventures, **Shah Mir** from **Swat territory**, **Rinchin** from **Ladakh** and **Lankar Chak** from **Dard Territory** near **Gilgit** came to Kashmir and played a notable role in subsequent political history of the valley.

Rinchin:-

- ✓ Rinchin, originally a prince of **Ladakh** took advantage of prevailing anarchy in the Kashmir valley and seized the power.

- ✓ Rinchin after proclaiming himself as a king embraced **Islam** and renamed himself as **Sultan Sadur-ud-Din**.
- ✓ Rinchin was an able and a far-sighted ruler.
- ✓ He built the first **mosque** in the **kashmir** which is known as **Bud Mashaed**.

- The last Hindu ruler of Kashmir was **Udyan Dev**.
- It was Udyan Dev's Chief Queen **Kota Rani**, who practically governed the state.
- She was a very brave lady, shrewd and an able ruler.
- Though she tried her best to save her kingdom, odds were too heavy for her.

MUSLIM RULE IN KASHMIR

Although, the Muslim rule in Kashmir started with **Rinchin** but the actual founder of Muslim rule is **Shah Mir**.

SHAH MIRI DYNASTY

- **Shah Mir** was the founder of Shah Miri dynasty.
- Shah Mir ascended the throne under the name of **Sultan Shams-ud-Din**.
- He started "**Kashmir Sana**" or "**Kashmiri era**" to commemorate the conversion of **Rinchin** to **Islam** in **1320 AD**.
- His Commander-in-Chief was **Lankar Chak**.
- The two notable rulers of Shah Miri dynasty are **Sultan Shihab-ud-Din** and **Sultan Zain-ul-Abideen**.

Shihab-Ud-Din:-

- ✓ Shihab-ud-Din is known as the **Lalitaditya of Medieval Kashmir**.
- ✓ He was an accomplished general and established his sway over the neighbouring countries.
- ✓ At the beginning of his reign, he led an army to **Sindh** and defeated its ruler. While returning, he defeated **Afghans** near **Peshawar** and then he conquered **Kabul, Ghazni, Kandhar, Swat and Multan**.
- ✓ Shihab-ud-Din was also an able administrator and he governed his kingdom with firmness and justice. He was a tolerant ruler and treated all his subjects generously.
- ✓ **Kota Bhat** and **Udyashri** were his two important **Hindu** ministers.

- ✓ Shihab-ud-Din founded a new town, which he called **Shihab-ud-Din-Pura**, presently known as **Shadipur**. He is also said to have erected many mosques and monasteries.

Qutub-ud-Din:-

- ✓ Sultan Qutub-ud-Din was the next ruler and his real name was **Hindal**.
- ✓ An important event worth mentioning during his reign is the arrival of the most remarkable personality of then **Muslim** world **Mir Syed Ali Hamdani**.
- ✓ Mir Syed Ali Hamdani was accompanied by about **700 syeds** from **Hamdan**, who established their centres of missionary activities in different parts of the valley.

Sikandar:-

- ✓ Sultan Qutub-ud-Din was succeeded by his son **Sikandar**.
- ✓ In history Sultan Sikandar is called the “**Aurangzeb of Kashmir**”.
- ✓ He is the first Indian ruler to have **abolished** the custom of **Sati** among the **Hindus**.
- ✓ **Khankahi Mualla** was built during his reign.

Zain-Ul-Abideen (Budshah):-

- ✓ **Shahi Khan** ascended the throne by the title of **Sultan Zain-ul-Aabideen**.
- ✓ Zain-ul-Abideen ruled from **1420 A.D to 1470 A.D**, nearly for half a century.
- ✓ Zain-ul-Abideen was also called “**Budshah**” (great Sultan), as well as, “**the Akbar of Kashmir**”.
- ✓ He organised a huge army and with its help he reconquered the **Punjab, Western Tibet, Ladakh and Balti region, Kulu and Ohind (Hazara)**.
- ✓ The Sultan maintained cordial and friendly relations with the rulers of other countries.
- ✓ The **Sheriff of Mecca** and the kings of **Jilan and Egypt** sent him presents.
- ✓ There was also an exchange of embassies and gifts between the great **Sultan** and the rulers of **Sindh, Bengal, Tibet, Gujarat, Malwa and Delhi**.
- ✓ Zain-ul-Abideen improved the tone of administration, which had rudely been shaken.
- ✓ He appointed talented persons in high administrative posts irrespective of caste or creed.

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- ✓ The Sultan had a high sense of justice and no one who committed a crime was spared, however close he was to throne. Many grantees, who were favourites of the King, were severely punished when found guilty.
- ✓ Sultan made many **laws** and got them engraved on **copper plates** to be placed at public places.
- ✓ One of the most outstanding features of his administration was the just and **liberal treatment** for the **Hindus**.
- ✓ **Jaziya** was also abolished.
- ✓ Zain-ul-Abideen paid special attention to agriculture.
- ✓ Land revenue was settled and the state share of the produce was 1/4th to 1/7 th.
- ✓ Sultan got a network of irrigation canals constructed like **Mar canal, Pohru canal, Kakapur canal, Awantipur canal, Zainagir canal, etc.**
- ✓ Owing to these irrigation works, the draining of marshes and reclamation of large areas for cultivation, Kashmir became self sufficient in food and peasants became prosperous.
- ✓ Zain-ul-Abideen took great interest in the development of arts and crafts.
- ✓ He invited trained **craftsmen** from other countries especially from **Central Asia** to train his subjects.
- ✓ He introduced the art of making **Pashmina shawls** from **Tibet**.
- ✓ He also introduced **wooden architecture** and **wood carving** in kashmir.
- ✓ Zain-ul-Abideen was a great patron of art and **literature**.
- ✓ During his period, **Joharaja** wrote **second part of Rajatarangini**.
- ✓ The biography of Sultan under the title of “**Zain Prakasha**” was written by **Yudhbatta**.
- ✓ The Sultan had also established a **translation department**. He caused the **Mahabharata**, the **Ramayana** and **Rajatarangini** to be translated from **Sanskrit** into **Persian**.
- ✓ He opened many **schools** and **colleges** to spread knowledge. The Sultan also opened many dispensaries and employed many **Hakims** and **Vaids**.
- ✓ Zain-ul-Abideen was a great builder. He founded the new city called **Nowshaher** (Now a part of the city).
- ✓ He also founded the town of **Zainapur, Zainakut and Zainagir**.
- ✓ It was Zain-ul-Abideen who built the first **wooden bridge at Srinagar**, known even now a **Zainakadal**.
- ✓ He also built an artificial island in **Wular Lake** by the name of “**Zaina Lank**”.
- ✓ Sultan Zain-ul-Abideen died in **1470** and for a long time his death was mourned by the people.

- ✓ Sultan Zain-ul-Abideen's death sounded the death knell of **Shah Miri** dynasty.

Note:-

- ✓ Habib Shah was the last ruler of **Shah** dynasty.
- ✓ He was an incompetent person and was deposed by his military commander **Gazi Chak**

CHAK DYNASTY:-

- **Gazi Chak** was the founder of Chak dynasty.
- The Chak rule began in Kashmir in **1561** and lasted till **1587**, when Mughal Emperor **Akbar** conquered Kashmir.
- Chaks were originally **Dards**, residents of **Gilgit Hunza** area. They settled in Kashmir during the times of **Shah Mir**.
- The only credit that history can give to the **Chaks** is that they successfully resisted the attempts of **Babur** and **Humayun** to Annex Kashmir.
- The romantic but tragic career of **Yusuf Shah Chak** was the penultimate flicker of the Chaks.
- **Yusuf Shah Chak** married **Habba Khatun**, the celebrated poetess.
- He changed **Gulmarg** and **Sonamarg** into **holiday resorts**.
- He tried his best to ward off the expanding influence of the **Mughals**, but eventually succumbed to the forces of **Akbar** and died in prison in **Bihar**.
- Mughal army under **Qasim Khan Mir Baar** defeated Shah's army at **Haripura** and this paved the way of **Mughal rule** in Kashmir.

Note:-

- ✓ The **Mughals** entered **Srinagar** in triumph on **October 14, 1586**.
- ✓ Kashmir, losing its independence, became a province of the **Mughal empire**.

MUGHAL RULE:-

- The Mughals remained in power in Kashmir from **1587 to 1752**, and in this period people enjoyed peace and orderly government.
- After annexing Kashmir, Mughal Emperor **Akbar** made it a part of **Kabul** province and **Qasim Khan** was made **first governor**.

Akbar:-

- ✓ Mughal Emperor Akbar first visited Kashmir in **June 1589**.
- ✓ During his reign, **Raja Todar Mal**, the great **Finance** and **Revenue Minister**, made **revenue settlement** of the valley, which in its broad features forms the basis of the present revenue settlement in the state.

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- ✓ Akbar built **Hari Parbat Fort** in **Srinagar** on the hill of the same name and the city of **Nagar Nogar** inside the wall that runs around the hill.
- ✓ The huge project gave employment to the people who had suffered during the Chak regime.
- ✓ During his **third** and **last visit** to valley Akbar was accompanied by **Father Gerome Xavier** and **Benoist De Gois**. During this visit **Ladakh** was occupied by **Mughal forces**.
- ✓ Akbar's patronage of arts and letters was extended to Kashmir, **Mohammad Hussain**, an outstanding **Kashmiri scholar**, adorned **Akbar's court**.

Jahangir:-

- ✓ Emperor **Jahangir** along with his queen **Nur Jahan** visited Kashmir several times and often spent hot summer months in the valley.
- ✓ Jahangir laid out **Shalimar Bagh**. Nur Jahan's brother **Asif Khan** laid out **Nishat Bagh**. Famous **Achabal** and **Verinag springs** were also given their present shape.
- ✓ Jahangir also attended to the welfare of the people. He **abolished vexatious taxes** and took **steps** to stamp out the pernicious **custom of sati**.

Shah Jahan:-

- ✓ Shah Jahan visited Kashmir **four times**.
- ✓ He laid the garden of **Chashmashahi** and also built a **portion of Shalimar**.
- ✓ His son **Dara Shikoh** built **Pari Mahal**, on a hill bordering the **Dal lake** to house his school of **Sufism** and an **observatory**.

Aurangzeb:-

- ✓ Aurangzeb visited Kashmir only **once** in **1665** and he was accompanied by a **French traveler Francis Bernier**.
- ✓ During his reign, Kashmir was governed by **fourteen governors (Subhedars)**.
- ✓ The death of Aurangzeb spelled the disintegration of Mughal empire. The later Mughals, embroiled in internal dissensions, hardly cared for Kashmiris.
- ✓ A reign of disorder started in Kashmir. The Mughal Governors began to loot and plunder the people. There was absolute chaos and confusion.
- ✓ The people of Kashmir could no longer tolerate the misrule of Mughal satraps, and accordingly when **Ahmad Shah Abdali** of **Kabul** was at **Lahore** in **1752**,

two Kashmiri nobleman **Mir Muquim Kant** and **Khwaja Zahir Didmari**, waited upon him at Lahore and requested him to bring Kashmir under his control.

AFGHAN RULE:-

- **Ahmad Shah**, a free hooter of **Nadir Shah**, accepted this offer and immediately dispatched a strong and a powerful **Afghan army** under the command of **Abdullah Khan Ishaq** to occupy the valley.
- The Mughal satrap offered a strong resistance, but was defeated and the Afghans planted the **Afghan flag** on the ramparts of **Akbar's** town at **Nogar**. Thus the rule of Mughals in Kashmir came to an end.
- The Afghans ruled in Kashmir from **1753 to 1819 AD**, roughly a period of **sixty-seven years**.
- The **first Afghan Governor** of Kashmir was **Abdullah Khan Ishaq** and after assuming power he immediately started a reign of terror.

Note:-

- ✓ The **Pathan rule** is regarded as the **darkest period** in the history of Kashmir.
 - ✓ The rulers of **Kabul** were great despots, and they ruled all the parts of their kingdom ruthlessly and with an iron hand. The corner stone of their policy was terror.
 - ✓ There was complete gloom and despair on every side. All the prosperity of the valley was gone, and the people could not even move on the streets, for fear of being robbed of even their scanty clothing.
-
- An Afghan governor **Amir Khan Jawansher** built **Amira Kadal**, as well as **Sher Garhi Fort** on **Jhelum**. He also linked **Anchar** and **Dal Lakes** by **Nallah Amir Khan Canal**.
 - Among all Afghan governors only **Atta Mohammad** was efficient and tolerant. He declared himself **independent of Kabul** and issued **cions** in the name of the patronsaint of Kashmir, **Sheikh Nur-ud-Din Rishi**. Considerable advancement took place in the beneficent regime of this governor. He built fortifications at **Sopore** and **Baramulla** and constructed a strong **fort** on the summit of **Koh-i-Maran**.
 - The **last Afghan governor** of Kashmir was **Jabbar khan**. It was during his rule that **Ranjit Singh** finally occupied Kashmir in **1819** and made it a part of **Lahore Darbar**. This was the end of the **500-year Muslim Rule in Kashmir**.

SIKH RULE IN KASHMIR

- In **1819**, about thirty thousand soldiers of **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** attacked Kashmir, defeated the **Pathans** and the state became a part of **Ranjit Singh's empire**.
- Ranjit Singh was born on **November 2, 1780**.
- Son of **Mohan Singh** (leader of **Sukharchakia misl**).
- By **1834** **Ladakh, Zaskar** and **Baltistan** had also been conquered by **Sikh commander Wazir Zorawar Singh**.
- Sikh rule lasted for only **twenty-seven years** from **1819 to 1846** and during this period it was ruled by ten governors in succession.
- **Diwan Moti Ram** was the **first Sikh governor** of Kashmir.
- **Mian Singh**, popularly known as "**Colonel Sahib**" was the **best** of the **Sikh governors**.
- **Mian Singh** reorganised the **revenue system**, introduced **proper weights and measures** and had fraudulent middlemen punished.
- He did his best to revive the **trade, industry** and **agriculture** of valley.
- On **April 25 1809**, Maharaja signed "**Treaty of Amritsar**" (on **Satluj River** → **Sikh** in North and **British** in South).
- In **1838**, he signed "**Treaty of Tripartite**" (**British, Ranjit Singh** and **Afghans**).
- Ranjit Singh died in **1839**.
- Ranjit Singh's last spouse **Jind/Jindan Kour** gave birth to **Duleep Singh**.
- Other Sikh rulers include **Kharak Singh (1839)**, **Prince Nav Nihal Singh (1839-40)**, **Chand Kour (1840)** → Wife of **Kharak Singh** and Mother of **Nav Nihal** → only for two and a half months → acted as regent on behalf of unborn Child of **Nav Nihal**), **Sher Singh (1841-43)** → Son of **Ranjit Singh** → murdered in 1843), **Duleep Singh (1843-46)** → with **Rani Jindan Kour** as regent and **Hira Singh Dogra** as **Wazir**).
- **Hira Singh Dogra** was murdered in **1845** → New **Wazir Jawahar Singh** (brother of **Rani Jind Kour** who also died in **1845** → New **Wazir Lal Singh**).
- **Tejha Singh** was commander in forces of **Duleep Singh**.
- **Sheikh Imam-ud-Din** was the **last Sikh governor** of Kashmir.

Note:-

- ✓ In **1846**, when the **British** defeated the **Sikhs** and annexed the **Punjab**, they sold **Kashmir to Gulab Singh of Jammu** for **seventy-five lakh Nanak Shahi Rupees** (the ruling currency of the Sikh Empire) and thus the state of **Jammu and Kashmir** came into existence.

Amazing Fact:-

- ✓ **Zero bridge** is an important bridge in **Srinagar**. It was constructed by **deaf contractor** in **1950's** and hence was called "**Zor Bridge**" (**Zor** in **Kashmiri** means

deaf). Later the name was modified to **Zero Bridge**. It was constructed on wooden planks and became a landmark of Srinagar's rich heritage

HISTORY OF JAMMU

SOURCES OF JAMMU HISTORY

Some important **books** on the history of Jammu are:-

Books	Authors
Rajdarshani	Ganesh Das Wadhera
Gulab Nama	Diwan Kirpa Ram
Twarikh-I-Dogra Desh	Narsing Das Nargis
Twarikh-I-Rajgan-I-Jammu Wa Kashmir	Thakur Kahu Singh Balarai
Twarikh-I-Jammu	Hasmatullah Khan
Twarikh-I-Kishtwar	Sheoji Dhar
Twarikh-I-Aqwam-Poonch	Muhammad Din Fauq
Rise and fall of Jammu Kingdom	Dr. S.S. Charak
The Lords of Hills	G.C. Smith

➤ Chines Pilgrim **Huen Tsang**'s travel account.

➤ **Kalhan's Rajatarangini** also contains details about **Poonch, Rajouri, Kishtwar, Billawar, Bhadarwah, etc.**

➤ **Gulab Nama** written in **Persian** was translated into **English** by **Dr. S.S. Charak**.

➤ **Jammu City**'s name figures in the ancient book **Mahabharata**.

➤ The name of **Jammu** is also found in the memories of **Timur**.

ORIGIN OF JAMMU

- According to the most acceptable and popular legend, **Raja Jambu Lochan** founded the **Jammu** city in **14th Century B.C.**
- During one of his hunting expeditions, **Raja Jambu Lochan** crossed the **Tawi** river where he saw a **goat** and a **lion** drinking water at the same place. What surprised him most was that after quenching thirst, the animals went their own ways.
- The king was so impressed by the harmony of the area that he decided to set up a town, which was named after him as **Jambu Nagar**, which then later changed to **Jammu**.

PROMINENT RULERS OF JAMMU

BAHU LOCHAN:-

- The credit of building famous **Bahu Fort** on the banks of river **Tawi** goes to **Bahu Lochan**.
- He also founded the new city of **Dharanagri** and transferred his capital there.

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- Raja Bahu Lochan tried to extend his empire towards **Mader Desh (Punjab)** and attacked its **Raja** at **Sialkote** but was defeated and killed.

JAMBU LOCHAN:-

- Raja Jambu Lochan is the **founder of Jammu** city.
- He was a powerful ruler and extended his empire upto the **Sindh** by defeating the **King of Sialkote**.

SHAKTI KARAN:-

- Raja **Shakti Karan** was well versed in scriptures and it is he who introduced the **Dogri Script**.
- He extended domains of **Jammu Raj** upto **Pir Panjal (Banihal)**.

BRIJ DEV:-

- **Brij Dev** became an ally of **Muhammad Ghori** and fought against **Prithvi Raj Chauhan** in the **Battle of Tarain**.
- He founded **Bijaypur**, present day **Vijaypur**.

JODH DEV:-

- **Jodh Dev** was the contemporary of **Feroz Shah Tughlaq of Delhi**.
- When the ruler of Kashmir, **Sahdeva**, fled to **Kishtwar**, Jodh Dev sustained him and helped him to return to the valley.

MAL DEV:-

- Raja Mal Dev was one of the most powerful kings of Jammu.
- In the history of Jammu, his reign is regarded as “**golden period**”.
- He took number of steps for the welfare of his subjects.
- He shifted the **capital of Dogra Raj to Jammu**.
- He erected a building at **Purani Mandi** which was named as **Mal Mandi**.
- It was Raja Mal Dev, who for the first time sat on “**gaddi**” and this tradition continued with all **Dogra kings**.
- **Timur** invaded Jammu during his rule and the Dogras gave him a tough time.

AJAIB DEV:-

- Raja Ajaib Dev was a great warrior.
- He maintained a cordial relationship with **Zain-ul-Abideen of Kashmir** and remained safe from **Khokhar** troubles.

DHRUV DEV:-

- Raja Dhruv Dev threw away the **yoke of Mughals** and became an **independent ruler**.
- He gave shelter to **Banda Bahadur** and helped him against **Mughals**.
- He consolidated his territory and grew into a powerful king.
- He built the **Mubarak Mandi Complex** and shifted his palace from **Maldev Mandi** to the new complex.

MAHARAJA RANJIT DEV:-

- Maharaja Ranjit Dev was one of the greatest rulers of Jammu.
- He extended his rule in hills, as well as, in the plains.
- He consolidated 22 principalities and established the **Jammu Raj**.
- His reign was an era of stability and prosperity. People of all religions were treated equally by him.
- According to **Rajdarshani**, Ranjit Dev enforced law and order very effectively and Jammu was called **Dar-ul-Aman (Abode of Peace)** during his period.
- Ranjit Dev was **captivated twice**, once by the **Mughals** for disobeying their commands and second time by the **Afghans** for looting a caravan. But at both the times he was released after negotiations and his kingdom restored to him.
- Maharaja Ranjit Dev was also a great social reformer. He imposed **ban on Sati** and **female infanticide**.
- An eminent **Dogri poet** and scholar **Pandit Dev Dutt** stayed at his court. Pandit Dev Dutt translated **Varun Prabha** of **Mahabharata** into **Hindi**.
- Maharaja Ranjit Dev's reforms, administrative ability and bravery make him one of the greatest rulers not only of Jammu but of the entire north Indian region.

JEET SINGH:-

- Jeet Singh was a weak ruler.
- It was during Jeet Singh's period that **Jammu** finally passed into the hands of **Sikh ruler Maharaja Ranjit Singh**.

MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH (SIKH RULE):-

- Jammu was conquered by **Sardar Hukam Singh** and annexed to **Sikh kingdom**.
- **Prince Kharak Singh**, son of **Ranjit Singh**, received **Jammu** as a **Jagir**.
- **Gulab Singh Dogra**, a descendant of **Ranjit Dev**, was the **first** in the **Dogra** family to enter **Maharaja Ranjit Singh's** service.
- He rendered distinguished services which influenced Ranjit Singh in such a way that he conferred him the title of **"Raja of Jammu"**.
- It was on **January 16, 1822** that Maharaja Ranjit Singh gave **Gulab Singh Raj Tilak** at **Akhnoor**.
- Once Gulab Singh became Raja of Jammu he quickly extended his authority.
- Gulab Singh conquered **Poonch, Rajouri, Reasi, Chenani, Kishtwar, Maukot, Kashmir, Ladakh, Baltistan, Zaskar, Skardu, Dardistan** and some other territories for the **Sikh rulers** at **Lahore**.
- The chief architect of these victories was **Zorawar Singh**, an able **general** in the army of **Gulab Singh**.

- In the meantime, the **Sikhs** were **defeated** by the **British** in the **First Anglo Sikh war** and **Maharaja Dalip Singh**-the ruler of **Punjab** was compelled to sign a **treaty** with the **British**.
- After the end of the war, the **British** signed a **treaty** with **Gulab Singh** on **March 16, 1846** which is known in the history as **Treaty of Amritsar**. By this treaty **Gulab Singh** was recognised as the **Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir** and he was made to pay a sum of **Seventy five lakh Nanak Shahi Rupees** to the **East India Company** for the same.
- By the “**Treaty of Amritsar**”, the foundation of **Jammu and Kashmir State** was laid.

Khana Damadi:-

- ✓ The **Musalmans**, if possible, marry their daughters to some near relation, and if this is not possible, they ask some man of their own tribe, who has more sons than money, for a boy whom they take into their house (**Khana Damad**), and this boy, until he marries the daughter of the house, has to work like a **drudge**.
- ✓ The system of **Khana Damadi** is said to have become common in **Sikh times**, and if forced labour (**Begar**) was wanted for transport the unfortunate **Khana Damad** was always sent. If he came back alive he won his bride. If he died it did not matter as the son of the house, at any rate escaped.

{Excerpts from “The Valley of Kashmir” Walter R. Lawrence (19th Century)}

Kaspeiria:-

- ✓ Kashmir is believed to be the country meant by **Ptolemy’s Kaspeiria**. **Cashmere** is an archaic spelling of **Kashmir**, and in some countries it is still spelled this way.

HISTORY OF JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE

- ➡ The foundation of the modern state of **Jammu and Kashmir** was laid by **Maharaja Gulab Singh Dogra**.
- ➡ **Gulab Singh** was also the **founder** of **Royal Dogra dynasty** and the **first Maharaja** of the princely state of **Jammu and Kashmir**, the **second largest** princely state in **British India**.
- ➡ **Gulab Singh** began his career as a **trooper** in **Maharaja Ranjit Singh’s army**.
- ➡ Being a seasoned soldier and an astute politician, **Gulab Singh** achieved distinctions so rapidly that **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** conferred him the title of “**Raja of Jammu**”.
- ➡ Once **Gulab Singh** became the **Raja of Jammu**, he followed the policy of expansion and consolidation. He extended his authority upto **Ladakh** and **Baltistan**.
- ➡ After the **death** of **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** in **1839**, **Gulab Singh** became an important and influential figure in **Lahore Darbar’s Politics**.

Treaty of Amritsar:-

- ✓ **March 16, 1846** is regarded as a **red letter day**, not only in the life of **Maharaja Gulab Singh** but also in the history of **Jammu and Kashmir State**.
- ✓ After spending more than half of his life on horse back and ceaselessly running from one corner of the **North-Western India** to other, to carryout the orders of his master **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** along with his distinguished and brave **Lieutenants, Maharaja Gulab Singh** finally saw his dream of securing for himself an independent, sovereign hill state having been realized on this auspicious day, when the **Treaty of Amritsar** was signed between **Maharaja Gulab Singh** and the **British government**.
- ✓ By this treaty, **Gulab Singh** was made the **Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir** and all the hilly and mountainous country, with its dependencies situated to the east of the **Indus** and west of the **Ravi** were transferred to him.
- ✓ In consideration of this transfer **Maharaja Gulab Singh** paid to the British **government** the sum of **Seventy-five lakh Nanak Shahi Rupees**.
- ✓ Thus, by the “**Treaty of Amritsar**”, the foundation of Jammu and Kashmir State was laid.

DOGRA RULE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR

GULAB SINGH (1846-1857):-

- **Maharaja Gulab Singh** laid the foundation of modern **Jammu and Kashmir State**.
- In order to gain the actual possession of Kashmir, Gulab Singh had to fight it out with **Shiekh Imam-ud-Din**, the **last Sikh governor of Kashmir**.
- Maharaja Gulab Singh was a man of great vigor, foresight and determination.
- He died in **1857** after a rule of **eleven years**, during which period he laid the foundation of a sound system of administration.
- According to **P.N. Bamzai**, “*Maharaja Gulab Singh is the only Indian ruler to have carved out a state during the 19th century out_of the wreckage of the great kingdom of Sikhs. Moreover, he is the only Indian ruler to have extended the frontiers of India to their_natural boundary*”.
- The State of Jammu and Kahmir was established for the first time and its **boundaries demarcated**.
- **Crime** was suppressed ruthlessly. He crushed gangs of organised plunderers and murderers in the valley known as **Galwans**.
- He also broke the power of **Bombas** and **Khokhas**, who brought havoc to every home in the valley by following a policy of **arson_and plunder**.
- Large number of **forts** were built which were garrisoned with troops.
- He reorganised the **revenue** and **police** administration.
- He divided the state into three provinces viz; **Jammu, Kashmir** and **Ladakh** along with **Gilgit**.

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- **Kashmir** province was divided into two districts of **Kamaraz** and **Maraz**.
- **Jammu** province was divided into four districts viz; **Jammu, Khupal, Kishtwar** and **Jasrota**.
- **Ladakh** and **Gilgit** were two frontier districts.
- He introduced the system of **rationing of rice** to the population of **Srinagar**.
- He reformed the **Begar System (forced labour)**.
- He reorganised the **shawl industry** and gave relief to weavers and freed them from serfdom.
- He founded the **Dharmarth trust** and built **temples** in **Srinagar** and **Jammu**.
- During his reign, **British Governor General Lord Hardinge** visited **Kashmir**.
- It was because of Maharaja Gulab Singh's energetic measures that the condition of the people improved and after many years some confidence was inspired in the permanence of administration.
- The people got a spell of **peace** and **order**, after centuries of lawlessness.
- In **February 1856**, Maharaja Gulab Singh installed his son, **Ranbir Singh** as the ruler of **Jammu and Kashmir**, as he took voluntarily to a secluded life.

RANBIR SINGH (1857-1885):-

- **Ranbir Singh**, who had already been trained in the arts of peace and war, proved a worthy successor to his father Maharaja Gulab Singh.
- Like his father, Ranbir Singh, attempted to introduce a number of reforms in the administration of the state.
- A patron of **arts** and **letters**, Ranbir Singh encouraged research and collected a good **library** of **Sanskrit** and **Persian** manuscripts.
- It was in his time that the **rule of law** commenced in the state.
- Maharaja Ranbir Singh tried his best to improve the administrative set up of the state.
- He divided **Jammu** province into **seven wazarts** and **Kashmir** province into **six wazarts**.
- He introduced reforms in the state administration by establishing three distinct **departments** that dealt with **civil, revenue** and **military affairs**.
- An attempt was made to assess the **amount of land revenue** at a **fixed rate**.
- The **Judicial system** was reorganised. He established two **Sadar Adalats (Chief Courts)**. One at **Srinagar** and another at **Jammu**.
- Almost all the **laws, civil** and **criminal**, which the **British** had introduced in **India** were with some modifications made applicable to the state of **J&K**.
- Infact, the main **criminal code** applicable in the state of Jammu and Kashmir was **Ranbir Penal Code or RPC**, which was introduced during his reign.
- Ranbir Singh started the construction of **Rawalpindi-Srinagar Cart road**.

- **Postal system** was made more competent and postal services between **Muree** and **Srinagar** was also introduced.
- **Telegraph** links were also set up between **Jammu** and **Srinagar**.
- He took various measures to promote **trade** and **industry**. The system of **taxation** was reformed and tax on shawl manufacturers was reduced.
- Ranbir Singh took personal interest in the progress of **education** in the state. He opened many **maktabs** and **pathshalas**.
- A **map** of the valley and its surrounding mountains was also prepared.
- He constructed a splendid monument **Raghunath Temple Complex** at **Jammu**.
- During his reign, the **trans Himalayan regions** of **Gilgit** and **Hunza** were conquered and included in the territory of **Jammu and Kahsmir**.
- A great **famine** struck the valley in **1877-79**. People died by thousands and **crops** were destroyed everywhere. **Survivors** had to eat **herbs** and **roots**.
- Maharaja Ranbir Singh died in **September 1885**.

PRATAP SINGH (1885-1925):-

- Maharaja Ranbir Singh was succeeded by his elder son **Pratap Singh**.
- Actually, it was during the reign of Maharaja Pratap Singh that the real **modernisation** of the **state** took place and several **progressive reforms** were carried through.
- Maharaja Pratap Singh ruled form **1885-1925** for about **40 years**.
- When Maharaja Pratap Singh ascended the throne in **1885**, the **British** immediately appointed their **first Resident Commissioner** in the state and the **Residency** was also established in **Srinagar**, inspite of Maharaja's opposition.
- **Sir Walter Lawrence** carried the first assessment of land revenue system in the state on scientific lines.
- **Begar system (forced labour)** was **ablolished**.
- The **Jhelum Valley Cart Road** from **Kohala** to **Baramulla** and then to **Srinagar** was completed.
- The **Banihal Cart Road (B.C. Road)** which connected **Srinagar** with **Jammu** was thrown open to the public in **1922**.
- The **Sialkot–Jammu railway Line** linking **Jammu** with **British India** was inaugurated in **1890**.
- A network of **roads** was laid.
- **Telegraph lines** were extended to all important towns.
- **Jammu** and **Srinagar** were connected by **telephone**.
- Maharaja Pratap Singh undertook the construction of various **irrigation canals** like **Pratap Canal**, **Upper Jhelum Canal**, **Ranbir Canal** and **Ujh Canal**. He also repaired the existing canals.

- A new **flood control scheme** of dredging operations was undertaken.
- A **hydro-electric power project** at **Mohra** was commissioned in **1907**. The towns of **Srinagar** and **Jammu** received electric power.
- Construction of **water reserviour** at **Harwan** was undertaken.
- Maharaja Pratap Singh established the **Department of Agriculture**.
- A model **agriculture farm** was also set up at **Srinagar** for the spread of knowledge about the **scientific methods of cultivation**.
- Serious efforts were also made to improve the **horticulture** and foreign experts were employed for the purpose.
- **Department of Mining** was also set up to encourage mining industry.
- Efforts were made to improve **sericulture**. In order to get the best quality of **cocoons**, seeds were imported from **Italy** and **France**.
- A **silk factory** was set up at **Srinagar** and within a short period of time, it attained the distinction of being one of the largest of its kind in the world.
- Maharaja Pratap Singh laid special emphasis on the spread of **education**. A number of new schools for both the boys and girls were opened.
- The imparting of education in the **primary schools** was made **free**.
- Later on, one **degree college** each at **Srinagar (Sri Pratap College in 1905)** and **Jammu (Prince of Wales College in 1907)** were established to meet the demands for higher education.
- During Maharaja Pratap Singh's period, an era of tourist traffic started in right earnest in the state. The world famous **House Boats** were first constructed during his reign.
- Many efforts were made by **Englishmen** to obtain the right of purchasing land here for building houses. This would have turned **Kashmir** into a **British Colony**. The Maharaja stoutly refused to entertain the proposal, and this actually led to the construction of House Boats.
- Maharaja Pratap Singh laid special emphasis on improving the **health care** facilities. **Modern hospitals** were established at **Srinagar** and **Jammu**.

HARI SINGH (1925-1948):-

- Hari Singh, **nephew of Pratap Singh** and the son of his younger brother, **Amar Singh**, became the ruler on Maharaja Pratap Singh's death in **1925**, as the Maharaja Pratap Singh had no son.
- Hari Singh had already been the **Commander-in-Chief** of the state forces since **1915**.
- Maharaja Hari Singh went into voluntary exile in **June 1947** and passed away at **Bombay** on **April 26, 1961**.
- Hari Singh who was greatly influenced by western liberal ideas, introduced a series of reforms in **social, economic** and administrative set-up.

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- He introduced laws **prohibiting child marriage** and opened places of worship to all, irrespective of the status of a person.
- He passed “**Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women Regulation**”. This regulation ordered closure of brothels.
- **Polyandry** which was prevalent among **Buddhists** was **banned**.
- Hari Singh opened a large number of **dispensaries** in the State and many schemes for the eradication of epidemics were formulated.
- In order to boost **education**, Hari Singh passed the “**Compulsory Primary Education Act**”. Primary schools were opened in large numbers and by the end of **1945**, there were about **20,728** primary schools in the state.
- Maharaja Hari Singh appointed a **Director for school education** and steps were also taken to promote higher education.
- **J&K Bank** was established in **1938** with its **head office** at **Srinagar**.
- During his rule **telephone, telegraph** and **wireless** linked important places.
- Hari Singh constituted a **High Court in 1929**.
- Maharaja Hari Singh also issued an order which provided “**State Subject Status**” to the **Mulkis i.e, residents of the state**.
- On **October 26, 1946** Maharaja Hari Singh signed the **Instrument of Accession** of the state to **India** and designated his son, **Dr. Karan Singh** as his **Regent**.
- He himself left the state and lived in **Bombay** till his death in **1961**.

SHEIKH MOHAMMAD ABDULLAH

- Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was born on **December 5, 1905** in **Soura, Srinagar**. He was one of the most distinguished leaders of Jammu and Kashmir and played a central role in the state politics.
- His never-say-die attitude earned him the title of “**Sher-e-Kashmir**” (**Lion of Kashmir**).
- He agitated against the rule of the Maharaja Hari Singh and urged **self-rule for Kashmir**.
- Sheikh Abdullah was the **founder** and the most prominent leader of **National Conference**.
- He **served thrice** as the head of the government. He was the **Prime Minister** of the **Jammu and Kashmir** after its **accession to India in 1947**.
- Sheikh Abdullah was admired for his lifelong struggle against injustice and for democratic rights of the common man.
- He worked tirelessly for the equal rights of people, **education, healthcare** and establishment of trade and commerce in the state.

- He enacted the most revolutionary land reforms – “**Land to Tiller**” in the History of India.
- His biography in Urdu entitled “**Atish-e-Chinar**” was written by noted Kashmiri author **M.Y. Taing** and was published after Sheikh Abdullah’s death.
- He passed away on **September 8, 1982**.

UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

- The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir came into existence on **October 31, 2019** after the **bifurcation** of the State of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories **Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir** and **Union Territory of Laddakh**.
- Spread over an area of **42,241 sq. km** and having a population of more than one crore, the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir is one of the largest union territories of India.

JAMMU & KASHMIR REORGANIZATION ACT, 2019

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- In ancient times, it was the hub of **Hinduism** and **Buddhism**.
- Then- **Mughal**, **Afghans** and finally **Sikhs**.
- In **1846** – **Anglo-Sikh War** – **British** won – control of Kashmir.
- **Treaty of Amritsar, 1846** – **Maharaja Gulab Singh** (first Dogra ruler) paid 75 lakhs rupee to buy Kashmir.
- According to **Indian Independence Act, 1947**, Princely States had choice either to choose **India** or **Pakistan** or **none**.
- **Maharaja Hari Singh** (last Dogra ruler) – wanted a standstill agreement. **Pakistan** agreed but **India** invited him to **Delhi** for negotiations – **India** wanted **Plebiscite**.
- But before plebiscite could happen, **Pakistan** attacked – Only option for **Hari Singh** was to consider help from **India** – India agreed on the condition that **Kashmir** will join India after the war.
- On **26, Oct 1947**, **Instrument of Accession** was signed. After that – **1st India-Pakistan War** – **Pakistan** initially occupied $\frac{1}{3}$ part – **POK** established.
- **Maharaja Hari Singh** and **Sheikh Abdullah** rivalry.
- On **17 Oct, 1949**, **Article 370** (in **Part 21**) incorporated in the **Indian Constitution**.
- Under temporary **Article 370** – **special status to J&K** – **separate constitution, separate flag, separate citizenship, separate another PM**, all parliamentary laws can only be applicable to the state only after allowed by state legislative assembly, financial emergency can’t be implemented, **Schedule 5 & 6** were **not applicable** etc.
- Under **Article 370(3)** – it can only be revoked by the constituent assembly of J&K.

- In 1952, **Delhi Agreement** (b/w **Jawaharlal Nehru** and **Sheikh Abdullah**).
- **Presidential Order – Constitution (Application to J&K) Order, 1954** – introduced **Article 35(A) – “Permanent Residents”** – exclusive rights on land of J&K and privileges in state jobs etc.
- In 2019, by the **Constitution (Application to J&K) Order,**
- **2019 – Article 35(A)** got **revoked** while most of the provisions of **Article 370** also **revoked** – word “**Constituent Assembly**” get changed into “**Legislative Assembly**”.
- **Article 367** – Interpretation – **Constituent Assembly = Legislative Assembly**.
- On **6 March, 2020** – **Delimitation Commission** was constituted.

IMPORTANT FACTS

- **Part 1:- Article 1 to 4** – deals with **Union** and its **territory**.
- **Article 3 – Reorganization or alteration** of boundaries of existing states.
- Authority to Reorganize the state – **Parliament only**, not **State Legislature**.
- Both the houses (**LS** and **RS**) has **equal power** to **introduce bill**.
- Before introduction, prior recommendation of **President** is mandatory.
- Before recommendation – refer to respective **State Legislative Assembly** – Recommendation is not binding.
- **Simple Majority** (by **RS** and **LS**) – More than **50%** of members present and voting.
- This Act **bifurcated J&K state** into two union territories:- **UT of Jammu & Kashmir** and **UT of Ladakh**.
- On **5th August 2019**, it was **introduced** and **passed** by **Rajya Sabha**.
- On **6th August 2019**, **passed** by **Lok Sabha**.
- On **9th August 2019**, received **President’s assent**.
- **Executed/Implemented/Enacted** on **31st October 2019**.
- It contains **103 sections** divided into **14 parts** and **five schedules**.

PARTS

- **Part 1** – Preliminary (1 & 2).
- **Part 2** – Reorganisation of the state of J&K (3 to 7).
- **Part 3** – Representation in the legislatures (8 to 57).
- **Part 4** – Administration of the UT of Ladakh (58).
- **Part 5** – Delimitation of the constituencies (59 to 64).
- **Part 6** – SCs and STs (65 and 66).
- **Part 7** – Miscellaneous and Transitional Provisions (67 to 74).
- **Part 8** – High Court (75 to 78).
- **Part 9** – Advocate General of UT of J&K (79).
- **Part 10** – Authorization of Expenditure and Distribution of Revenues (80 to 83).

- **Part 11** – Appointment of Assets and Liabilities (84).
- **Part 12** – Provisions as to certain corporation and any other matters (85 to 87).
- **Part 13** – Provisions as to Services (88 to 93).
- **Part 14** – Legal and Miscellaneous Provisions (94 to 103).

SECTIONS

PART 1 – PRELIMINARY (1 & 2):-

- **Section 1:-** Name of Act – J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019.
- **Section 2:-** Legislative Assembly means Legislative Assembly of J&K UT, SCs and STs – Article 341 and 342 respectively, etc.

PART 2 – REPRESENTATION OF THE STATE OF J&K [3 TO 7]:-

- **Section 3:-** Ladakh UT formed comprising of Kargil and Leh districts (**without legislature**).
- **Section 4:-** J&K UT formed comprising of other districts except Leh and Kargil (**with legislature**).
- **Section 5:-** Now, **Governor** is replaced by **Lt. Governor** of UT of J&K and Ladakh (appointed by **President**).
- **Section 6:-** Amendment of **first schedule of the Constitution** (Entry 15 deleted – States, Entry 8 & 9 added – UT).
- **Section 7:-** Restoration of **Power of UT of J&K** to alter name, boundary etc of any area (no effect to powers of J&K UT due to above sections).

PART 3 – REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATURES [8 TO 57]:-

(Note:- Sections 8 & 9 deals with Rajya Sabha).

- **Section 8:-** Amendment to the **4th Schedule of Constitution** (Entry 21 deleted and Entry 31 added for J&K UT).
- **Section 9:-**
 - ✓ (1) – **4 seats** are allocated to UT of **J&K** in **Rajya Sabha** (Council of States).
 - ✓ (2) – No change in term of sitting members in RS.

(Note:- Sections 10, 11 and 12 deals with Lok Sabha).

- **Section 10:-** **5 seats** allocated to **J&K UT** and **1 seat** to **Ladakh UT** in **House of People**.
- **Section 11:-** **Delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies** Order, 1976 & Election Commission responsible for election related to LS – J&K as well as Ladakh UT.
- **Section 12:-** Sitting **members in LS** – term unaltered – now members of UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh.

(Note:- Sections 13 to 56 deals with LG and Legislative Assembly of J&K UT).

- **Section 13:-** Provisions contained in **Article 239(A)** are applicable to **J&K UT** (**Puducherry Model**).

➤ **Section 14:-**

- ✓ (1) Under **Article 239(A)** – Appointment of **LG** (Lieutenant Governor) as Administrator of J&K UT.
- ✓ (2) UT of J&K with only legislative assembly (**Unicameralism** from Bicameralism).
- ✓ (3) No. of seats in **legislative assembly** – **107**.
- ✓ (4) (a) **24 seats** to remain vacant for **POK** [$107 - 24 = 83$].
- ✓ (6) Reservation of seats for **SCs** and **STs** in **LA** of **J&K UT**.
- ✓ (7) No. of seats for **SCs** and **STs** in accordance with their **population** (2011 census)

➤ **Section 15:-** **LG** can nominate **two women** in **LA**, if not having adequate representation.

➤ **Section 16:-** **Qualification of MLA** (min 25 years age and citizen of India).

➤ **Section 17:-** **Duration of LA** – **5 years** from the date of first meeting (Previously it was **6 years**) and extension of term during **National Emergency** (**Ar. 352**).

➤ **Section 18:-** **Sessions of Legislative Assembly**, prorogation and dissolution.

➤ **Section 19:-** **Speaker and Deputy Speaker** of **LA**.

➤ **Section 20:-** **Speaker or Deputy Speaker** not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration.

➤ **Section 21:-** **Special Address** by **LG** in **LA** at **first session** after every general election and every year.

➤ **Section 22:-** **Right of Ministers and Advocate General** to speak and participate in the proceedings of **LA** without right to vote.

➤ **Section 23:-** **Rights of Lieutenant Governor** to address and send messages to the **Legislative Assembly**.

➤ **Section 24:-** **Oath and Affirmation** by **MLAs** before **LG** or any person appointed on his behalf.

➤ **Section 25:-** **Speaker** shall not vote in the first instance but have a casting vote, in case of tie.

➤ **Section 26:-** **Vacation of seats**.

➤ **Section 27:-** **Disqualification of members** of **LA** (office of profit etc) – **LG** decision in accordance with the opinion of **ECI**.

➤ **Section 28:-** **Anti-defection Law** (10th Schedule of Indian Constitution).

➤ **Section 29:-** **Penalty** for sitting and voting before making oath or affirmation or when not qualified or when disqualified.

➤ **Section 30:-** **Powers, privileges, etc.,** of members.

➤ **Section 31:-** **Salaries and allowances** of members.

- **Section 32:- (1) Power of LA to make laws on any subject mentioned in the State List in 7th Schedule except entry 1(Public Order) and 2(Police).**
- **Section 33:- Exemption of property of the Union from taxation.**
- **Section 34:- Restrictions on laws passed by Legislative Assembly with respect to certain matters.**
- **Section 35:- Inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and laws made by Legislative Assembly.**
- **Section 36:- Recommendation of LG before introduction of Money Bill in LA.**
- **Section 37:- Procedure as to lapsing of Bills.**
- **Section 38:- Assent to Bill by LG after passing from LA – Assent, Withhold, Return (except Money Bill), Reserve the Bill for the reconsideration of the President.**
- **Section 39:- President can either give his assent or withhold his assent or return the bill.**
- **Section 40:- Requirements as to sanction and recommendations to be regarded as matters of procedure only.**
- **Section 41:- (1) Annual Financial Statement (Budget) – laid down by LG before the LA.**
- **Section 42:- Procedure in Legislative Assembly with respect to estimates.**
- **Section 43:- Appropriation Bills.**
- **Section 44:- Supplementary, additional or excess grants.**
- **Section 45:- Votes on account.**
- **Section 46:- Rules of procedure.**
- **Section 47:- (1) LA may adopt one or more official languages for J&K UT.**
- **Section 48:- Language to be used for Acts, Bills, etc.**
- **Section 49:- Restriction on discussion in the Legislative Assembly.**
- **Section 50:- Courts not to inquire into proceedings of Legislative Assembly.**
- **Section 51:- Secretariat of the Legislative Assembly.**
- **Section 52:- Ordinance making power of LG when the LA is not in session (6 weeks validity after re-assembly of LA or before).**
- **Section 53:- (1) Strength of Council of Ministers consisting of not more than 10% of total members of LA.**
- **Section 54:- (1) CM shall be appointed by LG.**
- **Section 55:- Conduct of business.**
- **Section 56:- Duties of Chief Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the Lieutenant Governor, etc.**
- (Note:- Section 57 deals with Legislative Council).**
- **Section 57:- Abolition of Legislative Council of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.**

PART 4 – ADMINISTRATION OF UT OF LADAKH [SECTION 58]:-

Author:- Shokat Hussain || Contact No.:- +919797307287 || Email:- cshstudyweb@gmail.com

Website:- www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com / www.cshstudyweb.blogspot.com

- **Section 58:-** Appointment of **Lieutenant Governor** of Union territory of **Ladakh** (Administered according to **Article 239**).

PART 5 – DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES [SECTION 59 TO 64]:-

- **Section 59:-** Definitions.
- **Section 60:- (1)** No. of seats for LA shall be increased from **107 to 114**.
- **Section 61:-** **Power of Election Commission** to maintain **Delimitation Orders** up-to date.
- **Section 62:-** Special provision as to readjustment of **Parliamentary** and **Assembly Constituencies** on the basis of **2011 census**.
- **Section 63:-** Special provisions as to **readjustment** of **Assembly** and **Parliamentary Constituencies**.
- **Section 64:-** Procedure as to **delimitation**.

PART 6 – SCS AND STS [SECTION 65 AND 66]:-

- **Section 65:-** J&K (Scheduled Castes) Order 1956 shall be applicable to UT of Ladakh and UT of J&K.
- **Section 66:-** J&K (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1989 shall be applicable to UT of Ladakh and UT of J&K.

PART 7 – MISCELLANEOUS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS [SECTION 67 TO 74]:-

- **Section 67:-** **Consolidated Fund** of the Union territory of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- **Section 68:-** **Public Account** of the Union territory of **Jammu and Kashmir** and moneys credited to it.
- **Section 69:-** **Contingency Fund** of Union territory of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- **Section 70:-** **Borrowing** upon the **security** of **Consolidated Fund** of Union territory of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- **Section 71:-** **Form of accounts** of the Union territory of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- **Section 72:-** **Audit reports**.
- **Section 73:-** **President Rule** (Failure of Constitutional Machinery or otherwise – Articles 356 and 365).
- **Section 74:-** Authorization of **expenditure** by **President**.

PART 8 – HIGH COURT [SECTION 75 TO 78]:-

- **Section 75:-** There shall be **common HC** for both **J&K** and **Ladakh UT**.
- **Section 76:-** Special provision relating to **Bar Council** and **advocates**.
- **Section 77:-** **Practice** and **procedure** in common **High Court** of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- **Section 78:-** **Savings**.

PART 9 – ADVOCATE GENERAL OF J&K UT [SECTION 79]:-

- **Section 79:-** Advocate General for Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. LG shall appoint AG (Qualification same as for HC Judge eligibility).

PART 10 – AUTHORISATION OF EXPENDITURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES [SECTION 80 TO 83]:-

- **Section 80:-** Authorization of expenditure of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.
- **Section 81:-** Authorization of expenditure of Union territory of Ladakh.
- **Section 82:-** Reports relating to accounts of Jammu and Kashmir State.
- **Section 83:-** Distribution of revenue.

PART 11 – APPORTIONMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES [SECTION 84]:-

- **Section 84:-** Done on the recommendation of the committee constituted by Central Govt. within 12 months.

PART 12 – PROVISIONS AS TO CERTAIN CORPORATIONS AND OTHER MATTERS [SECTION 85 TO 87]:-

- **Section 85:-** Central Govt may establish one or more advisory committees for distribution of sectors and other matters – Submit its report within 6 months to LG and LG has to act on those recommendations within 30 days.
- **Section 86:-** Temporary provisions as to continuance of certain existing road transport permits.
- **Section 87:-** Special provision as to income-tax.

PART 13 – PROVISIONS AS TO SERVICES [SECTION 88 TO 93]:-

- **Section 88:-** The members of the cadres of Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service for the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir, on and from the appointed day, shall continue to function on the existing cadres. While the All India Service Officers posted in J&K or Ladakh UT will come under AGMUT (Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram UT) cadre.
- **Section 89:-** Provisions relating to other services.
- **Section 90:-** Other provisions relating to services.
- **Section 91:-** Provisions as to continuance of officers in same post.
- **Section 92:-** Provision for employees of Public Sector Undertakings, etc.
- **Section 93:-** Provisions as to State Public Service Commission.

PART 14 – LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS [SECTION 94 TO 103]:-

- **Section 94:-** In section 15 of the States Reorganization Act, 1956, in clause (a), for the words “Jammu and Kashmir” the words “Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh” shall be substituted.
- **Section 95:-** Territorial extent of laws.
- **Section 96:-** Power to adapt laws.

- **Section 97:-** Power to construe laws.
- **Section 98:-** Power to name authorities, etc., for exercising statutory functions.
- **Section 99:-** Legal proceedings.
- **Section 100:-** Transfer of pending proceedings.
- **Section 101:-** Right of pleaders to practice in certain cases.
- **Section 102:-** Effect of provisions of the Act inconsistent with other laws.
- **Section 103:-** Power to remove difficulties.

SCHEDULES

- **First Schedule:-** Members of Council of States (RS members).
- **Second Schedule:-** Parliament Constituency.

- ✓ Bahaula.
- ✓ Srinagar.
- ✓ Anantnag.
- ✓ Udhampur – Udhampur, Doda and Kathua.
- ✓ Jammu – Jammu, Rajouri and Poonch.
- ✓ 1 for Ladakh.

- **Third Schedule:-** Assembly Constituencies.
- **Fourth Schedule:-** Oaths and Affirmation – MLAs, Ministers etc.
- **Fifth Schedule:-** Tables. Under this schedule:-

1. 106 central laws are applicable to the UT of J&K. These include:-

- ✓ The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- ✓ The Right to Information Act, 2005.
- ✓ The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.
- ✓ The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2007.
- ✓ National Security Act, 1980.
- ✓ The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Act, 1937.
- ✓ The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.
- ✓ The National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.
- ✓ The Indian Penal Code, 1860.
- ✓ The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
- ✓ The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
- ✓ The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- ✓ The Aadhar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other subsidies, benefits and services) Act, 2016.

✓ Etc.

2. 166 state laws will remain in force. These include:-

- ✓ The Jammu and Kashmir Goods and Services Tax Act, **2017**.
- ✓ The Jammu and Kashmir Board of School Education Act, **1975**.
- ✓ The Jammu and Kashmir State Board of Technical Education Act, **2002**.
- ✓ The Jammu and Kashmir Panchayat Raj Act, **1989**.
- ✓ The Jammu and Kashmir Property Tax Board Act, **2013**.
- ✓ The Jammu and Kashmir Saffron Act, **2007**.
- ✓ The Jammu and Kashmir Shri Amaranth Ji Shrine Act, **2000**.
- ✓ The Jammu and Kashmir Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Act, **1988**.
- ✓ The Jammu and Kashmir State Vigilance Commission Act, **2011**.
- ✓ Etc.

3. 153 state laws & 11 governor acts are repealed. These include:-

- ✓ The Jammu and Kashmir Wildlife (Protection) Act, **1978**.
- ✓ The Jammu and Kashmir Right to Information Act, **2009**.
- ✓ Etc.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR PANCHAYAT RAJ ACT, 1989

❖ This Act provide for the constitution of **three tier structure**.

- **Halqa Panchayats** – at village level.
- **Block development councils** – at block level.
- **District planning development board** – at district level.

❖ This act consists of **15 chapters, 87 sections** and **6 schedules**.

Chapter-I	Preliminary
Chapter-I-A	Ward Majlis & Halqa Majlis (This part was inserted by Act No. XX of 2018)
Chapter-II	Halqa Panchayat
Chapter-III	Powers and Functions
Chapter-IV	Property
Chapter-V	Conduct of Business
Chapter-VI	Block Development Council
Chapter-VII	Powers and Functions

Chapter-VIII	Property and Finance
Chapter-IX	Procedure for conduct of Business
Chapter-X	Holding of Election
Chapter-XI	District Planning and Development Board
Chapter-XIII	Constitution of Panchayati Adalat
Chapter-XIV	Miscellaneous

CHAPTER I

➤ Short Title, extent and Commencement (Section 1):-

- ✓ This Act may be called as the **Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj Act, 1989**.
- ✓ It extends to the **whole of the state** of Jammu and Kashmir.
- ✓ It shall **come into force** on such date as the **Government** may by **notification** in the **Government Gazette**, appoint in this behalf.

➤ Definitions (Section 2):-

- ✓ “**Block**” means area comprising such contiguous **number of Halqas** as may be determined by the **Government** from time to time.
- ✓ “**Block Development Council**” means Block Development Council constituted under **Section 27** of this Act.
- ✓ “**Building**” includes any **shop, house, hut, out-house, shed, stable, sub-structure and land** a pertinent to a building whether used for the purpose of **human habitations** and otherwise and whether of **masonry, bricks, buildings, wood, mud, thatch, metal** or any other building material and includes a wall and wall but does not include **mud-wall** built around **agricultural land** not **abutting** on the **public road**.
- ✓ “**Case**” means a criminal proceedings in respect of an offence tribal by a **Halqa Panchayati Adalat**.
- ✓ “**Chairman**” means the chairman of –
 - i. the **Panchayati Adalat**;
 - ii. the **Block Development Council**;
 - iii. the **District Planning and Development Board**.
- ✓ “**Constituency**” means a word for which a **member** is to be or has been elected.
- ✓ “**District Planning and Development Board**” means a District Planning and Development Board constituted under this Act.
- ✓ “**Election Authority**” means **Chief Electoral Officer** for the state.

- ✓ “**Electoral Roll**” means the rolls as may be prepared in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
- ✓ “**Halqa**” means the area comprising a **village** or such contiguous **number of villages** as may be determined by the **Government** from time to time.
- ✓ “**Halqa Majlis**” means all **voters** of a **Halqa Panchayat**.
- ✓ “**Halqa Panchayat**” means a Halqa Panchayat constituted under **section 4** of this Act.
- ✓ “**Naib-Sarpanch**” means the Naib-Sarpanch of the **Halqa Panchayat**.
- ✓ “**Panch**” means member of **Halqa Panchayat** whether **elected** or **nominated** under this Act.
- ✓ “**Panchayat Advisory Committee**” means a Panchayat Advisory Committee constituted under **section 8-A**.
- ✓ “**Panchayati Adalat**” means a Panchayati Adalat constituted under **section 47** of this Act for the purpose of **trials** of **suits** and **cases**.
- ✓ “**Prescribed**” means prescribed by **rules** made under this Act.
- ✓ “**Prescribed Authority**” means authority as may be appointed by the **Government**, by notification , for all or any of the provisions of this Act.
- ✓ “**Rules**” means the rules made under this Act.
- ✓ “**Sarpanch**” means the Sarpanch of the **Halqa Panchayat**.
- ✓ “**Schedule**” means the schedule appended to this Act.
- ✓ “**Suit**” means a civil suit.
 - i. “**Vice Chairman**” means the Vice **Act to over-ride other laws** **development Council**.
 - ii. the **District Planning and Development Board**.
- ✓ “**Village**” means a part or parcel of the land having a separate name and known limits in the **Revenue Department**.
- ✓ “**Halqa Majlis (Gram Sabha)**” means all **adults enrolled** under **electoral rolls** or **all adults** of **village** who are **eligible** to **votes** or **all voters** of the **village**.
- ✓ “**District planning development Board**” is constituted under **section 45** of this Act.
- ✓ “**State election commission**” constituted under **section 36** of this Act.

➤ **Act to over-ride other laws (Section 3).**

CHAPTER I-A **(WARD MAJLIS AND HALQA MAJLIS)**

➤ **Ward Majlis (Ward Sabha):-**

- ✓ According to **section 3-A** there shall be a Ward Majlis.
- ✓ **All voters** of the **ward** whose names are registered in the **electoral rolls** shall be constituted as **Ward Majlis**.
- ✓ The ward Majlis shall **meet at once** in **three months**. The meeting shall be presided over by the **Panch**.
- ✓ **Quorum** of the meeting shall **not be less than one-tenth** of the **total members**.
- ✓ All decisions taken in respect of any subject shall be passed by a **majority** of the **members** present and **voting**.
- ✓ **Section 3-B** deals with **functions** of the Ward Majlis
- ✓ The functions of the Ward Majlis is to **assists the Halqa Majlis**.

➤ **Halqa Majlis (Gram Sabha):-**

- ✓ According to **section 3-C** there shall be a **Halqa Majlis** for each **Halqa Panchayat**.
- ✓ The **meeting** of the Halqa Majlis shall convened by the **Sarpanch** or in his absence by the **Naib Sarpanch** of such **panchayat**.
- ✓ There shall be at least **two meeting** of the **Halqa Majlis** of the **every years**, one in the **first** and the other in the **last** of the **quarter** of the **financial year**.
- ✓ **Village level worker** is the **Secretary** of the **Halqa panchayat**.
- ✓ His duty is to record the **minutes of the meeting** of the Halqa Majlis.
- ✓ The **Quorum** of the meeting of Halqa Majlis shall **not be less than one-tenth** of the **total members**.
- ✓ **Section 3-D** deals with functions of **Halqa Majlis**.

CHAPTER II

(HALQA PANCHAYAT)

➤ **Establishment and Constitution of Halqa Panchayat (Section 4):-**

- ✓ There shall be a **Halqa Panchayat** for every **Halqa**.
- ✓ Every Halqa Panchayat shall bear the **name** of the **place** where it is **headquartered**.
- ✓ Every Halqa Panchayat shall have **Halqa Majlis** comprising of all the persons whose names are included in the electoral roll for such **Halqa Panchayat**.
- ✓ The **Sarpanch** shall convene at least **two meetings** of **Halqa Majlis** during a **Financial year**.

- ✓ Every Halqa Panchayat shall consist of number of **Panches not less than seven** and **not more than eleven** including the **Sarpanch** as the prescribed authority may, from time to time fix in this behalf.
- ✓ Provided that the **Panch Seat** shall be **reserved** for –
 - i. the **Schedule Castes**; and
 - ii. the **Schedule Tribes**.
- ✓ **Sarpanch** shall be **elected directly** by the **electorate** of **Halqa Panchayat** in such manner as may be prescribed.
- ✓ The **Panches** shall be **elected** from the **constituencies** delimited by the prescribed authority in accordance with the rules.
- ✓ The **Village Level Worker** or **Multi Purpose Worker** or **Gram Savika** shall be the **Secretary** of the **Halqa Panchayat**.

➤ **Term of Office (Section 5):-**

- ✓ **Sarpanch**, the **Naib Sarpanch** and every **Panch** of the **Halqa Panchayat** shall hold the office for a period of **five years** from the date.

➤ **Disqualification for Membership (Section 6):-**

- ✓ A person shall be disqualified to be a member of Halqa Panchayat if he –
 - i. is **not a permanent resident** of the **state**; or
 - ii. is in the **employment** of the **Government** or any other **local body** ;or
 - iii. is of **under twenty-five years** of **age** ; or
 - iv. is of **unsound mind** and **stands** so declared by a **competent court**; or
 - v. has been **adjudged insolvent** by a **competent court**; or
 - vi. is a **salaried servant** of a **Halqa Panchayat**; or
 - vii. is a **Lambardar** or **Village Chowkidar** ;or
 - viii. has been **dismissed** from the **service** of the **Government** , a **local body** or a **Halqa Panchayat**.
- ✓ No person shall be qualified to be chosen as a member of **Halqa Panchayat** unless his name is included in the **electoral roll** of such **Halqa Panchayat**.

➤ **Removal of Sarpanch and a Naib Sarpanch of a Halqa Panchayat (Section 7):-**

- ✓ **Sarpanch** or a **Naib Sarpanch** shall be deemed to have **vacated** his **office** forthwith if a resolution expressing want of confidence in him is passed by a majority of **not less than 2-3rd** of the **total number** of **Panches** of **Halqa Panchayat** at a meeting specifically convened for the purpose in the prescribed manner on the following grounds –

- i. **Gross misconduct;**
- ii. **Neglect of duty;**
- iii. Any **disqualifications** prescribed under **section 6;**
- iv. **Failure** to attend **six consecutive meetings** of the **Halqa Panchayat**.

➤ **Filling Vacancies in Halqa Panchayat (Section 8):-**

- ✓ Whenever a **vacancy** occurs by the **death** or **resignation** of **Panch** or **Sarpanch** the vacancy shall be filled by **election** or **nomination** as the case may be.
- ✓ No vacancy in the Halqa Panchayat shall render its proceedings illegal so long as the number of **Panches** is not reduced below **50%** of the **total number** of **members** of the **Halqa Panchayat**.

➤ **Panchayat Advisory Committee (Section 9):-**

- ✓ There shall be **Panchayat Advisory Committee** comprising such members as may be prescribed.

➤ **Supersession of Halqa Panchayat (Section 10):-**

- ✓ If in the opinion of the **Government** a **Halqa Panchayat** is **incompetent** to perform or persistently makes **default** in the performance of duties imposed on it by or under this Act, the **Government** may, by notification, **supersede** such **Halqa Panchayat**.
- ✓ **period** of supersession shall **not exceed six months** during which the **election** shall be held.
- ✓ When an order under **sub-section (1)** is passed, the **Government** may by order in writing make arrangements for carrying out the work of the Halqa Panchayat for such period as it may specify, but not exceeding **six months**.
- ✓ If a Halqa Panchayat is superseded –

- a) the **Sarpanch** and **Panch** of the **Halqa Panchayat** shall, from the date of notification, **vacate** their **office**.

b) The **funds** and other **property** vested in the **Halqa Panchayat** shall , during the period of supersession , vest in the person/body entrusted with the function under **sub-section (3)**.

➤ **Remuneration of Sarpanch and Panchs (Section 11):-**

- ✓ Every **Sarpanch** shall be entitled to such monthly honorarium as may be specified by the government.
- ✓ Each **Panch** shall be entitled to such sitting fee as may be specified by the Government.

➤ **Resignation (Section 12):-**

- ✓ A **Sarpanch, Panch, Naib-Sarpanch** of a **Halqa Panchayat** may by writing under his hand, addressed to such **authority**, as may be **prescribed**, resign his office and his office shall thereupon become **vacant**.

CHAPTER III

(POWERS AND FUNCTIONS)

(Halqa Panchayat)

➤ **Powers and functions (Section 13):-**

- ✓ Subject to the **duty** of this Act, it shall be duty of each **Halqa Panchayat** to make provision for the following subject to availability of funds at its disposal –
 - i. to prepare the **plans** for the **development** of the **Halqa**;
 - ii. to undertake **measures** for the **implementation** of the **development plans**;
 - iii. to specifically deal with the **problems** of **soil conservation ,water management, social forestry , rural industrialization , agriculture , sheep and animal husbandry , sanitation , health and other welfare programs**;
 - iv. **regulations** of **buildings, shops and entertainment houses** and checking of **offensives or dangerous trades**;
 - v. **construction and maintenance** of **slaughter houses , regulation of sale and preservation** of **meat** and processing of **skins and hides**;
 - vi. regulation of **sale and preservation** of **fish, vegetables** and other perishable articles and **food**;

- vii. regulation of **fairs**;
 - viii. preparation and implementation of **special development plans** for alleviating **poverty** and **employment generation** through and besides programme like **Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme ,Rural Land less Employment Guarantee Programme** and **Housing for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes**.
- ✓ The Halqa Panchayat shall be involved in the implementation of the scheme of **universalization of elementary education** and other **educational programme**.
 - ✓ The Halqa Panchayat shall also perform such other functions and duties as may be assigned to it or entrusted by the **Government** , the **District Planning and Developmental Board** and the **Block** and the **Block Development Council** with in the area of which **Halqa Panchayat** constituted.

CHAPTER IV

(PROPERTY)

(Halqa Panchayat)

➤ Property of Halqa Panchayat (Section 14):-

- ✓ The following shall constitute the **property** of a **Halqa Panchayat**:-
 - i. **Public Village Road** within the **Halqa Panchayat** area other than those under the control f the **Government**.
 - ii. **Property** movable and immovable which has been transferred to **Halqa Panchayat** by the **Government**, any public body or individual.
 - iii. **Buildings, slaughter-houses, manure and night-soil dumping sites, structures and water- reservoir** built by a **Halqa Panchayat** from its own funds or from contribution by **Government**, any public body or an individual.
 - iv. **Rubbish, sewage, filth, bones, village cleaning, dead bodies** of animals and other matters collected by the Halqa Panchayat under this Act.
 - v. **Trees and grass growing** on property belonging to the **Halqa Panchayat**, fruit and other produce thereof and windfalls thereon.
 - vi. **Drains, ponds, wells, springs, streams, khuls, ghats, nallahs** and other quarries in the **Halqa Panchayat** area which do not belong to **any person**

or a **group of persons** or to the **Government** and declare to be such property by a resolution of the **Halqa Panchayat**.

vii. All public **lamps** or **lamp posts** and apparatus connected therewith or appertaining thereto.

viii. Any **property** which a **Halqa Panchayat** may require.

✓ The **Halqa Panchayat** shall have the **power** to acquire, hold and dispose of the property and enter into any contract in accordance with the **laws** and **rules** in **force**.

➤ **Halqa Panchayat Fund (Section 15):-**

✓ Every **Halqa Panchayat** shall have a fund to be called “**Halqa Panchayat Fund**” which shall comprise the following:-

- i. **Taxes, fees** levied by the **Panchayat**.
- ii. Proceeds from the **property** and **enterprise** run by **Halqa**.
- iii. **Court fees, fines** and **compensation paid** by the **Halqa Panchayat**.
- iv. **Donations** and **contributions paid** by public for works undertaken by **Halqa Panchayat**.
- v. Proceeds of the **sanitation Cess** collected by **Government** on the revenue being **loaned** within **Halqa Panchayat** area.
- vi. **Grants** from the **Government** for general purposes on **per capita basis** and also for specific functions.
- vii. **Loans** from the **Government** or **other agencies** approved by Government, or other **financial institutions**.
- viii. All **other income** of **Halqa Panchayat** and such grants as may be assigned to the **Halqa Panchayat** by the **Government**, keeping in view the topography and backwardness of the area.

- **Imposition of taxes on fees (Section 16).**
- **Power of Entry for the purpose of valuation of taxation (Section 17).**
- **Appeal against levy of tax or fee (Section 18).**
- **Recovery of dues as arrears of land revenue (Section 19).**
- **Revision of Taxation orders (Section 20).**
- **Audit of Panchayat Funds (Section 21).**
- **Exemption from tax (Section 22).**
- **Levy of fees on market etc. (Section 23).**

CHAPTER V

(CONDUCT OF BUISNESS)

(Halqa Panchayat)

➤ Meetings of the Halqa Panchayat (Section 24):-

- ✓ Every **Halqa Panchayat**, shall hold at its **meeting** at least **once a month**.
- ✓ The meetings shall be convened by the **Sarpanch** and in his absence **Naib-Sarpanch**; providing that the first meeting after the constitution of Halqa Panchayat shall be convened by the prescribed authority , after notifying the date therefor.
- ✓ The **procedure** for the **conduct of business** and maintenance of records, shall be such as may be prescribed.

➤ Functions of Sarpanch and Naib-Sarpanch (Section 25):-

- ✓ The **Sarpanch** shall preside over the **meeting** of the **Halqa Panchayat** and shall be responsible for **maintenance** of the **records** of **Halqa Panchayat**.
- ✓ The Sarpanch shall be generally responsible for the **financial** and **executive administration** of the **Halqa Panchayat** and shall exercise administrative supervision anti-control in accordance with the rules framed in this behalf, over the staff of the Halqa Panchayat.
- ✓ In the absence of the **Sarpanch**, the **Naib Sarpanch** shall reside over the **meeting** of the **Halqa Panchayat** and discharge the **functions** of the **Sarpanch** with regard to the **financial** and **administrative** matters.

➤ Staff (Section 26):-

- ✓ Subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf, a **Halqa Panchayat** may employ such **staff** as is necessary for carrying out the **duties** imposed on it by this Act and may **suspend**, **dismiss** or otherwise **punish** such **servants**.
- ✓ A **Halqa Panchayat** will pay the **remuneration** to such **servant** out of the **Halqa Panchayat Fund**.

CHAPTER VI

(BLOCK DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL)

➤ **Constitution of Block Development Council (Section 27):-**

- ✓ For every **Block** in the **state**, **Government** shall, by notification, constitute a **Block Development Council** bearing the name of the Block.
- ✓ Every **Block Development Council** shall be a body corporate having a perpetual succession and a common **seal** and shall, by its **corporate name**, sue and be sued, subject to such conditions or restrictions as Government may prescribe.
- ✓ The Block Development Council shall consist of –
 - i. a **Chairman**;
 - ii. all **Sarpanch** of **Halqa Panchayat** failing within the **Block**; and
 - iii. **Chairman, Marketing Society** within the **jurisdiction** of the **Block**.

➤ **Chairman Vice-Chairman and Secretary (Section 28):-**

- ✓ Every **Block Development Council** shall have a **chairman** who shall be a person qualified to be **elected** as a **Panch** and shall be elected in accordance with the provisions contained in **section 41**.
- ✓ Every Block Development Council shall have a **Vice-Chairman** who shall be **elected** by the members of the **Block Development Council** from amongst themselves.
- ✓ The **Block Development Officer** shall be the **secretary** of the Block Development Council.

➤ **Term of Office (Section 29):-**

- ✓ The **term** of **office** of the **chairman** of the **Block Development Council** shall be **five years** from the date he is declared elected as such by the **Election Authority**.
- ✓ The **term** of the **office** of the **chairman** and **other members** of the **Block Development Council** shall be **co-extensive** with the term of their office as **Sarpanch** of the concerned Halqa.

CHAPTER VII

(POWERS AND FUNCTIONS)

(Block Development Council)

➤ **Powers and Functions of the Block Development Council (Section 30):-**

✓ The **Block Development Council** shall perform the following **functions**:-

- i. **Constructions, maintenance and supervision of Inter-Halqa Panchayat communication System.**
- ii. **Administrative and technical guidance of Halqa Panchayats and review of their work.**
- iii. **To supervise plans relating to agriculture, rural development and animal husbandry/sheep husbandry, social forestry, education and public health.**
- iv. **Supervise and monitor the implementation of poverty alleviation programme like, Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.**
- v. **Undertake measures for effective supervision and monitoring of various developmental programmes**
- vi. **To carry out other functions as may be entrusted to it by the Government or by the District Planning and Development Board.**

➤ **Powers and Functions of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman (Section 31):-**

- ✓ The **chairman** and in his absence, the **Vice Chairman**, shall preside over the **meeting** of the **Block Development Council**.
- ✓ The **chairman** and in his absence, the **Vice Chairman**, shall exercise the general **control and supervision** over the **staff and affairs** of the **Block Development Council**.

➤ **Remuneration to chairman and members (Section 32):-**

- ✓ The **members** of the **Block Development Council** shall be entitled to such sitting **fee**, as may be **prescribed** from time to time.
- ✓ The **chairman** of the **Block Development Council** shall be **paid** such **honorarium** as may be **prescribed**, from time to time.

CHAPTER VIII

(PROPERTY AND FINANCE)

(Block Development Council)

➤ **Property and Finances of the Block Development Council (Section 33):-**

- ✓ **Block Development Council** shall have the **power** to **acquire, hold or dispose** of **property** and enter into a contract in accordance with the rules in force.
- ✓ For every **Block Development Council**, there shall be consisted a “**Block Development Council Fund**” comprising grants made for the **Government** having due regards to the number of **Panchayat Halqas** in a **Block** and the reverse assigned by the **District Planning and Development Board**.

CHAPTER IX

(PROCEDURE FOR CONDUCT OF BUISNESS)

(Block Development Council)

➤ **Meetings (Section 34):-**

- ✓ Every **Block Development Council** shall hold its **meeting once** in a **month**. The meeting shall be conveyed by the **Chairman**, and in his absence by the **Vice-Chairman**.
- ✓ The **procedure** for the **conduct of business** and **maintenance of records** of the **Block Development Council** shall be such as may be **prescribed**.

CHAPTER X

(HOLDING OF ELECTIONS)

- **Under section 35** the election to the **Panchayat Halqa** and **chairman** of the **Block Development Council** shall be held under superintendence, direction and control of the **Chief Electoral Officer**.
- **Electoral Roll (Section 36):-** For every **Halqa Panchayat** there shall be an **electoral roll**, which shall be prepared by the **Election Authority** in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
- By the **act 14th of 2018** the **CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER** shall vest with the power to **direct, supervise and control** of the preparation of **electoral rolls** and conduct of **election** upto **December 2020**.
- The **state election commission** to be appointed by the **governor** for a period of **5 years** on the recommendation of a committee consisting of

- ✓ **Chief Minister** – who is the **chairperson** of this commission.
 - ✓ A **senior minister** nominated by **Chief Minister** – **Member**.
 - ✓ **Speaker of legislative assembly** – **Member**.
 - ✓ Minister in charge **panchayat** – **Member**.
 - ✓ **Leader of opposition** in legislative assembly
- There shall be no bar of holding of election on party lines (**Section 37**).
- **Disqualification for Registration in an Electoral Roll (Section 38)**. A person be disqualified for registration in an Electoral roll, if he –
- ✓ is **not a permanent resident** of the state;
 - ✓ is of **unsound mind** and stands so declared by a competent court;
 - ✓ has **not attained age of 18 years**.
- **Elections of Sarpanchs of Halqa Panchayat (Section 39):-** Sarpanchs of Halqa Panchayats shall be elected by **electorate** of the **Halqa Panchayat**.
- **Election of the Chairman of the Block Development Council (Section 40):-** The **Chairman** of the **Block Development Council** shall be elected by the **Electoral College** comprising of **Panchs** and **Sarpanchs** of **Halqa Panchayat** falling with in **block**. The election shall be held in the manner as may be prescribed.
- **Holding of Elections (Section 41):-**
- ✓ The **election** to the **Halqa Panchayat** shall be held **one month prior** to the **expiry of term** or **within six months** from the date of **supersession** as the case may be.
 - ✓ The election of the **chairman** of the **Block Development Council** shall be held **one month prior** to the **expiry** of the **term**.
- **Nominations of candidates for election (Section 42):-**
- ✓ Any person may **nominate** himself as a candidate for **election** of **Panch** or **Sarpanch** of a **Halqa Panchayat** if his name is included in the **Electoral roll** of such **Halqa Panchayat**.
 - ✓ On or before the date appointed for submission of **nomination papers** by the **Election Authority**, every candidate for election of **Panch** or **Sarpanch** of a **Halqa Panchayat** or **Chairman Block Development Council** shall deliver or cause to be delivered through his agent to the **Returning Officer** a nomination paper completed in the prescribed form and signed by the candidate.

- ✓ A candidate shall not **deemed** to be duly **nominated** for **election** from a **Panchayat Constituency** or **Block Development Council** unless he deposited or causes to be deposited such amount of **security**, as may be prescribed , for the election of the **Panch, Sarpanch** or **Chairman** Block Development Council as the case may be.
- **Forfeiture of Security Deposit (Section 43):-** The **security deposit** of a candidate shall be liable to be forfeited if he **polls less than 1/6th** of the **total valid votes** polled.
- **Disputes regarding elections (Section 44):-**
 - ✓ The **election** of a person as **Sarpanch, Panch** of a **Halqa Panchayat** or as a **chairman** of the **Block Development Council** shall not be called in question except by in application presented to such authority within such times and in such manner as may be **prescribed** on the grounds that:-
 - i. the election has not been a **free election** by reason that the **corrupt practice** of **bribery** or undue influence has extensively prevailed at the election;
 - ii. that the **result** of the election has not been **materially** affected :-
 - a) by the **improper acceptance** or **rejection** of any **nomination**; or
 - b) by **gross failures** to comply with the provisions of this Act or by the rules frame thereunder.

CHAPTER XI

(DISTRICT PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD)

- **Under section 45,** each **district** shall have a **DISTRICT PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD**.
- This Board comprises of the following:-
 - i. **Chairperson** of the **block development councils** of the **district**.
 - ii. **Member** of **parliament** representing the **area**.
 - iii. **Member** of **state legislature** representing the **area**.
 - iv. **Chairperson** of **Town Area Committees** at the **district**.
 - v. **President** of the **Municipal Council**.

- The **Chairperson** and the **Vice-chairperson** of the **DISTRICT PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD** shall be **elected** by the **members** of the **Board** from **amongst themselves**.
- The **District Development Commissioner** is the **Chief Executive Officer** of this **Board**.
- **Term** of District Planning and Development Board is **5 years**.

CHAPTER XII

(POWERS AND FUNCTIONS)

(District Planning and Development Board)

- **Section 46** deals with the **Powers** and **Functions** of District Planning and Development Board.
- Following are the powers and functions of the Board:-
 - ✓ To receive all **block level plans** and **consolidated panchayat plans** and integrate all plans into **district plans** and forward to **state finance and planning department** (added by **Act No. XX of 2018**).
 - ✓ To approve the **budget** of the **block development council** and **supervise** their **work**.

CHAPTER XIII

(CONSTITUTION OF PANCHAYATI ADALAT)

- Under **section 48** there shall be a **Panchayati Adalat** for every **Halqa**.
- This **Adalat** comprises of **5 members**. These members are **nominated** out of the panel which is **prepared** and **recommended** by the **Halqa panchayat** out of its **electorate**.
- **Qualification** to be recommended are as follow:-
 - ✓ **Literate**.
 - ✓ Has **completed** the age of **30 years**.
 - ✓ Is **not** a **Sarpanch**, **Naib-Sarpanch** or a **Panch**.
 - ✓ Is **not** under the **employment** of the **government** or any **local body**.
- **Term** of the Panchayati Adalat is **5 years**.
- **Three members** of the Panchayati Adalat shall form the **quorum**.

- Under **section 50**, the **chairperson** of Panchayati Adalat shall be **elected** by the **members** of Panchayati Adalat from **amongst themselves**.
- Under **section 51**, the **secretary** of **Halqa panchayat** shall act as the **judicial clerk** to the Panchayati Adalat. His **duty** is to maintain the **record** of its **proceeding** and **decisions**.

CHAPTER XIV

(MISCELLANEOUS)

- Under **section 80**, the **state** may **make rules** for the **matters** related to **this act**.
- Under **Section 81** the **state government** may by **law** can **empower** the **Halqa panchayat** to may **bye-laws** for carrying out its **duties** and **functions** specified under this Act.
- Under **section 82** the **dispute** related to the **ownership** of any **property** between the **Halqa panchayats** shall be decided by the **government** whose decision is final in it.
- **Section 83** repealed or deleted the J&K Panchayati Raj Act 1958.

73RD AND 74TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMMENDMENTS

- **73rd Constitutional Ammendment Act, 1992/ Panchayati Raj Institutions** is a system of **rural local self-government** in India.
- Local self-government is the management of **local affairs** by such **local bodies** who have been **elected** by the **local people**.
- **PRI** was given **constitutional recognition** by 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992.
- **Evolution of Panchayati Raj in India:-**
 - ✓ In the **Rigveda**, there is a mention of **Sabha**, **Samiti** and **Vidatha** as local self units.
 - ✓ During the **Sultanate period**, the **Sultans** of **Delhi** divided their kingdom into provinces called **Vilayat**.
 - ✓ The **villages** had sufficient powers as regards **self governance** in their territory.
 - ✓ During **British period**, **Lord Ripon** in **1882** provided the much needed **democratic frame work** to these **institutions**.
 - ✓ This is considered to be the **Magna Carta of local democracy in India**.

- ✓ **Post Independence Period** – After the constitution came into force, **Article 40** made a mention of **Panchayat** and **Article 246** empowers the **state legislature** to legislate with respect to any subject relating to **local self-government**.

➤ **Important Committees Panchayati Raj Constitution:-**

- ✓ In 1957, the **national development council** constituted a **committee** headed by **Balwant Rai Mehta** to look into the working of community development programme. The committee suggested a **three-tier PRIs**, namely
 - i. **Gram Panchayat** at the **village level**.
 - ii. **Panchayat Samiti** at the **block level**.
 - iii. **Zila Parishad** at the **district level**.
- ✓ As a result of this scheme of **democratic decentralization** was launched in **Nagaur** district of **Rajasthan** on **2nd October 1959**. It was followed by **Andhra Pradesh**.
- ✓ The appointment of the **Ashok Mehta Committee** in **1977** did bring new thinking in the **concepts** and **practice** of the **Panchayat Raj**.
- ✓ The committee recommended a **two-tier Panchayat Raj institutional** structure consisting of **Zilla Parishad** and **Mandal Panchayat**.
- ✓ In order to use planning expertise and to secure administrative support, the **district** was suggested as the **first point of decentralization** below the **state** level.
- ✓ Based on its recommendation, some of the states like **Karnataka** incorporated them effectively.
- ✓ In subsequent years in order to revive and give a new lease of life to the panchayats, the **Government of India** had appointed various committees.
- ✓ The most important among them are the **Hanumantha Rao Committee (1983)**, **G.V.K. Rao Committee (1985)**, **L.M.Singhvi Committee (1986)** and the **Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations (1988)**, **P.K. Thungan Committee (1989)** and **Harlal Singh Kharra Committee (1990)**.
- ✓ The **G.V.K. Rao Committee (1985)** recommended making the “**district**” as the **basic unit** of **planning** and also holding regular elections while the **L.M.Singhvi committee** recommended providing more **financial resources** and **constitutional status** to the **panchayats** to strengthen them.

- It was during the **Prime Ministership** of **P.V.Narasimha Rao** that a comprehensive **amendment** was introduced in the form of the **Constitution 72nd Amendment Bill** in **September 1991**.
- **73rd** and **74th Constitutional Amendments** were passed by **Parliament** in **December, 1992**. Through these amendments **local self-governance** was introduced in **rural** and **urban India**.
- The **Acts came into force** as the **Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992** on **April 24, 1993** and the **Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992** on **June 1, 1993**.
- **Salient Features of the Constitution 73rd and 74th Amendments:-**
 - ✓ These amendments added **two new parts** to the **Constitution**, namely, added **Part IX** titled “**The Panchayats**” (added by **73rd Amendment**) and **Part IXA** titled “**The Municipalities**” (added by **74th Amendment**).
 - ✓ Basic units of democratic system-**Gram Sabhas (villages)** and **Ward Committees (Municipalities)** comprising all the adult members registered as voters.
 - ✓ **Three-tier system** of **panchayats** at **village**, intermediate **block/taluk/mandal** and **district levels** except in **States** with population is **below 20 lakhs** (**Article 243B**).
 - ✓ **Seats** at all levels to be filled by **direct elections** **Article 243C (2)**.
 - ✓ **Seats reserved** for **Scheduled Castes (SCs)** and **Scheduled Tribes (STs)** and the **chairpersons** of the **Panchayats** at all levels also shall be reserved for **SCs** and **STs** in **proportion** to their **population**.
 - ✓ **One-third** of the **total** number of **seats** to be **reserved** for **women**.
 - ✓ **One third** of the **seats reserved** for **SCs** and **STs** also reserved for **women**.
 - ✓ **One-third** offices of **chairpersons** at all levels **reserved** for **women** (**Article 243D**).
 - ✓ **Uniform five year term** and elections to constitute new bodies to be completed before the expiry of the term.
 - ✓ In the event of **dissolution**, **elections compulsorily** within **six months** (**Article 243E**).
 - ✓ **Independent Election Commission** in each **State** for superintendence, direction and control of the **electoral rolls** (**Article 243K**).
 - ✓ **Panchayats** to prepare **plans** for **economic development** and **social justice** in respect of subjects as devolved by law to the various levels of Panchayats including the subjects as illustrated in **Eleventh Schedule** (**Article 243G**).

- ✓ **74th Amendment** provides for a **District Planning Committee** to consolidate the **plans** prepared by **Panchayats** and **Municipalities** (**Article 243ZD**).
- ✓ **Budgetary** allocation from **State Governments**, share of revenue of certain taxes, collection and retention of the revenue it raises, **Central Government** programmes and grants, **Union Finance Commission grants** (**Article 243H**).
- ✓ Establish a **Finance Commission** in each State to determine the principles on the
- ✓ basis of which adequate financial resources would be ensured for panchayats and
- ✓ municipalities (**Article 243I**).
- ✓ The **Eleventh Scheduled** of the Constitution places as many as **29 functions** within the purview of the **Panchayati Raj bodies**.
- ✓ The following areas have been exempted from the operation of the Act because of the **socio-cultural** and **administrative** considerations:-
 - i. **Scheduled areas** listed under the **V Schedule** in the states of **Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan**.
 - ii. The states of **Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram**.
 - iii. The hill areas of district of **Darjeeling** in the state of **West Bengal** for which **Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council** exists.
- ✓ In conformity with provisions in the Constitution Amendment Act, an Act called the **Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996** passed by the **Government of India**.

WEATHER AND CLIMATE OF J&K

- The UT of **Jammu and Kashmir** is situated in the **Sub-tropical region** and its **climate** to a greater extent is influenced by its **mountainous nature**. However, the two regions of the UT – **Jammu & Kashmir** have **different climate conditions** from each other.
- J&K possesses a **variety of climate** owing to the widely differing **altitudes**.
- For instance, **Jammu** has **Tropical climate**, while **Kashmir** situated in a **sub- tropical** area has **variations of temperature**.
- **Dr. Arthur Neva** says that the climate of J&K is quiet eminently suitable for **Europeans**.
- The climate of J&K varies greatly owing to its **rugged topography**.
- Climate is defined as the **average weather conditions** at a specific place over a large period of time. Climate deals with all the meteorological elements like **atmospheric**

pressure, humidity, precipitation temperature, wind and the way they are influenced by the latitude, altitude etc.

- In the **Koppen's** scheme of climate types, the **hilly parts** of **Jammu & Kashmir** as **Dfb** (**humid continental with severe and moist winter and short summers**) ; while the **plain areas** of J&K division have been described as **Ca** (**less most winter; long summers followed by moderated heavy rains in the month of July, August and September**).

FACTORS AFFECTING CLIMATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

➤ **Geographical and climatic zones:-**

- ✓ The **J&K** is geographically located in the **Subtropical climatic zone** of **Northern Hemisphere**.
- ✓ **Subtropical climatic** is characterized by **hot** and **humid summers**, and **cold** to **mild winters**.
- ✓ However, due to **mountainous terrain**, except the areas **south** of **Shiwaliks** of **Jammu Division**, the climate over the greater part of UT resembles the **climate** of **temperate zone**.

➤ **Altitude:-**

- ✓ The UT has great **altitudinal** variations due to its **mountainous terrain**.
- ✓ The **average elevation** of **plains of Jammu** is about **327 m** above mean sea level while the **average elevation** of **Kashmir valley** is **1,850 m**.
- ✓ The **temperature decreases** with the **height** of a place. For a **vertical rise** of **165 m** there is an **average decrease** in **temperature** at the rate of **1°C**.
- ✓ That is why **southern** and **southwestern** areas of UT have **hot summers** and **cool winters** while in the **east** and **north**, **summers** are usually **pleasant** and **winters** are **cold**.

➤ **Continentally or the Distance from the Sea:-**

- ✓ Being a **bad conductor** of heat, **water** takes **longer time** to heat to cool.
- ✓ Due to this **moderating effect of the sea**, places near the **coast** have **low range** of **temperature** and **high humidity**.
- ✓ The **places** in the **interior** of the **continent**, like **Jammu and Kashmir UT**, do not experience moderating effect of the sea.

➤ **Himalayas:-**

- ✓ **Himalayas** have profound impact on the climate of J&K UT.
- ✓ Himalayas **intercept** the **monsoon winds** and become a cause of much required **rainfall** especially in the **southern parts on the UT**.
- ✓ Himalayas also **prevent polar winds**, coming from **Siberia**, from entering the UT and thus keep it relatively **warm** during **winter** months.

➤ **Monsoon winds and Western Disturbances:-**

- ✓ **Monsoon winds** mostly **affect** the **southern parts of the UT**.
- ✓ From the **middle of June** monsoons begin to **arrive in Jammu** and adjoining areas. **Monsoon rains** bring **down** the **temperature** but **humidity remains quite high** which makes the **weather** quite **oppressive**.
- ✓ **Western Disturbances** are the reason behind the **winter precipitation in Kashmir valley and adjoining area**.

CLIMATE OF JAMMU DIVISION

➤ From the point of view of **climate**, the **Jammu division** is divisible into **two parts:-**

- i. The **plain region**, lying to the **south** of the **Shiwaliks**; and
- ii. The **mountainous region**, stretching over the **middle** and the **Greater Himalayas** in the districts of **Doda, Rajouri, Poonch** and **Udhampur**.

- In the **plain** and **lower** reaches of **Himalayas**, the **temperature** starts **rising** in the month of **March**.
- The **maximum** and mean **minimum** temperatures in **March** being **23°C** and **12°C** at **Jammu**.
- In the month of **April**, the **day** and **night** temperatures read **32°C** and **18°C** respectively which jumps to **38°C** and **25°C** in the month of **May**.
- **June** is the **hottest** month at **Jammu**, recording a **mean monthly temperature** of about **31.65°C**.
- On individual day in the month of **May** or **June**, the **maximum temperature**, however, may read upto **47°C** (e.g. **June 1953**).
- The **relative humidity** in **May** falls to **below 20%**. All the towns lying to the **south** of **Siwaliks** (**Akhnoor, Hiranagar, Kathua, Samba**) etc. observe intense **tropical heat** in the months of **May** and **June**.

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- During the **summer** season in the **city** of **Jammu** and its **environs**, a **cool** wind descends from the **Siwaliks** in the **night time** which is locally known as “**Dadu**”.
- **Cumulus** and **Nimbus** clouds exist in **July** to **August**.
- In the **summer** season, the mild **morning breeze** becomes **warm** around **10 am** and **hot** in the **noon** which blows steadily from **west** to **east**. This hot **local** wind is called as “**Loo**” (**June**).
- **January** is the **coldest** month in the **plains** of **Jammu** in which the average monthly temperature reads around **13°C**.
- The occurrence of **fog**, **mist** and **frost** is quite frequent in the morning hours of **December**, **January** and **February**. **Frost** is highly injurious to **vegetables**, **orchards**, **sugarcane** and **floriculture**.
- The months of **July** and **August** are the **wettest** at **Jammu**, recording an **average monthly rainfall** of about **275** and **250 mm** respectively.
- The month of **November** is almost **rainless** in which the **average monthly rainfall** is about **8 mm**. It is the period of **clear skies** and **cool morning breeze** which is considered to be the month of “**invigorating climate**”.
- The **monsoon** reaches the **Jammu division** in the **last week of June** or in the **first week of July** and lasts till the **20 of September**.
- The **average rainfall** at **Jammu city** is about **965 mm** out of which **75%** comes during the season of **general rains**.
- **Rainfall** in the **winter** season occurs from the **western disturbances**. The **average rainfall** at **Jammu** during **winters** (**December- March**) is **150 mm**.
- In the areas of **higher altitudes** of the **Greater Himalayas** and the **Pir Panjal range**, **snowing** is frequent from **December** to **March**.
- A marked characteristic of **rainfall** of the **Jammu division** is the **decrease in precipitation** from **east to west** and **north to west**.
- Moreover , **leeward slopes** record **less rainfall** than **windward slopes**. **Monsoons** have their impact on **Jammu region** which begin to arrive **Jammu** from **mid June**.
- On the basis of **distribution of annual rainfall** and **temperature**, a year in **Jammu** region is divided into **three seasons**:-
 - i. **Winter Season (November to February)**:- Average rainfall during winter is **13 cm**.
 - ii. **Summer Season (March to June)**:- Average rainfall during summer is **11 cm**.
 - iii. **Rainy Season (June to October)**:- Average rainfall during rainy season is **65 cm**.

- During **winter**, **westerly winds** called “**temperature cyclones**” cause **rainfall** in **Jammu** region. These winds originate from the **Mediterranean Sea**.

CLIMATE OF KASHMIR DIVISION

- The **weather** and the **climate** of the Kashmir division are intrinsically linked with the weather mechanism in the **sub-continent** in general.
- The **location** of **Kashmir valley** at a **high altitude** (about 1600) in the north western corner of the **sub- continent**, surrounded by **high mountains** on all sides, gives it a unique geographical character with **distinctive climatic characteristics**.
- **Features of climate of Kashmir are as under:-**
 - Mild summers;**
 - Vigorous and severe winters with snowing and rain.**
 - A muggy and oppressive weather in July and August and;**
 - The most exquisitely pleasant spring.**
- In the **Koppen’s classification of climate**, the valley of **Kashmir** may be placed in the **Dfb category**, having humid **severe, raw winters** and **short mild summers**.
- On the basis of **temperature** and **precipitation** a year in the valley of **Kashmir** may be divided into the following **four seasons:-**
 - Winter season (November to February).**
 - Spring season (March to Mid May).**
 - Summer season (Mid May to Mid September).**
 - Autumn season (Mid September to October).**
- **Winter Season:-**
 - ✓ In the valley of **Kashmir**, the **winter season** lasts from **November to February**.
 - ✓ The **temperature** substantially **declines** in **December** , the **mean maximum** and the **mean minimum** being about **8°C** and **1.4°C** respectively.
 - ✓ **January** is the **coldest month** in **Kashmir** which is locally known as the period of **Chillai- Kallan** (**40 days of intense cold - 21st of December and end on 31st of January**), occurrence of **heavy snow** in this month in **Kashmir** is a common phenomenon.
 - ✓ **Chillai-Kalan** is followed by a **20-day long Chillai-Khurd** (small cold) that occurs between **January 31 and February 19** and a **10-day long Chillai-Bachha** (baby cold) which is from **February 20 to March 2**.

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- ✓ The **winter season** receives about **120 cm** of **snow**, the **maximum** snowing being in the month of **January** i.e., **42%** of the **total snowfall**.
- ✓ The **greater calamity** in the winter is the occurrence of **Kot-Koshu** (**frost**) which seems to **freeze** the **damp moisture** of the air and destroys trees and even congeals eggs.
- ✓ The **Kashmiri folk** have a strong conviction about the **colour** and **nature** of **clouds**. In their opinion, **white clouds (cirrus)** are certain to bring **heavy rain**; **dark clouds** mean no rain or **light showers**.
- ✓ In **winters**, **rainfall** occurs from the **western disturbances (temperate cyclones)**. These disturbances have their origin in the **Mediterranean sea**.
- ✓ The **rainfall** generated by these **cyclones** fairly, wide spread **locally** known as "**Alamgir**".
- ✓ There are, however, significant variations in the **Kashmir division**. For example, the city of **Srinagar** records about **30 cm** of **rainfall** during winter season, while rainfall during the corresponding period at **Baramulla** and **Anantnag** is about **35** and **34 cm** respectively.
- ✓ **October** and **November** are usually **dry months** but in **December**, the sky becomes overcast with **cloud** and **haze** and by the **third week of December**, the **snow sets in**.
- ✓ The **relative humidity** usually remains around **90%** in **winters**.

➤ Spring Season:-

- ✓ **March to mid May** is the season of **spring** locally known as '**Sounth**'.
- ✓ In **March**, the day **temperature** fluctuates between **10°C** to **16°C**.
- ✓ **March** is the **wettest month** having a high frequency of **western disturbances** and recording about **200 mm average rainfall (highest of the year)**.
- ✓ The day **temperature shoots up** abruptly in the month of **April**. The **night temperature** also registers a steady **increase**, the **mean maximum** and **mean minimum** temperature in this month being about **21°C** and **8°C** respectively.
- ✓ There is also a **decline** in the mean **monthly rainfall**.

➤ Summer Season:-

- ✓ **June to September** is the period of **summer season** in the valley of **Kashmir**.
- ✓ The **mean monthly temperature** in **May** at **Srinagar** reads about **22°C**, the **mean maximum** and **mean minimum** being about **29.4°C** and **15°C**.

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- ✓ **July** is the **hottest month** in which the **maximum temperature** on a particular day may shot up to **35°C** at **Srinagar**.
- ✓ The valley of **Kashmir** surrounded by **high mountains** on all sides receives very **little rainfall**. E.g., at **Srinagar** the **total rainfall** in **summer** is only **51.3 mm** which is only about **6%** of its **average annual rainfall**.
- ✓ The **relative humidity** in these months is **40 to 60 percent**. The **occasional showers** in the months of **June, July** and **August** have **special importance** for the **Saffron growers**.
- ✓ **Showers** sometimes **fall** in the **beginning of September**. These **showers** are locally known as **Kambarka** which are considered of immense importance to the **spring crops** of the **subsequent year**.
- ✓ In **September**, the temperature **begins to fall**, the **nights** become **cool** and by the end of this month, the **evenings are almost cold**.
- ✓ The **mean maximum** and **mean minimum temperatures** in this month in **Srinagar** read as **27°C** and **11°C** respectively.
- ✓ The **average monthly rainfall** in **September** is only **13 mm**.

➤ **The Autumn Season:-**

- ✓ **Mid September to October**.
 - ✓ The months of autumn are characterized by **least disturbed weather**.
 - ✓ **October** and **November** are the two months with **bright, pleasant sun** and **cold night** and **October** is considered to be the **healthiest** and **most delightful** of all months in **Kashmir**.
 - ✓ This season **attracts** the **largest number** of **tourists** in the valley from the various parts of the **country** and **abroad**. **Flowering of saffron** is the striking feature of this **season**.
 - ✓ In the month of **October**, the **mean maximum** and the **mean minimum temperatures** read about **22°C** and **5.6°C** respectively
- The **Kashmiri's** on the basis of their **empirical experience** divide a **year** into **six seasons** with a duration of **2 months** each:-
- i. **Sonth (Spring season)** - Mid March – Mid May.
 - ii. **Grishm (Summer season)** - Mid May – Mid July.
 - iii. **Wahrat (Rainy Season)** - Mid July – Mid September.
 - iv. **Harud (Autumn Season)** - Mid September – Mid November.
 - v. **Wandah (Winter Season)** - Mid November – Mid January.

vi. **Sheshur (Season of severe cold) - Mid January – Mid March.**

CROPS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

CROPPING SEASONS

There are **three** main types of Cropping Seasons:- **Rabi**, **Kharif** and **Zaid**.

➤ **Rabi Crops - (Meaning: Spring):-**

- ✓ Sown in winter from **October to December** and harvested in summer from **April to June**.
- ✓ Some of the important **Rabi crops** are **wheat, barley, and mustard**.
- ✓ **Jammu and Kashmir** is one of the **most important** UT for the **production** of **wheat and other Rabi crops**.
- ✓ Availability of **precipitation** during **winter** months due to the **western temperate cyclones** helps in the **success** of these **crops**.

➤ **Kharif Crops - (Meaning: Autumn):-**

- ✓ Also known as **monsoon crops** or **autumn crops**.
- ✓ Grown with the **onset of monsoon (June-July)** and **harvested** in **September-October**.
- ✓ Important crops grown during this season are **rice** and **maize**.
- ✓ These crops are **dependent** on the **quantity** of **rain water** as well its **timing**. Too much, too little or rain at the wrong time may lay waste to the whole year's efforts.

➤ **Zaid Crops:-**

- ✓ **Zaid** cropping season is also known as **short summer cropping** season.
- ✓ In **between** the **Rabi** and the **Kharif** seasons, there is a short season during the **summer** months known as the **Zaid** season.
- ✓ Some of the important crops produced in this season are, **watermelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops**.
- ✓ They require **warm dry weather**.

IMPORTANT CROPS OF J&K

➤ **Rice:-**

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- ✓ It is **staple food** of **majority of people** of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- ✓ It is **highest produced** crop in **J&K**.
- ✓ It is a **Kharif** crop.
- ✓ It requires **temperature** between **20 to 32°C** with **high humidity**.
- ✓ **Rainfall** should be between **150 – 300 cm**.
- ✓ It requires **deep clayey** and **loamy soil**.
- ✓ **High yielding rice varieties** grown in **J&K** are **Jhelum, Chenab, Shalimar Rice and Ranbir basmati**.
- ✓ The **areas** where rice is grown in the UT are **Kathua, RS Pura, Udhampur, Reasi, Jammu, Bhaderwah, Pulwama, Kulgam, Baramula** etc.
- ✓ **RS Pura** is known for its **Basmati rice**.
- ✓ **Pulwama** is known as **Rice Bowl of Kashmir**.
- ✓ **Aromatic varieties** of rice are **Mushk, budji and Kamad**. These varieties of rice have **traditionally been served** on particular occasions like **marriage ceremonies and festivals**.
- ✓ **Mushk budji and Kamad** are in great demand due to their **excellent cooking and eating qualities**.
- ✓ ‘**Sagam**’ belt of **Anantnag district**, is famous for the production of **Mushk budji & Kamad**.
- ✓ **Anantnag district** is **largest producer of rice in J&K**.
- ✓ Some **red rice types** called ‘**Zag**’ are used for the **preparation of snacks** like ‘**Vazul bate**’ for **pregnant ladies**.
- ✓ Most of the rice fields in **Jammu & Kashmir** are occupied by merely a small number of high yielding rice varieties, of which **K-39, Jhelum, Chenab, Shalimar Rice 1, Rambir Basmati** are the prominent ones.
- ✓ **China 1039** and **China 1007** were the most popular varieties **during 60s and 70s**.
- ✓ **K39** was the dominant rice variety **from 80s to mid-1990s**.
- ✓ **Jhelum** took over as the most popular variety for the decade beginning **from mid 90s**.
- ✓ A blast tolerant variety **Shalimar Rice-1** was **released in 2005** by the **State Varietal Release Committee** for the valley basin irrigated areas of Kashmir.
- ✓ Later on **Shalimar Rice-2, Shalimar Rice-3, Shalimar Rice-4** were introduced.

➤ **Wheat:-**

- ✓ It is a **Rabi** crop.

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- ✓ **Second major** significant **crop** in the **J&K**.
- ✓ It requires **temperature** between **10 to 15°C** at **sowing** time and **21 to 26°C** at **harvesting** with **bright sunshine**.
- ✓ **Rainfall** around **75 to 100 cm** is required.
- ✓ It requires **well drained**, fertile **loamy** and **clayey soil**.
- ✓ It is majorly produced in **Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Samba** and **Reasi**.
- ✓ **One fourth** of the **total cropped area** of **J&K UT** is **under wheat cultivation**.

➤ **Maize:-**

- ✓ It is a **Kharif crop**.
- ✓ It is **staple food** for people living in **hilly** and **sub mountainous** areas of **Jammu Division**.
- ✓ In terms of area **cultivated**, it is at the **top**.
- ✓ It is cultivated on **Kandi** and **Kerewa lands**.
- ✓ **Rainfall** required for maize varies from **75 cms to 125 cms**.
- ✓ It requires **temperature** between **21 to 27°C**.
- ✓ The leading maize producing areas of **Jammu Division** are **Doda, Rajouri** and **Poonch** and in **Kashmir Division** are **Kupwara, Baramula** and **Anantnag**.
- ✓ Maize s a **staple food** of **Gujjars** and **Bakarwals**.
- ✓ The **main concentration** of the **maize** is in the **Doda district**. **88%** of **total cropped area** in **Doda** is occupied by **maize**.

➤ **Saffron (Kesar):-**

- ✓ It is a **Kharif crop**.
- ✓ It is a **cash crop**.
- ✓ It is cultivated in **Pampore, Bhaderwah** and **Kishtwar**.
- ✓ It received **Geographic Indication Registry** in **July 2020**.
- ✓ **Temperature** required is **23 to 27°C**.
- ✓ The soil is **alluvial** and **lucstrine**.
- ✓ About **3000** acres are under **saffron cultivation** in **Pampore**.
- ✓ Also known as **Kong, Kesar** and **Zafron**.
- ✓ **Pampore- Known as saffron town of Kashmir**.
- ✓ It is a **cylinder shaped, dried, reddish brown flattened stigma** of **saffron plant**.
- ✓ It is **perennial crop**.
- ✓ **Karewas of Kashmir** – well known for its cultivation. **Soil made up** by the **action of Glaciers, Rivers etc**.

- ✓ It is an example of **plantation crop** because it **lasts for about 10-15 years** after sowing.
- ✓ It is a **labour intensive crop**.
- ✓ The **underground water table** in saffron growing area should range between **2.5 to 7 mtrs.**
- ✓ The actual **preparation of land for sowing saffron** begins with **advent of Sonth.**
- ✓ **Pulwama district – Highest hectarage** under the **saffron cultivation.**
- ✓ **Chandhara village in district Pulwama** is famous for the **superior quality** of saffron **all over the world.** Also knows as “**Birth place of Haba Khatun**”.

➤ Oil Seeds:-

- ✓ Important **Oil seeds** grown in the UT are:-
 - i. **Rapeseed, mustard, toria and linseed (Rabi crops),** and
 - ii. **Cottonseed and sesame (Kharif crop).**

➤ Tobacco:-

- ✓ It is a **Rabi crop.**
- ✓ **50-100 cm annual rainfall** and **15-20°C temperature** during growth period is ideal.
- ✓ Different types of soil are required for different type of tobacco, e.g. **Cigar tobaccos** are cultivated on **grey to red soils** varying from **light gravelly to sandy loams**, **Bidi tobacco** is grown as a **rainfed crop** mostly in **alluvial soils, black clayey or loamy soils.**

➤ Sugarcane:-

- ✓ It is a **Kharif crop.**
- ✓ It is sown in **Akhnoor, RS Pura, Kathua and Jammu.**
- ✓ It is a long duration crop and requires **10 to 15** and even **18 months to mature**, depending upon the **geographical conditions.**
- ✓ It requires **hot and humid climate** with **average temperature** of **21°-27°C** and **75-150 cm rainfall.**

➤ Amarnath (Ganhar):-

- ✓ It is **sown** after **3 or 4 ploughings.**

- ✓ The **grain** when ready is **parched, ground** and **eaten with milk**.
- ✓ It is **largely sown** in the valley of **Kashmir**.

➤ **Fruits** like **apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, pomegranates, mulberry, peaches, apricots, walnuts** and **almonds** require a **cool climate, moderate rainfall** and **bright sunshine**. The **climate** of **Kashmir** suits their **cultivation**. They are, as such, mostly grown in the valley. Fruit cultivation has been known in Kashmir since very early time.

SOILS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The **soils** of **Jammu and Kashmir State** have been classified into the undermentioned **8 groups:-**

➤ **Brown earth/brown forest soils:-**

- ✓ These soils have been spotted in parts of **Kathua, Udhampur, Doda, Poonch, Rajouri, Anantnag and Baramulla District**.
- ✓ Soil are of **silt loam to clay texture** and **fine granular sub angular blocky structure**.
- ✓ **Soil Organic carbon** and total **nitrogen** contents are nearly **uniform upto 60 – 70 cm depth**.
- ✓ Soils are **slightly to moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.3)**.
- ✓ Soils may contain **upto 10% calcium carbonate**.
- ✓ Their **water holding capacity exceeds 40%**.
- ✓ They belong to groups **Haplustalfs, Ochraualfs, Eustrochrepts, Hapludolls, Udorthrents, Cryothrents and Udifluvents**.
- ✓ These soils are mostly **utilized** for **growing safflower**, but crops like **maize, wheat etc.** and fruit trees like **apple, cherry and pear** are also grown.

➤ **Degraded or grey brown podzolic soils:-**

- ✓ These soils occur in parts of **Baderwah, Ramnagar, Poonch, Gulmarg, Pahalgam**.
- ✓ These are of **loam to clay texture** at their surface and **clay loam to clay texture** at their sub-surface and of **fine granular well developed angular block structure**.
- ✓ These soils are **slightly acidic** in reaction (**pH 6.1 – 6.3**).

- ✓ They belong to great groups **Hapludalfs, Hapludolls, Eutrochrepts and Haplumbrepts.**

➤ **Red and yellow podzolic soils:-**

- ✓ These soils occur in parts of **Udhampur, Kathua, Rajouri and Poonch.**
- ✓ They are of **coarse texture.**
- ✓ **Water holding capacity** is **40%.**
- ✓ They belong to great group **hapludalfs, haplustalfs.**

➤ **Hill or mountain forest soils:-**

- ✓ These are **sandy loam to loamy, fine to weakly granular moderately alkaline (pH 7.4 – 8.4) and calcareous (4 to 10% calcium carbonate) soils.**
- ✓ They occur at **lower elevations** and have **32-41% water holding capacity.**
- ✓ They belong great group **cryoboralfs and hapludolls.**

➤ **Mountain meadow soils:-**

- ✓ **Sandy loam to clay loam fine to coarse granular mountain meadow soils** occur in **Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Sonamarg, Lolab, Gurez, and Changthang.**
- ✓ They are **alkaline (pH more than 7 – 9) and high in organic carbon.**
- ✓ **Water holding capacity** of **(51-61%).**
- ✓ They belong to great groups **Cryoboralfs and Argiudolls.**

➤ **Lithosols:-**

- ✓ **Gravelly loam to gravelly silty loam, coarse to weak granular slightly alkaline (pH 7.1 – 7.8).**
- ✓ Lithosols occur on **steep slopes** in the **forest hills of 400 to 600 meters above sea level Jammu, Udhampur, Kathua, Rajouri, and Poonch Districts.**
- ✓ They contain **0.22 – 0.60 % organic carbon** and **33 to 38% water holding capacity.**
- ✓ They belong to great group **Ustorthrents.**

➤ **Saline alkali soils:-**

- ✓ These soils occur in **alluvial belt of Jammu (RS Pura/Bishna), Kathua (Ramkol/Challain) and Changthang area of Ladakh.**

- ✓ They belong to **Ustifluvents, Hapluquents and Ustorthents** great groups.

➤ Alluvial soils:-

- ✓ These soils cover **plains of Kathua, Jammu Rajouri, Poonch, Udhampur in Jammu, Vales in Kashmir and Sindh in Ladakh.**
- ✓ They are situated in the **flood plains of Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum and Sindh rivers and their tributaries.**
- ✓ They are **old and new alluvial soils.** Old alluvial soil contain **high amounts of Calcium Carbonate** and are **slightly to moderately alkaline (7.0–7.7) organic carbon between 0.28 – 0.61 %.**
- ✓ They belong to great group **Ustifluvents and Udifluvents.**

KASHMIRI NOMENCLATURE OF SOILS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR:-

➤ Nambal (peaty soils):-

- ✓ Near the banks of the **Jhelum River** and in the **vicinity of the Wular, Manasbal and Anchar lakes** is found the **rich peaty soil, locally known as Nambal.**
- ✓ In the years of **normal rainfall** and **moderate snowfall, nambal soils give good yields of rape-seed, mustard, maize, oats, pulses and fodder.**

➤ Tand (mountainous soils):-

- ✓ The land on the **slopes of mountains, reclaimed from the forests** is called **Tand soil.**
- ✓ After reclamation the tand gives **good yields of maize, pulses and fodder** for two or three years, but under the impact of accelerated soil erosion the land loses its natural strength.
- ✓ Consequently, the productivity declines and after a period of about six to ten years the land acquires the shape of a **pasture and culturable waste.**

➤ Zabelzamin (alkaline soils):-

- ✓ **Patches of irrigated land** if excessively irrigated lose their fertility and develop **alkaline formations.** Such adversely affected patches of **saline and alkaline formations** are known as **zabel zamin.**
- ✓ These soils are unproductive from the agricultural point of view unless especially treated with **gypsum, water and manures.**

- ✓ There are numerous other types of soils recognized by the **Kashmiri farmers**, such soils are **Kharzamin, Tresh, Limb, Ront, Shath and Tats**.

➤ Karewa soil (wudur):-

- ✓ Karewas are **fresh-water (fluvial and lacustrine) deposits** found as **low flat mounds or elevated plateaus** in the **Valley of Kashmir and the Kishtwar and Bhadarwah tracts of the Jammu Division**.
- ✓ The important Karewas are found in **Kulgam, Shopian, Budgam, Qazigund, Tangmarg, Gulmarg, Baramulla, Laithpora, Chandhara, Pampore, Bijbehara, Awantipora, Islamabad (Anantnag), Mattan, Tral and Ganderbal**.
- ✓ The Karewa soils are composed of **fine, silty clays with sand boulder gravel**, the coarse detritus being as a rule, restricted to the peripheral parts of the valley, while the finer variety prevails towards the central parts.
- ✓ The Karewa soils of Kashmir have enormous agricultural potential. Commercial and cash crops like **saffron, almond, apples, walnut, peaches, pears, cherry, plum, etc., with orchards and saffron beds**. Moreover, some **leguminous and fodder crops** are also grown in Karewa.
- ✓ The **pampore Karewa is famous all over the world for saffron cultivation**.
- ✓ Soil erosion and depleting soil fertility are the major problems of the karewa soils.
- ✓ It has been reported by the farmers of the **Chandhara and Dusu villages (Pampore-Karewa)** that with the passage of time the karewa soils are losing their resilience characteristics.
- ✓ As a matter of fact, the per unit production of saffron and almond has gone down substantially during the last three decades.
- ✓ The soil conservation practices need to be adopted to maintain the health of the karewa soils, making them economically more productive and ecologically more sustainable.
- ✓ The Kashmir farmers on the basis of their empirical experience recognize four classes of soils.

➤ Clayey soil (gurti):-

- ✓ This soil is found in the flood plains of Jhelum in the **southern parts of Srinagar city** and is subjected to **annual fresh silt deposition**.
- ✓ **Gurti soil** contains a **large proportion of clay**. Its **water retaining capacity is high**.

- ✓ At the time of **scanty rainfall**, it is considered to be **good for cultivation of rice**. But if **rains are heavy**, this soil gets compacted and achieves the shape of hard cakes, where ploughing becomes difficult labourious task.

➤ **Loamy soil (bahil):-**

- ✓ This soil is found **above the level of flood plain**, on the **right bank of Jhelum**, is highly fertile and suitable for **paddy cultivation**.
- ✓ The **humus content is high** which enriches the soil fertility. It does not require **heavy manuring** but if **over manured**, the soil becomes too strong, in which the **rice crop shows more vegetative growth**.

➤ **Sandy loam (sekil):-**

- ✓ It has usually been found to the **Sind valley in the north west of the city**.
- ✓ In the Sekil soil, if field is artificially irrigated, **good crops of rice are harvested in summer season**.

➤ **Sandy silt (dazanlad):-**

- ✓ This soil is the **mixture of sand and clay**.
- ✓ A peculiar characteristic of **Dazanlad** is that the **field turns red in colour** when **irrigation water stands in the fields**.
- ✓ This soil can result good productivity if controlled irrigation and High Yielding Variety seeds are applied.
- ✓ This soil is generally found in the **low lying areas in the west of the city** and also occurs at the **hilly areas** also in the **north** (Husain, 2000).

➤ **The other types of soil found are:-**

- ✓ Vegetable soil - Surh Zamin.
- ✓ Tract of land served by a natural spring - Lemb.

PHYSIOGRAPHY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

On the basis of **geomorphic features** the UT of J&K is divided into following **physiographic units:-**

1) The Outer Plains.

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- 2) The Shiwaliks.
- 3) The lesser or Middle Himalayas.
- 4) The valley of Kashmir.
- 5) The Greater Himalayas.

➤ **The Outer Plains:-**

- ✓ The outer plain of Jammu and Kashmir is **locally knowns as Andarwah or Bajawat.**
- ✓ It is a **part of the Great Plains of India.**
- ✓ The plains of J&K are formed by the **depositional work of Chenab ,Tawi , Ravi and their tributaries.**
- ✓ It stretches in the **southern parts of Akhnoor, Ranbirsinghpura, Samba and Kathua.**
- ✓ This plain is traversed by numerous **hill torrents, locally known as Khad.**
- ✓ The channel of these **torrernts** are characterized by **clumps of reed growth known as khar.**

➤ **The Shiwaliks:-**

- ✓ The Shiwaliks are well developed **between the Ravi and the Jhelum rivers in J&K.**
- ✓ **Jammu** is situated at an altitude of **366 m on the souther slope of the Shiwaliks.**
- ✓ The slopes of Shiwaliks adjacent to the **plains between Ravi and Chenab rivers are locally Known as Kandi.**
- ✓ **Maize, Millets, Oilseeds and fodder** are **cultivated** in this region.
- ✓ **Mansar and Surinsar lakes** are situated in the **Shiwaliks to the east of Jammu.**
- ✓ **Longitudinal Valleys or strike valleys** are located between **Shiwaliks and middle Himalayas.**
- ✓ For example: **Udhampur,kotli etc.**

➤ **The Middle Himalayas or Lesser Himalayas:-**

- ✓ It lies between the **Ravi in the east and the Poonch in the west.**
- ✓ In **Jammu region** they are **locally known as Pahar.**
- ✓ The rivers like **Tawi,Manawar-Tawi,Basantar and Ujh** have their **sources in the middle Himalayas.**

➤ **The Valley of Kashmir:-**

- ✓ The valley of Kashmir is **oval in shape**.
- ✓ The **borders** of **Kashmir valley** is filled with thick deposits of **alluvial** and **Lacustrine material**.
- ✓ These deposits are **locally known as Karewas**.
- ✓ **Karewas soil** is locally known as **Gurti**.
- ✓ **Within Kashmir valley** there are **three important side valleys** namely:-
 - i. **Liddar Valley:-** Extends from **Anantnag to Pahalgam**.
 - ii. **Sind Valley:-** Extends from **Ganderbal to Zojila pass**.
 - iii. **Lolab Valley:-** It is famous for **apple, cherry, peach and walnut**.

➤ **The Greater Himalayas:-**

- ✓ Great Himalayas also known as **Inner Himalayas, Central Himalayas or Himadri**.
- ✓ It is the **northernmost or the innermost** of **all the Himalayan Ranges**.
- ✓ The **highest peak** is **Mount Everest** which is also the **highest peak of the world**.
- ✓ **Nepalese name** of **Mount Everest** is **Sagarmatha (Goddess of the sky)**.
- ✓ **Tibetan name** of **Mount Everest** is **Chomlungma**.
- ✓ The **highest peak** of **Great Himalayas in India** is **Kanchenjunga (Sikkim)**.
- ✓ Important **passes of Great Himalayas:-**
 - i. **Burzil pass & Zojila in J&K**.
 - ii. **Bara Lacha la & Shipki la in H.P.**
 - iii. **Nitila & lipu lekh in Uttrakhand**.
 - iv. **Nathula & Jelep in Sikkim**.

MOUNTAIN RANGES & PASSES OF J&K

Mountains have a **special geographical importance** to Jammu and Kashmir. The valley of **Kashmir** is enclosed by **high mountains on all the sides**, except for a few passes and a narrow **gorge** at **Baramulla**. There are the **Shivalik hills** to the **south** and very **lofty mountains** in the **north**, the peaks of which always remain covered with **snow**. Few **volcanic mountains** are also found in **Jammu and Kashmir**.

THE KARAKORAM RANGE (LADAKH):-

- The **Karakoram Range** forms a **geographical divide** in between the **Central Asia and India**.

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- This range stretches for about **500 kilometers in length**.
- The Karakoram Range has some of the **World's highest mountain peaks** and **huge glaciers** such as the **Baltoro glacier**.
- The **second highest peak** in the world, **K2 peak** lies in the **Karakoram Range**.
- Some of the **other mountain peaks** in these ranges include **Gasherbrum peak**, **Masherbrum peak**, **Distaghil Sar peak**, **Saser Kangri peak**, etc.
- Several important **mountain passes**, for example the **Karakoram pass** and **Nubra pass**, lie in this region.

THE ZANSKAR RANGE (LADAKH):-

- The **Zaskar Range** lies to the **north of the Himalayas**.
- The Zaskar range is divided from the **main Himalayas** by the **Stod valley** and the **Tsarap valley**.
- This Mountain **range lies about 6000 meters** above the sea level.
- The Zaskar range **separates** the **Zaskar region** from the **Ladakh region**. It also **separates** the **Indus valley** from the **valley of Kashmir**.
- Some important **mountain passes** which lie in this region include **Zoji La pass**, **Poat pass**, **Bawalocha pass**, etc.

THE NANGA PARBAT RANGE:-

- The **Nanga Parbat Range** spreads in **Gilgit**.
- This mountain range lies about **8126 meters** above the sea level.
- It always remains **covered with snow**.
- It can be approached through **Chilas** in **Gilgit**.

THE PIR PANJAL RANGE:-

- The **Pir Panjal Range** lies to the **south of the Himalayas** and is approximately **5000 meters** above the sea level.
- The Pir Panjal Range **separates** the **Jammu region** from the **Kashmir valley**.
- The famous **Banihal pass** lies in the shape of a **tunnel** on its peak.
- Some important **mountain passes** which lie in this region include the **Banihal pass**, **Sinthan pass** connects the **Kashmir** division with **Kishtwar**, **Pir Ki Gali** which connects **Kashmir** valley with **Poonch** and **Rajouri** via **Mughal road**, **Hajipur pass**, etc.
- A **2.5 km long tunnel**, namely **Jawahar tunnel** connecting **Banihal** with **Qazigund** was constructed in early **1950's** and opened for traffic on **December 22 1956** to ensure **show-free passage** throughout the year.

THE SHIVALIK RANGE:-

- The **Shivaliks** are the **youngest** and the most **newly formed** mountain range that constitute the **Himalayan chain**.

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- The region is **rich in conifers** and has some of the most attractive and frequently visited tourist destinations.
- The **width** of the Shivaliks is between **20 to 50 km** and the **height** above the sea level is between **600 to 1220 meters** in Jammu and Kashmir.
- **Jammu** is situated at an **altitude of 366 meters** on the **southern slope** of the Shivaliks.

NUN KUN RANGE:-

- It lies between **Ladakh and Kashmir border**.
- It is about **7055 meters above the sea level**.
- To its **south-east** is situated **Kullu** and to its **north-West** is situated **Kargil** tehsil of **Ladakh**.
- One has to pass through **Bawalochu pass** to reach **Leh (Ladakh)** from **Kullu**.

BURZIL MOUNTAIN:-

- It **bifurcates Kashmir and Ladakh** on which **Burzil pass** is situated at a height of **3200 m above sea level**.

AMARNATH MOUNTAIN:-

- **Amarnath mountain** is famous for its holy **Amarnath cave**, situated at a height of **5372 m above sea level**.
- Pilgrims have to pass through **Mahagunas pass** on their way to **Shri Amarnathji**.
- **Gwasharan (5450 m)** is situated in the **Liddar valley** towards **Pahalgam**; on it lies the famous **glacier Kolahoi**.
- **Sheshnag mountain** also spreads in this **valley**. It is called **Sheshnag** as its peaks resembles the **heads of seven big snakes**.

TOSHMAIDAN:-

- **Toshmaidan (4270 m)** and **Kazinag (3700 m)** mountains lie in the **inner Himalayas**.
- They remain **clad with snow** throughout the year, but during summer when the snow melts, the water flows down into the **Jhelum river**.

AFARWAT:-

- This mountain spreads through the **Gulmarg valley**.
- The famous **spring Alpathar** lies on its **peak**.
- The journey to **Afarwat** on the **world's highest Gondola ski-lift** is a breathtaking experience in itself.

VOLCANIC PEAKS:-

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- One volcanic peak **Soyamji** is situated in **North Machhipura (Handwara)** and the other **Kharewa peak** lies in tehsil **Pahalgam**.
- **Soyamji peak** erupted lava for many months during **1934**, and is **now in dormant state**.
- **Kharewa peak** is now **dead or extinct**.

Important Mountain Passes of J&K and Ladakh

Banihal Pass	Connects Srinagar and Jammu
Zojila Pass	Connects Srinagar and Leh
Karakoram Pass	Connects India and China
Sinthan Pass	Connects Anantnag and Kishtwar
Bawalocha Pass	Connects Leh and Kullu
Hajipur Pass	Connects Poonch and Uri
Pir Panjal Pass	Connects Poonch and Shopian
Pensi La Pass	Connects Suru valley and Zaskar valley
Khardung La Pass	Connects Leh to Shyok and Nubra Valleys
Chang La Pass	Connects Leh to Pangong Tso lake
Rohtang Pass	Connects Leh and Manali

MEANS OF TRANSPORT OF J&K

- Transport is the means by which **people** and **goods** move.
- Cheap and efficient means of transportation are the necessary for economic growth.
- The natural resources of a region can be judiciously and suitably utilized only if the means of transportation and communications are adequately developed.
- The four major means of transport are **roadways**, **railways**, **waterways** and **airways**.

ROAD TRANSPORT

- Roads are most important part of infrastructure.
- In a UT like J&K, roads has additional importance in view of the absence of proper railway network.
- Roads are most fundamental mode of transport in the UT.
- Road transport constitute about **80%** of the **surface transport** of the UT.
- In the UT, roads are maintained by **Public Works Department**, **Border Roads Organization** and **other state departments**.

Public Works Department:-

- **Road connectivity** (as on **01-01-2011**):-

Border Road Organization:-

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- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Total length maintained by R&B Department:- 26711.27 km. ✓ Blacktopped:- 12054.94 km. ✓ Metalled:- 2514.95 km. ✓ Shingled:- 3650.87 km. ✓ Fair weather:- 8300.06 km. ✓ Jeepable:- 190.45 kms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The BRO develops and maintains road networks in India's border areas and friendly neighboring countries. ➤ The BRO was formed on 7 May 1960. ➤ It has been entirely brought under the Ministry of Defense. ➤ The BRO has taken up two projects for J&K UT – BEACON and SAMPARK. |
|---|---|

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS:-➤ **Jammu-Srinagar National Highway:-**

- ✓ **Northernmost** segment of **NH 44**.
- ✓ It is **295 km** (183 mi) **long**.
- ✓ **Tunnels**, such as the **Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Tunnel** and the **Banihal Qazigund Road Tunnel** have **reduced** the distance **between Jammu and Srinagar** (formerly 295 km) by **about 50 km**.
- ✓ The highway **starts** from **Lal Chowk, Srinagar** and passes through **Pulwama district, Anantnag district, Kulgam district, Ramban district, and Udhampur district**, and **ends** in **Jammu city**.
- ✓ The highway lies in the **Kashmir valley** for the first **68 km** (up to **Qazigund**).
- ✓ As per **NHAI**, **total length** of **NH44** within **J&K UT** starting from **Punjab border** up to **Srinagar** is **541 km**.
- ✓ The highway was **maintained** by **BRO** which **handed** it over to **NHAI** in **April 2017**.
- ✓ In the year **2011**, the highway **widening** work was started (under the **National Highway Development Project (NHDP)**) with the target of completing it within a period of **five years**.

➤ **National Highway 1 (The lifeline of Ladakh):-**

- ✓ Runs between UT of **J&K** and **Ladakh**.
- ✓ It is **534 km** (332 mi) **long**.
- ✓ It is the **northernmost East-West** highway in **India**.

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- ✓ It passes from **Uri** to **Baramulla**, **Srinagar**, **Sonamarg**, **Zoji la**, **Drass**, **Kargil** and **Leh**.

➤ **National Highway 501:-**

- ✓ It is a **spur road** of **National Highway 1**.
- ✓ It **traverses** the union territory of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- ✓ It passes through **Panchtarni** - **Chandanwari** - **Pahalgam** - **Batakut** - **Martand** - **Khanabal**.
- ✓ **Length: 90 km (60mi)**.

➤ **National Highway 701:-**

- ✓ **126 km (78mi)**.
- ✓ It is a **spur road** of **National Highway 1**.
- ✓ **Route:- Baramulla - Rafiabad - Kupwara – Tangdhar**.

➤ **National Highway 144:-**

- ✓ **79 kms (49mi)**.
- ✓ **NH-144** is a **branch** of **National Highway 44**.
- ✓ **Route:- Domel, Katra, Riasi, Pauni and Bamla**.

➤ **National Highway 144A:-**

- ✓ **230 km (140 mi)**.
- ✓ **NH-144A** is a **spur road** of **National Highway 44**.
- ✓ **Route:- Jammu, Akhnoor, Nowshera, Rajouri, Poonch**.

➤ **National Highway 444:-**

- ✓ **NH 444** is a **branch** of **National Highway 44**.
- ✓ **Route: Srinagar - Badgam - Pulwama - Shupiyan - Kulgam - Quazigund**.

➤ **National Highway 244:-**

- ✓ **246 km (153 mi)**.
- ✓ It is located entirely **within** the union territory of **J&K**.
- ✓ It starts at **NH44** near **Khanabal**, passes through **Achabal**, **Kokernag**, **Daksum**, **Sinthan pass**, **Kishtwar**, **Thathri**, **Doda** and **terminates** as **NH44** near **Batote**.

➤ National Highway 244A:-

- ✓ 57 km.
- ✓ Jammu Ring Road.
- ✓ The highway starting from its junction with NH-44 near Jammu and terminating at its junction with NH-44 (Nagrota Bypass) in the state of Jammu & Kashmir.

IMPORTANT ROADS:-

➤ Mughal Road:-

- ✓ It is 84 km long road between **Bufliaz**, a town in the Poonch district, to the **Shopian** district.
- ✓ It was originally known as **Namak Road** before **Mughals** came to **J&K**.
- ✓ It came to be known as the **Mughal Road** because the prominent **Mughal Emperors** like **Akbar**, **Jahangir**, **Shahjahan** and **Aurangzeb** along with their **caravans** travelled through this route to the **Kashmir**.
- ✓ The decision to construct the **Mughal Road** from **Bufliaz Poonch** to **Shopian** was taken in **1978** by the then **Chief Minister Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah** to afford an **alternate** route to **Kashmir Valley** and to establish **direct link** with **Rajouri – Poonch**.
- ✓ It connects **Poonch** and **Rajouri** to **Srinagar** and **reduces** the distance between **Shopian** and **Poonch** from **588 km** to **126 km**.
- ✓ The road passes through **Buffliaz**, **Behramgalla**, **Chandimarh**, **Poshana**, **Chattapani**, **Peer Ki Gali**, **Aliabad**, **Zaznar**, **Dubjan**, **Hirpora**, and **Shopian**.

➤ Banihal Cart Road:-

- ✓ When **Raja Gulab Singh** of **Jammu** became the **Maharaja of J&K State**, he adopted **Jammu-Udhampur-Banihal** route to reach **Srinagar** for the movement of **royal carvans**.
- ✓ **Sukhdev Singh Chadak** writes in his book '**Maharaja Ranbir Singh**' that **Maharaja** passed order for a **cart road** from **Jammu** to **Srinagar** via **Banihal**.
- ✓ In **1922**, the **Banihal Cart Road**, was thrown **open** to the **public** during the reign of **Maharaja Pratap Singh**.
- ✓ This road became **national highway** and now it is being converted into four lanes (**Part of NH44**).

➤ **Dhar-Udhampur Road:-**

- ✓ 163 km.
- ✓ It is a **Defence road**.
- ✓ Route: **Pathankot to Udhampur via Dhar**.

➤ **Jhelum Valley Road:-**

- ✓ The most wonderful mountain road in the **world**.
- ✓ 132.5 km.
- ✓ It was the **lone dependable** connection **between Kashmir** and the **rest** of the **world** until the **mid-1950s**.
- ✓ **Jhelum valley cart road** was **completed** in **1889** during reign of **Maharaja Pratap Singh** and was **extended** to **Srinagar** in **1897**.
- ✓ **Srinagar-Muzaffarabad** bus service started on this road in **2005**.

IMPORTANT ROAD TUNNELS:-

➤ **Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Tunnel (Chenani-Nashri Tunnel):-**

- ✓ Located in the **Lower Himalayas**, on **National Highway 44**.
- ✓ **Construction** started in **2011** and was **completed** by **2017**.
- ✓ It is **India's longest road tunnel** with a **length** of **9.28 km (5.8 mi)**, and the **country's first tunnel** with a **fully integrated tunnel control system**.
- ✓ It is named after **Syama Prasad Mookerjee**, who served as the **Minister for Industry and Supply** in **Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's** cabinet and later founded the **Bharatiya Jana Sangh**.
- ✓ The **foundation** was laid for the project in **July 2011** by the then **CM Omar Abdullah** with **Union Health Minister Ghulam Nabi Azad**, under the ruling **UPA government**.
- ✓ The tunnel was **inaugurated** by the **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** on **2 April 2017**.
- ✓ It **reduces the distance** between **Jammu and Srinagar** by **30 km** and **travel time** by **two hours** by bypassing **Batote, Kud and Patni Top**.

➤ **Jawahar Tunnel (Banihal Tunnel):-**

- ✓ It is situated between **Banihāl** and **Qazigund** on **NH 44**.
- ✓ Its **elevation** is **2,194 m (7,198 ft)**.

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- ✓ It was constructed for **round-the-year surface transport** between **1954** and **1956**.
- ✓ It has been **operational** since **22 December 1956**.
- ✓ The **length** of tunnel is **2.85 km** (1.77 mi).
- ✓ The tunnel was **renovated** by the **Border Roads Organization** under the project **BEACON** in **1960**.
- ✓ It is **guarded** by **military** round the clock.
- ✓ **Until 2009** the **tunnel was closed** for **civilian traffic** between **midnight** and **08:00**. It is **now** open all **24 hours** a day.

➤ Banihal Qazigund Road Tunnel (Navyug Tunnel):-

- ✓ It is a road tunnel at **elevation** of **1,790 m** in the **Pir Panjal range** connecting **Banihal** and **Qazigund**.
- ✓ It is **8.5 km** long.
- ✓ **Construction** of this tunnel **started** in **2011** along with the **project to widen NH 44** and **completed** and **opened** in **4 August 2021**.
- ✓ The tunnel **reduces** the **distance** between **Srinagar** and **Jammu** by **16 km** and **travel time** from **2-3 hours** to **15 minutes**.

➤ Nandni Tunnels:

- ✓ **Nandni tunnels** are the **series** of **four tunnels** in **Udhampur** district **completed** in **2015**.
- ✓ They are **located beneath** the **Nandni wild life sanctuary** at a **combined length** of **1.4 km**.
- ✓ The tunnels **reduced** the **distance** and **travel time** between **Jammu** and **Udhampur** by **bypassing 6.8 km** of **curvy road** with **3.6 km** of **straight bridges and tunnels**.

➤ Z-Morh Tunnel:-

- ✓ It is a road tunnel project to ensure **all-weather connectivity** between **Srinagar** and **Kargil**.
- ✓ Currently **under construction**.
- ✓ It gets its **name** from the **Z shape** of the **road** that it will **replace** between **Sonamarg** and **Gangangir**.
- ✓ It is **6.5 km** long road tunnel near **Gangangir** or in **Ganderbal** district on **NH1**.

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- ✓ The tunnel is located at **elevation** of **2,637 m** (8,652 ft) above **sea level**.
- ✓ It has a high strategic importance for India.

➤ Zoji-la Tunnel:

- ✓ Zoji La Tunnel is a **14.2 km long** road tunnel under **Zoji La pass** in the **Himalayas** between **Sonmarg** and **Drass** town in **Kargil** district.
- ✓ Currently **under construction**.
- ✓ The tunnel along with **6.5 km long Z-Morh Tunnel**, (which is **22 km before Zoji La tunnel** towards **Srinagar**) will ensure **year-long road connectivity** between **Srinagar** and **Kargil**.
- ✓ **Zoji La pass** is situated at an **altitude** of **3,528 m** (11,578 feet).
- ✓ Zoji La was re-captured from **Pakistani** raiders under **Operation Bison**.

➤ Chattergala Tunnel:-

- ✓ It is an **under construction** road tunnel in Jammu and Kashmir.
- ✓ The tunnel will be **6.8 km** long and will connect **Kathua** and **Doda** districts of Jammu and Kashmir via **basohli-bani** through **Chattergala**.

AIR TRANSPORT

- Jammu & Kashmir is well connected to other parts of India through **two airports** located **one in Jammu** and **one in Srinagar**.
- Out of **total domestic air travel** in the **country**, the **J&K** accounts for only **0.2%**.

Jammu Airport:-

- ✓ Officially known as **Jammu Civil Enclave**.
- ✓ It is a **military** as well as **civil Airport**.
- ✓ It is a **domestic airport** serving **Jammu**.
- ✓ Owned by **Indian Air Force**.
- ✓ The airport is located **8 km** (5.0 mi) **southwest** of the **city of Jammu**, along **Ranbir Singh Pura Road**.
- ✓ It connects **Jammu** with cities like **Srinagar**, **Mumbai**, **Chandigarh**, **Delhi**.

Sheikh-Ul-Alam International Airport:-

- ✓ Also known as **Srinagar Airport** or **Budgam Airbase**.

- ✓ It is a **military airbase** that serves **Srinagar**.
 - ✓ It is owned by **Indian Air Force** and the **Airports Authority of India** operates a **civil enclave** at the **airport**.
 - ✓ It has been **designated** an **international airport** in **2005**, but does not receive **scheduled international flights**, except some **Hajj Flights**.
 - ✓ The airport is **actually located** in (**Ichigam**) **Budgam**, which is **4 km** from **Srinagar**.
 - ✓ On **14 Feb 2009**, **Air India Express** started once **weekly flights to Dubai**, the **first regularly scheduled international flights** from **Srinagar**. However, due to low demand from passengers, the flights were **terminated** in **January 2010**.
- In addition to those Airports, there are **Poonch Airport, Rajouri Airport** and **Kishtwar Air Strip**. **No scheduled flights** operate from these.
- **Kishtwar Airstrip** is located about **3 km north of Kishtwar** in Jammu and Kashmir, India. The **Indian Army** operates a helipad at this site to carry out **helicopter operations** to far-off areas of **Doda and Kishtwar** districts. The **airstrip** has been **included** in the **UDAN** scheme, launched by the **Ministry of Civil Aviation** and is expected to help the **promotion of tourism** in the region.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

- Due to **mountainous terrain**, the **road – rail mix** is extremely **low** in UT of J&K.
- It is one of the major reason that J&K has lagged behind in attracting industries.
- In **1897**, the **Jammu–Sialkot railway line** was built from **Sialkot to Jammu**, the **first rail line** in the **princely state of Jammu and Kashmir**.
- In **1947**, with the **partition of India**, the **Jammu-Sialkot** line got **closed** which left **Jammu and Kashmir disconnected** from the **Indian rail network**.
- The **foundation stone** was laid and **construction commenced** for a railway line linking **Jammu to Pathankot** in **1971**.
- The rail link between **Jammu and Pathankot** was **established** and the **renovated Jammu Tawi railway station** was **opened** in **1975**.
- In **1983** Construction of a **railway line** from **Jammu Tawi to Udhampur** began which was **opened** in **2005**. It is **53 km long**.
- The **railway minister**, in **1994**, declared the need for a **rail line to Baramulla** (**Jammu-Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Railway Link**), which was **declared national project** in **2002**.
- It is **356 km long**.
- The railway line is **divided into four sections:-**

Author:- Shokat Hussain || Contact No.:- +919797307287 || Email:- cshstudyweb@gmail.com

Website:- www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com / www.cshstudyweb.blogspot.com

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- ✓ **Leg 0**, running 53 km from Jammu to Udhampur and **completed** in April 2005.
 - ✓ **Leg 1**, running 25 km from Udhampur to Katra. The section was **opened** in July 2014.
 - ✓ **Leg 2**, running 111 km from Katra to Banihal. Under construction, expected to **open** in 2022.
 - ✓ **Leg 3** running 135 km from Banihal to Baramulla. The section was **opened** on 26th June 2013.
- It comes **under** the **jurisdiction** of the **Firozpur railway division** of **Indian Railways'** **Northern zone**.
 - In Nov 2018 **Central Government** approved **extension** of the **railway line** up to **Kupwara**.
 - On 30 Dec. 2020, PM set 15, Aug. 2022 as **new deadline** for this **railway line link**.

Chenab Bridge:-

- ✓ The **Chenab Bridge** is an **Indian railway steel and concrete arch bridge** under construction **between Bakkal and Kauri** in the **Reasi district**.
- ✓ The **bridge** will span the **Chenab River** at a **height** of **359 m** (1,178 ft) above the river, making it the **world's highest rail bridge**.
- ✓ It is an **Arch Bridge**.
- ✓ It is **1,315 m** (4,314 ft) long.

Pir Panjal Railway Tunnel:-

- ✓ Also known as **Banihal railway tunnel**.
- ✓ It is an **11.215 km** (6.969 mi) railway tunnel located in **Pir Panjal Range** of **middle Himalayas** in **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- ✓ It is a part of the **Jammu–Baramulla line**.
- ✓ The rail tunnel **reduces** the distance between **Quazigund and Banihal** by **17 km** (11 mi) from **35 km** (22 mi) by **road** to **17.5 km** (10.9 mi) by **train**.

WATER TRANSPORT

- Prior to **introduction** of **motor transport** in **Kashmir**, water transport was the most **common mode of transport**.
- **Srinagar** was known as **city of canals**.
- Flowing all across the valley **Jhelum** has been the most important **inland water way**.

Author:- Shokat Hussain || Contact No.:- +919797307287 || Email:- csbstudyweb@gmail.com

Website:- www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com / www.cshstudyweb.blogspot.com

- It is navigable from **Khannabal to Baramulla**.
- Most of the important towns of the valley are located on the banks of the River.
- During the **reign** of the **erstwhile Maharajas**, top priority was given to the River as the most important means of transportation of food **grains, fire-wood, building materials** and so on.
- There was a regular **traffic** of **barges** all across the valley.
- **Doogas** are used to carry **50 passengers** at **one time up and down the river** and **across the lakes**.
- **Khoch** and **Bahach** are used to carry **heavy loads like, grains, stones etc**.
- In order to boost water transport in J&K, **GOI** declared **Chenab, Jhelum, Indus** and **Ravi** as “**National Waterways**” in 2017.

RIVERS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

JHELUM:-

- It is known as ‘**Veth**’ in **Kashmir**. Other names include **Vitasta** and **Hydaspes**.
- It originates from **Verinag spring** situated at the **foot** of the **Pir Panjal** in **Anantnag**, in the UT of **J&K**.
- After passing through **Srinagar** it flows into **Wular lake** and then passing through **Baramulla** and **Uri**, it enters into **Pakistan**.
- It is joined by **Lidder River** near village **Mirgund**
- at **Khanabal**, river **Veshaw** at **Sangam** in **Anantnag** and **Sind River** at **Shadipora** in **Kashmir Valley**.
- The **Krishanganga (Neelum River)**, the **largest tributary of the Jhelum**, joins it at **Domel, Muzaffarabad**. It is then joined by the **Poonch River**, and flows into the **Mangla Dam reservoir** in the **Mirpur District**.
- It flows into the **Chenab River** at **Trimmu** in the, **Pakistan**, thus is a **tributary** of the **Chenab river**.
- It flows to a distance of **25.6 km** to **Khanabal** like a **Nullah**. From that place a number of **tributaries join the Jhelum** and make it navigable from **Khannabal to Wular Lake**. Its **total length** in the valley is **177 km**.
- After passing through **Srinagar** it flows into **Wular lake** and then passing through **Baramulla** and **Uri**, it enters into **Pakistan**.
- **Srinagar, Anantnag** and **Baramulla** are situated on the **bank of Jhelum**.
- **Lower Jhelum, Mohra** and **Uri Hydel project** are on the **Jhelum river**.

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- **Jhelum is lifeline of the city of Srinagar** and some other major town along its course from Verinag to Uri.
- It is a **tributary** of the **Chenab river**.
- **Jhelum Confluences with:-**
 - ✓ **Lidder River** - Village Mirgund at Khanabal.
 - ✓ **Veshaw River** - Sangam in Anantnag.
 - ✓ **Sind River** – Shadipora.
 - ✓ **Krishanganga River** - Domel, Muzaffarabad.
 - ✓ **Poonch River** - Mangla Dam.
 - ✓ **Chenab River** - Trimmu in the Jhang District.
- **Right bank tributaries of Jhelum** are Bringi, Lidder, Harwan, Sindh, Erin, Madhumati and Puhru.
- **Left bank tributaries of Jhelum** are Sandran, Vishav, Rambhara, Dudhganga and Sukhnag rivers.
- It flows through Anantnag, Bijbehara, Awantipur, Pampore, Srinagar, Sopore and Baramulla before entering Pakistan through Uri gorge.

CHENAB (ASIKNI):-

- It is the **largest tributary of the Indus**.
- It is **formed by two streams**, the **Chandra** and the **Bhaga**, which **join at Tandi** near **Keylong** in **Himachal Pradesh**.
- The **Bhaga river** **originates** from **Surya taal lake**, which is situated a few kilometers west of the **Bara-lacha la pass** in **Himachal Pradesh**.
- The **Chandra river** **originates** from **glaciers east of the same pass** (near **Chandra Taal**).
- After **passing through Chamba**, it **enters into J&K** near **Paddar (Kishtwar)**.
- It is **joined by Wadwan River (Marusadar River)** in **Kishtwar**. The **Marusadar** is the **biggest right bank tributary** of the **Chenab**.
- At **Akhnoor** it **enters the plains of J&K** and then **enters into Sialkot district of Pakistan**.
- The **Tawi** is a **major left bank tributary of the river Chenab**, which joins it in **Pakistan**.
- **Ranbir Canal** and **Pratap Canal** take off from it near **Akhnoor** as a result of which **thousands of acres of land of Jammu is irrigated**.
- The river flows for **1,180 km** before **entering into Pakistan**.

➤ **Important Power Projects on Chenab river are:-**

- ✓ **Salal Dam** - near **Reasi**.
- ✓ **Dul Hasti Hydroelectric Plant** – **Kishtwar**.
- ✓ **Pakal Dul Dam** - **Marusadar River** in **Kishtwar**.
- ✓ **Ratle Hydroelectric** -**Drabshalla, Kishtwar**.
- ✓ **Kiru Hydroelectric Project**-**Kishtwar**.
- ✓ **Kwar Hydroelectric Power** -**Kishtwar**.
- ✓ **Baglihar Project** – **Doda**.

RAVI (IRAVATI):-

- It rises **west** of the **Rohtang pass** in the **Kullu hills** of **Himachal Pradesh**.
- It flows **west-northwest** through **Chamba**, turning **southwest** at the **boundary** of **Jammu and Kashmir** in **Kathua**. Then it **enters Pakistan** and **joins** the **Chenab** near **Sarai Sidhu**.
- As the **Ravi flows** through **Lahore** in **Pakistan** it is called "**The river of Lahore**" since that city is on its **eastern bank**.
- On its **western bank** is the town of **Shahdara Bagh** with the **tomb of Jahangir** and the **Tomb of Noor Jahan**.
- Its major **tributaries** are the **Budhil, Nai or Dhona, Seul, Siawa, Ujh** etc.
- It is the **smallest** of the **five Punjab rivers**.
- The **length** of the river is about **720 kilometers**.
- The major **multipurpose project** (**Irrigation, Hydropower, Flood Control, development of Fisheries, Tourism** and so forth) built on the **river** is the **Ranjit Sagar Dam** (also known as **Thein dam** as it is in **Thein village**). The **left bank** is in **Punjab** and the **right bank** is in **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- The **right bank tributaries** of the **Ravi** are the **Budhil, Tundahan Beljedi, Saho and Siul**.
- The **left bank tributary** worth mentioning is **Chirchind Nala**.
- The **Ujh river** is a **tributary of the Ravi River** that flows through the **Kathua district** in the Indian union territory of **Jammu and Kashmir**.

TAWI:-

- It is **lifeline** of **Jammu**.
- It **originates** from **Kailash Kund glacier** at **Soej hills** in **Bhadarwah**, in the **UT of J&K**.

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- After passing through **Chenani** and **Udhampur**, it passes through **Jammu** and **enters** into **Pakistan**, where it flows into **Chenab**.
- The **city of Jammu** is situated on the **right bank** of the river **Tawi**.
- The **total length** of the river is about **141 km**.
- It is a **major left bank tributary** of the river **Chenab**.
- **Chennani hydro electric power project** constructed on River **Tawi** has a **capacity** to generate **23 MW of power**.

UJH:-

- It is **major tributary** of the **Ravi river**.
- It **originates** in **Soej Dhar in Kailash mountains** near **Bhaderwah hills**, in the UT of **J&K**.
- It flows a **distance** of nearly **100 kilometers (62 mi)**, **before joining Ravi** near **Chak Ram Sahai in Indian Punjab**.
- **Ujh Barrage** has been constructed on this **river** at **Jasrota village**.
- It is an important river for **Kathua district**.

VESHAW:-

- It is a **major tributary** of the **Jhelum river**.
- It **originates** from **lake Kausarnag** in District **Kulgam**, in the UT of **J&K**.
- It forms a **waterfall** in **Aharbal**.
- It **joins** with **river Jehlum** at **Sangam, Anantnag**.

RAMBI ARA:-

- It is a **tributary** to the **River Jhelum** located in **Shopian District** in the UT of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- It **joins** the **Veshaw River** near **Sangam** in **Anantnag District** **before the confluence** finally **meets the Jhelum**.
- It **originates** in the **Pir Panjal Range**.
- It is known for **fluctuating water levels** and is often affected by **flash floods**.

SIND:-

- It is a **major tributary** of the **Jhelum River** located in the **Ganderbal district** of the UT of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- The **source** of the river lies in the **Machoi Glacier** south of the **Zoji La**.

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- It **joins** the **Jhelum** River at **Shadipora**, 17 kilometres northwest of Srinagar.
- It **passes** through **Sonamarg** where **river rafting tournaments** are organised annually by the **Tourism Department of Jammu and Kashmir**.
- **Ganderbal Hydroelectric Project** and **Upper Sindh Hydroelectric Project** have been built on this river.

LIDDAR:-

- It is a **tributary** of the River **Jhelum** located in **Anantnag** District in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.
- It **originates** from the **Kolahoi Glacier** near **Sonamarg** and **feeds** the **Jhelum** River in **Mirgund, Khanabal**.
- It has **crystal blueish water** and **Pahalgam** is situated in the **center of Lidder Valley**.
- It is a **73 km long**.

KRISHANGANGA:-

- The **largest tributary** of the **Jhelum** River, **Krishanganga** or **Neelum** **originates** from **Krishansar Lake** in the **vicinity** of **Sonamarg** in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.
- After **passing** through the **mountainous tracts** of **Telail, Gurez, Keran and Karnah**, it **joins** the **Jhelum** at **Domel, Muzaffarabad**.
- The **length** of the river is about **245 km**.

DUDHGANGA:-

- It is a **tributary** of the **Jhelum** that **flows from Yusmarg**.
- It **rises** in the **central Pir Panjal** range near **Tatakooti Peak**.
- **Two mountain streams**, the **Sangesafed** and the **Yachera**, **form this river**.
- This river **flows** through **Batmalu Swamp, Srinagar**.
- It **merges** into **Hokersar Lake, Zainakote, Srinagar**.

POONCH RIVER:-

- It is **also known** as **Punch Tohi**.
- It is a **tributary** of the **Jhelum** River.
- The river **originates** in the **foothills of Pir Panjal range**, in the areas of **Neel-Kanth Gali and Jamian Gali**. It is called '**Siran**' (**Suran**) in this area.
- The towns of **Poonch, Sehra, Tatta Pani, Kotli** and **Mirpur** are **situated** on the **banks** of this **river**.

- It flows into **Jhelum** and then **drains into** the **Mangla Dam**.

LAKES OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DAL LAKE:-

- It is known as “**Jewel in th Crown**” / “**Lake of Flowers**”.
- **Located** in the **heart of Srinagar**, Dal is the **second largest lake** in **Jammu and Kashmir UT**. It is an “**urban lake**”.
- The famous **Mughal Gardens** – **Shalimar**, **Nishat** and **Chashma Shahi** are located at the **banks of the lake**.
- The lake is **surrounded by Zabarwan Hills** on **three sides**.
- It is one of the most **important tourist destination** in the UT and is also an important **source for commercial operations**.
- **Maximum length** of the lake is **7.44 km** and **maximum width** is **3.5 km**.
- The lake is **divided into three parts** - **Gagribal**, **Lokut Dal** and **Bod Dal**.
- **Lokut-dal** and **Bod-dal** each have an **island** in the **centre**, known as **Rup Lank (or Char Chinari)** and **Sona Lank**, respectively.
- The lake also has **floating gardens**, known as “**Raad**” in **Kashmiri**. **Vegetable** are **grown** on these **gardens**.
- The lake is **rich in lotus**, **water lillies** and **water chestnuts**.
- The lake is **fed by Telbal Nallah**, **Dara Nallah** and **many other small streams**. **Main outlet** is **Chontkul (Dal gate)**.
- **Houseboats** and **Shikaras** are **special feature** of this lake.
- The **ecosystem of Dal** is ecologically **rich in macrophytes**, **submerged macrophytes**, **floating macrophytes** and **phytoplankton**.
- The lake is noted in particular for its **Nelumbo nucifera (lotus flowers)** which bloom in **July** and **August**.
- **Important places near Dal Lake:-**
 - ✓ **The Shankaracharya temple.**
 - ✓ **The Hari Parbat.**
 - ✓ **The Nigeen Lake.**
 - ✓ **The Chashme Shahi.**
 - ✓ **The Shalimar Garden.**
 - ✓ **The Nishat Garden.**
 - ✓ **The Hazratbal Shrine.**

✓ The Tulip Garden.

WULAR LAKE:-

- It is also known as **Mahapadmasar**.
- It is the **largest fresh water lake in India** situated between **Bandipora** and **Sopore (Baramulla)**.
- **Bandipora** is also known as **port of Wular**.
- It has a **length of 16 km** and a **breadth of 10 km**.
- It is mainly **fed by Jhelum on Baramulla side**. Other streams like the **Madhumati, Erin Pohru, Arrah** and **Bandpur** empty themselves into it.
- It is formed by **tectonic activity**.
- There is an **artificial island** called **Zaina Lank** in the **middle of the lake** built by **Zain ul Abidin-Eighth sultan of Kashmir**.
- **India** proposed to build the a **barrage** in **1984** on the **River Jhelum**, at the **mouth of Wullar Lake**, called **Tulbul Project** in order to have controlled release of water from the lake to facilitate year-round navigation for **commercial trade, employment** and **tourism**.
- The main **fish species** found in the lake are the **common carp, rosy barb, mosquitofish, Nemacheilus species, Crossocheilus latius**, and various **snowtrout species**.
- **Terrestrial birds** observed around the lake include the **black-eared kite, Eurasian sparrowhawk, short-toed eagle, Himalayan golden eagle, Himalayan monal, chukar partridge, koklass pheasant, rock dove, common cuckoo, alpine swift, Indian roller, Himalayan woodpecker, hoopoe, barn swallow, golden oriole** and **others**.
- It was **included in 1986** as a **Wetland of National Importance** under the **Wetlands Programme** of the **Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India** for intensive **conservation** and **management** purposes. Subsequently in **1990**, it was designated as a **Wetland of International Importance** under the **Ramsar Convention**.

MANASBAL LAKE:-

- It is known as “**Supreme gem of all Kashmir Lakes**”.
- It is located in **Ganderbal District**.
- It has **no major inlet channels** and is **fed** mainly by **precipitation** and **spring**.
- Lake water **outflows** to the **Jhelum River** through a regulated outflow channel.

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- Since the lake is deteriorating, in 2007, **Wular-Manasbal Development Authority (WMDA)** was formed for **restoration** of the lake.
- The **Mughal garden**, called the **Jaroka Bagh**, built by **Nur Jahan** is located near the lake.
- **Lotus root (Nadroo)** and **water chestnuts** grow in **plenty** in the lake.
- **Maximum length** is 5 km and **Maximum width** is 1Km.

HOKERSAR LAKE:-

- The lake is located in **Srinagar**.
- It is a part of **Hokersar Wetland Conservation Area** which is a **Bird Sanctuary**.
- It is **fed** by the **two streams**, **Doodhganaga** and **Sukhnag**.
- It serves as an important **staging ground** for **medium** and **long distance migratory shorebirds**, **geese**, **ducks** and **other species** that **breed** in **Siberia** and **Central Asia**.
- **Northern pintail**, **mallard**, **gadwall**, **northern shoveller**, **Eurasian wigeon** and **common teal** are the most common **waterfowl**, found in large numbers during the **winter**.
- In **2005**, the reserve was recognised as a **wetland of international importance** under the **Ramsar Convention** as **Hokera Wetland**.
- It was **famous** for **duck shooting**.

ANCHAR LAKE:-

- The lake is located in **Srinagar**.
- It is about **7 Km long** and **1.66 Km broad**.
- Its **depth** and **breadth** has **diminished** to a great extent and it has converted into a **marshy land**.
- It is **connected** with the **Dal Lake** via a channel "**Amir Khan Nallah**"

GANGABAL LAKE:-

- It is an **oligotrophic lake** located at the **foothills** of **Harmukh mountain** in **Ganderbal district**.
- The lake has a **maximum length** of **2.5 Km** and **maximum width** of **1 Km**.
- It is **fed** by **precipitation**, **glaciers** and **springs**.
- The lake water **outflows** into **Sind River** via **Nundkol Lake** and **Wangath Nallah**.
- Many **species** of **fish** can be found in the **lake**, chief among them is **brown trout**.

SHESHNAG LAKE:-

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- It is an **oligotrophic lake** located on **Pahalgam –Amarnath cave track** in **Anantnag**.
- It is mostly **fed by melting of snow** and **streams** coming down from **mountaintops**.
- It **drains out** through a **stream** that joins **Lidder River** at **Pahalgam**.
- It is also **famous** for **brown trout**.
- Its **elevation** is **12,100 feet** above sea level.

KAUSARNAG LAKE:-

- It is located in the **Pir Panjal Range** in **Kulgam**.
- It is **oligotrophic lake**.
- It is the **chief source** of **Veshaw River**, which is an important **tributary** of **Jhelum River**.
- It is a **snow fed lake**.

NIGEEN LAKE:-

- Located in **Srinagar**, the lake is sometimes **considered as part of Dal lake** because is connected to it via a **narrow strait**.
- Its **primary outlet** is **Nallah Amir Khan**.
- The lake is **located adjacent** to the **Hari Parbat**.
- It is **deeper** and **less crowded** than the **Dal lake**.
- It is one of the important **tourist attraction** in **Srinagar**.

NILNAG LAKE:-

- It is located in **Budgam** near **Yousmarg** surrounded by **forests** from **all sides**.
- Its **elevation** is **6800 feet** above sea level.

GADSAR LAKE:-

- Also known as **Yemsar**, it is an **oligotrophic lake** located in **Ganderbal**.
- **Gadsar** in **Kashmiri** means the **lake of fishes**.
- **Brown trout** is found in **abundance** in the **lake**.
- It is a **snow fed lake** and **outflows** through a **stream** and joins **Neelum River** at **Tulail**.

KRISHANSAR AND VISHANSAR LAKES:-

- Both are **oligotrophic lake**, located in **vicinity** of **Sonamarg** in **Ganderbal**, **adjacent** to **each other**.

- Krinshansar lake feeds Vishansar lake which then feeds Neelum river.

MARSAR LAKE AND TARSAR LAKE:-

- The Marsar and Tarsar lakes are **oligotrophic** lakes located in Anantnag.
- These are **separated** by a **mountain** from each other.
- These lakes are often called as the **twin sisters**.
- A **stream** emerges from Marsar lake, which **travels** through the Dachigam valley and enters Srinagar near Harwan garden where it fills the Sarband reservoir. This stream (Dagwan Nallah) is **joined by another stream** which flows from Mount Mahadev near the Telbal village and from thereon it is called the Telbal nallah which is the **primary source of Dal Lake**.
- The Tarsar Lake is **drained** by an **outlet stream** which falls into the Lidder River.

MANSAR LAKE:-

- Located **64 Km** from Jammu City, the lake is located in **lower shiwalik hills**.
- Mansar is primarily **fed by surface run-off** and partially by **mineralised water** through **paddy fields**, with inflow increasing in **rainy season**.
- It is about **1.6 Km** in **length** and **0.8 Km** in **width**.

SURINSAR LAKE:-

- It is located **8 Km** away from Mansar Lake and is considered as '**twin lake**' of it.
- Surinsar is **rain-fed** without **permanent discharge**.
- In **2005** Mansar and Surinsar lakes were designated as **Wetland of International Importance** under the Ramsar Convention.

TULIAN LAKE:-

- It is located at Pahalgam in Anantnag. It lies between the **two Himalayan mountain ranges** of Pir Panjal and Zaskar.

THE SATSAR LAKE OR SAT SAR:-

- "The seven lakes") consists of **seven small lakes** situated in Ganderbal.

THE NUNDKOL LAKE (KALODAKA LAKE):-

- It is an **oligotrophic lake** situated in Ganderbal.

- It lies at the foothills of Mount Haramukh and is mainly fed by Gangbal lake.

BRARI NAMBAL (BAB DEMB):-

- It is a **small freshwater lake** located in **Srinagar**.
- It is **connected** to the **Dal lake** via a **channel** and is therefore sometimes referred to as a **lagoon of the Dal lake**.

KHUSHAL SAR AND GIL SAR:-

- These are **small lakes** located in **Srinagar**.

SANASAR:-

- It is a **small lake** in **Sanasar village** 17 Km away from **Patnitop** in **Ramban**.

FLORA AND FAUNA OF J&K

NATIONAL PARKS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Name	Notified in	District	Area (sq. km)	Famous for
Kishtwar National Park	1981	Kishtwar	2191.50	Snow Leopard, Snow Cock, Brown bear
Dachigam National Park	1981	Srinagar	141	Hangul
Kazinag National Park	1992	Baramulla	89	Markhor
Salim Ali National Park	1986	Srinagar	9.07	Musk deer, Hangul
Hemis National Park	1981	Ladakh (Not in J&K)	4400	Snow Leopard

KISHTWAR NATIONAL PARK:-

- **Area** → 2191.50 sq. km.
- **Declared** national park on **4 February 1981**.
- **Situated** in **Kishtwar** district of **Jammu Kashmir**.
- The **Kishtwar National park** lies in the **central crystalline belt** of the **Himalayas**.

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- The **Rocks** here are **strongly folded** mainly of **granite** and **gneiss**. And **occasionally, beds of marble** are also found.
- This park is surrounded by **Rinnay River in the north, Kibar Nala catchments in the southern part, the great Himalaya in the east and Marwa river in the west.**
- **Kiar, Nath and Kibar rivers** flow from north to south-west direction, which merge into the **Marwar River**, and which finally joins the **Chenab river** just above **Kishtwar town**.
- Apart from them, other major attractions of this Park are the **cascading waterfalls, trekking paths** and the **Sapphire Mines of Paddar**.
- The **terrain** of the park is **rugged and steep**.
- **Fauna:-**

✓ **Snow leopard, Himalayan brown bear, Himalayan thar etc.**

➤ **Avifauna:-**

- ✓ **Himalayan snowcock** is endemic to this region.
- ✓ **Bearded vulture, Golden oriole, White cheeked bulbul, Griffon vulture etc.** are also found in the park.

➤ **Flora:-**

- ✓ **Vegetation** of the Park is **coniferous alpine type**.
- ✓ Major plant species are **Cedrus, deodara, Quercus spp., Pinus wallichiana, Brachypodium spp., Pinus gerardiana, Anemone spp., Juglans regia, Rosa spp. etc.**

DACHIGAM NATIONAL PARK:-

- **Area→141 sq. km.**
- Dachigam is **located 22 km away from Srinagar**.
- The name of the park literally stands for “**ten villages**” in the memory of **ten villages** that were **relocated for the formation of the park**.
- Located high in its interiors is the **Marsar lake** from which flows the **river Dagwan**.
- Dachigam was **initially established** to ensure the supply of **clean drinking water** to **Srinagar city**. The park has been a **protected area since 1910**, it was **declared as a national park in 1981**.
- The park is situated at **altitudes** ranging from **5500 ft to 14,000 ft**.
- **Fauna:-**

Author:- Shokat Hussain || Contact No.:- +919797307287 || Email:- cshstudyweb@gmail.com

Website:- www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com / www.cshstudyweb.blogspot.com

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- ✓ Dachigam National Park is world famous for **Hangul** also known as **Kashmiri Stag**.
- ✓ **Hanguls** can be easily spotted in **winters**, at the time when they hang out in the **lower valleys**.
- ✓ Other inhabitants at Dachigam are **Musk deer, Brown Bear, Leopards, Jungle Cats, Himalayan black bear, wild goat like the Markhor and ibex**.
- ✓ **Rare birds** present in park are –**Cinnamon sparrows, Himalayan Monals, Kashmir Flycatcher, Black Bulbuls, and Colourful pheasants including crimson tragopan, iridescent monal pheasant, blood pheasant and the koklass pheasant**.
- ✓ **Golden eagle** and the **bearded vulture or lammergeier** can also be seen in the park.

➤ **Flora:-**

- ✓ Vegetation consists of **coniferous forest of broad leaf species**.
- ✓ Dachigam national Park is extremely rich in –**Apricot, Walnut, Chestnut, Oak, willow, Poplar, Wild Cherry, Pear, Plum, Peach, Apple, Chinar, Birch, Pine and Elm**.
- ✓ Most of the **grasslands** and **meadows** in the park are covered with **brightly coloured flowers**, except in the time of winters.

KAZINAG NATIONAL PARK:-

- **Area→89 Sq. km.**
- Kazinag National Park is situated on the **North bank of Jhelum river close to Line of Control in Baramulla district**.
- The Kazinag National Park is **famous for Markhor (Capra falconeri), Himalayan Musk Deer (Maschus crysogater)** and is **home of 120 species of birds & 20 species of mammals**.
- It is a **commissioned future National Park** and **part of a proposal for a trans Karakoram Peace Park with Pakistan**.
- Following the **ceasefire after Kargil War**, and based on mounting pressure to conserve the rare **Markhor wild goat**, the **Government of India** commissioned a new national park near **Uri close to the Line of Control**, the **international jurisdiction boundary with Pakistan**.
- This park was decided to be **made out of the Limber and Lachipora wildlife sanctuaries** and the **Nagnari conservation reserve**.

SALIM ALI NATIONAL PARK:-

- Located at **Srinagar** and also known as **City Forest National Park**.
- **Area**→9.07 sq. km.
- It was **named** in the honour of **Salim Ali**, the famous **Indian ornithologist** (famous **naturalist and bird watcher of India**). **Salim Ali** is known as “**Bird Man of India**”.
- The Salim Ali National Park was **named so officially in the year 1986**.
- The Park was also **converted into a golf course** named **Royal Spring Golf Course** from **1998-2001** by the then **Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir**.
- City Forest National Park is **renowned for its avian fauna**.
- **Fauna:-**
 - ✓ **Hangul, Himalyan Serow, Himalayan black bear, Musk deer, Leopard etc.**
- **Avifauna:-**
 - ✓ **Himalayan monal, Himalayan snowcock, Swamp francolin, Ringdove etc.**
- **Flora:-**
 - ✓ The vegetation of the Park is **coniferous alpine type**.
 - ✓ Major **plant species** are **Cedrus, deodara, Pinus spp., Quercus spp., and Brachypodium spp. etc.**

HEMIS NATIONAL PARK:-

- **Area**→ 4400 sq. km.
- Also known as **Hemis High Altitude National Park**.
- It is located in the **eastern Ladakh region (Leh)**.
- The park has the distinction of being the **largest national park in South Asia**.
- The park was **founded in 1981** by protecting the **Rumbak and Markha catchments**, an area of about **600 sq. km**.
- The park was **officially declared as a national park** in the year of **1987**.
- It **grew in 1988** to around **3350 sq. km**. by including **neighbouring lands**. It increased against in **1990** to **4400 sq. km**.
- Hemis is **bounded on the north by Indus River**, and it also includes the **catchment areas of Sumdah, Markha and Rumbak river streams**.
- Hemis National Park is the **India's only protected area inside of the Palearctic ecozone**.

➤ **Fauna:-**

- ✓ **Snow Leopards in the Shang Valley, Ibex, Argali (Great Tibetan Sheep), Bharal (Blue Sheep), Shapu (Ladakhi Urial).**
- ✓ **Other than these the park also has Bharal, Wolf, Himalayan marmots, Tibetan Wild Ass or Kiang, Pallas' cat, Tibetan argali, Wooly hare, Dholes, Lynx, Mouse hare or Pika etc.**
- ✓ **Birds in the Hemis National Park are Himalayan whistling thrush, Snow cock, chukor, magpie, snow partridge, golden oriole etc.**
- ✓ **Other rare species of birds are Great Grey Shrike, Red Mantled Rose Finch, Black Throated Thrush, Robin Acceptor, Spotted Flycatcher, Red Flanked Blue Tail and Great Nose Finch.**

➤ **Flora:-**

- ✓ **Pine forests, Alpine shrublands and meadows, Artemisia, Stachys, Caragana, and Ephedra etc.**

Note:- Officially, there are 3 National Parks in Jammu and Kashmir (Dachigam NP, Kishtwar NP and Kazinag NP)

Total area under National Parks in J&K = 2421.50

WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Name	District	
Overa - Aru Wildlife Sanctuary	Anantnag	425
Rajparian (Daksum) Wildlife Sanctuary	Anantnag	20
Gulmarg Wildlife Sanctuary	Baramulla	180
Limber Wildlife Sanctuary	Baramulla	43.75
Lachipora Wildlife Sanctuary	Baramulla	93.50
Hirpora Wildlife Sanctuary	Shopian	341.25
Thajwas (Baltal) Wildlife Sanctuary	Ganderbal	203
Tral Wildlife Sanctuary	Pulwama	154.15
Ramnagar Wildlife Sanctuary	Jammu	31.50
Nandni Wildlife Sanctuary	Jammu	33.34
Surinsar Mansar Sanctuary	Udhampur/Samba/Jammu	97.82
Jasrota Wildlife Sanctuary	Kathua	10.04

Tata Kutti Wildlife Sanctuary	Poonch	66.27
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Note:- Officially, there are 13 Wildlife Sancturries in Jammu and Kashmir.

Total area under Wildlife Sancturries = 1699.62

CONSERVATION RESERVES OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Name	District	Area (sq. km)
Achhabal	Anantnag	20
Khrew	Pulwama	50.25
Khonmoh	Pulwama	67
Brain Nishat	Srinagar	15.75
Khimber - Dara - Sharazbal	Srinagar	34
Wangat	Ganderbal	12
Ajas	Bandopura	48
Naganari	Baramulla	22.25
Sudhmahadev	Udhampur	142.25
Jawahar Tunnel	Ramban	19.572
Thein	Kathua	18.90
Bahu	Jammu	19.75
Sheshara CR	Rajouri	1.43
Kheri CR	Poonch	18.45
Kulian Conservation Reserve	Poonch	10.29

Note:- Officially, there are 15 Conservation Reserves in Jammu and Kashmir.

Total area under Conservation Reserves = 499.892

WETLAND RESERVES OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Name	District	Area (sq. km)
Hokera (Ramsar Site)	Srinagar/Budgam	13.75

Mirgund	Baramulla	4
Hygam	Baramulla	7.25
Shallabugh	Ganderbal	16
Malgam	Bandopura	4.50
Chatlam	Pulwama	8.52
Manibugh	Pulwama	1.06
Kranchoo	Pulwama	1.28
Freshkooori	Pulwama	3.41
Gharana	Jammu	0.75
Pargwal	Jammu	49.25
Kukarian	Jammu	24.25
Nanga	Samba	15.25
Sangral - Asa Chak	Jammu	7

Note:- Officially, there are 14 Wetland Reserves in Jammu and Kashmir.

Total area under Wetland Reserves = 156.27

FOREST TYPES OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

➤ Sub Tropical Forests:-

- ✓ Mostly found in **Shivaliks** and **Lower Middle Himalayas**.
- ✓ **Diversity** of **trees** in these forests.
- ✓ **Dominant species** are **Teak, Sal, Shisham, Pipal (Ficus Religiousi)**.
- ✓ **Silver Pine, Mohawa, Khair, Thorny Shurbs** and **Evergreen grasses** are also found.
- ✓ Mostly of these trees are **broad leaved Deciduous type**.
- ✓ Mainly **utilized** for **Fuel, Wood, Timber** and **Construction**.

➤ Temperate Forests:-

- ✓ Mostly found in **Pir Panjal, Greater Himalayas, Zaskar** and **Karakorum**.
- ✓ Dominant species are **Deodar, Pine, Cedar, Silver Fir, Spruce, Alder, Paper Birch**.
- ✓ In **slopes of Pir Panjal Deodar** and **Cedar Blue Pine** are mostly found.

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- ✓ The stretch of **Gulmarg** and **Lolab Valley** is dominated by species like **Cedar, Fir and Spruce** etc
- ✓ In **Kashmir Valley** **Chinar, Maple, Willow** etc are mainly found.

➤ **Alpine Forests:-**

- ✓ **Grasses** belonging to **higher mountain regions**, known as **Margs** or **Alpine Pastures**.
- ✓ Lies between **3600 to 400 meters** above **sea level**.
- ✓ Because of **high altitude temperature** is extremely **cold**.
- ✓ **Melting of ice** leads to **growth of lush green grasses**.
- ✓ **Low temperature** supports some **dwarf varieties** of **Birches** and **Junipers** with a **shrubby appearance**.

➤ **ANOTHER CLASSIFICATION:-**

- i. **Sub Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests.**
- ii. **Sub Tropical Pine Forests.**
- iii. **Himalayan Moist Temperate Forests.**
- iv. **Himalayan Dry Temperate Forests.**
- v. **Alpine and Sub Alpine Forests.**

➤ **Forest Cover in Jammu and Kashmir:-**

- ✓ **23241 sq. km**, which is **10.46%** of the **Total Geographical Area (222236 sq. km)**.

➤ **Ladakh Region:-**

- ✓ **Xerophytic Vegetation.**
- ✓ **Absence of rainfall.**
- ✓ **Physiologically dry habitat.**
- ✓ **Plants with special characteristics** like **Thick Fleshy Leaves** for conserving water (**Succulents**).
- ✓ **Examples** are **Cactus, Agavas** etc.

FLORA IN JAMMU DIVISION

- **Teak (*Tectona Grandis*).**

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- **Sal** (*Shorea Robusta*).
- **Tun or Toona** (*Cedrella Toona*).
- **Shishem or Indian Rosewood** (*Dilbergia Sissoo*).
- **Pipal** (*Ficus Religiosa*).
- **Chir Tree** (*Pinus Roxburghi*).
- **Khair** (*Acecia Catechu*).
- **Bamboo** (*Bombursoideae*).
- **Mango** (*Magnifera Indica*).
- **Palm** (*Arecaceae*).

FLORA IN KASHMIR DIVISION

- **Deodar** (*Cedrus Deodara*).
- **Walnut** (*Juglans Regia*).
- **Chinar** (*Plantanus Orientalis*).
- **Silver Fir or Budul** (*Abies Spectabilis*).
- **Blue Pine or Kayur** (*Pinus Wallichiana*).
- **Birch or Burza** (*Betula Utilis*).
- **Poplar** (*Populas Deltoides*).
- **Mesquite/Babool or Kikkar** (*Acacia Nilotica*).
- **Hazel or Hatab.**
- **Willow** (*Salix*).
- **Mulberry** (*Morbus Alba*).

FAUNA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

- **Fauna** is all animal life in a particular region.
- **Avifauna** (Birds).
- **Piscifauna** (Fishes).
- **Microfauna** (Microorganism).
- **Megafaunna** (Big animals).
- **Cryptofauna** (Undiscovered and unknown).
- **Carl Linnaeus** (Sweden) used the term **first time 1745**.
- **Wildlife** (Animals living without human Interference).
- **Department of Wildlife Protection J&K:-**

✓ Established in 1978 to implement J&K Wildlife Protection Act, 1978, amended in 2002.

- ✓ After J&K Reorganisation Act, it has been **repealed** and **replaced** by Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

➤ **Important Wildlife Species in Jammu Region:-**

- ✓ Common Leopard, Cheer Pheasant, Himalayan Tahr, Black Bear, Musk Deer, IBEX, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Goral, Markhor.

➤ **Important Wildlife Species in Kashmir Region:-**

- ✓ Hangul, Musk Deer, Snow Leopard, Markhor, IBEX, Serow, Black Bear, Brown Bear, Common Leopard.

IUCN STATUS OF IMPORTANT SPECIES OF J&K

- IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature).
- Established in 1948, Headquarters in Switzerland.
- Its members include states, non-government organizations, Experts and govt agencies.
- IUCN world conservation congress every four years.
- Established Red Data list in 1964 of Threatened species.
- **Nine Categories:-**

- 1) Extinct.
- 2) Extinct in Wild.
- 3) Critically Endangered.
- 4) Endangered.
- 5) Vulnerable.
- 6) Near Threatened.
- 7) Least Concern.
- 8) Data Deficient.
- 9) Not Evaluated.

Hangul (*Cervus elaphus hanglu*)

Family	Schedule	IUCN Status	Features
Cervidae	J&K Wildlife (Protection) Act:- Schedule - I	Critically Endangered	- A sub-species of European Red Deer. - Inhabit temperate forests (broad-leaved coniferous forests)

- intercepted with meadows)
between 1500-3600 m.
- iii. Commonly sighted (Oct-Feb) in Dachigam National Park.

Chiru or Tibetan Antelope (*Pantholops hodgsonii*)

Family	Schedule	IUCN Status	Features
Bovidae	J&K Wildlife (Protection) Act:- Schedule - I	Critically Endangered	i. Distributed along the Tibetan Plateau. ii. A migratory population visit Ladakh during summer season. iii. Inhabit Trans Himalayan Deserts between 3250 – 5500 m. iv. Sighted in DBO area Chang Chen Mo Valley, Ladakh.

Musk Deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*)

Family	Schedule	IUCN Status	Features
Moschidae	J&K Wildlife (Protection) Act:- Schedule - I	Endangered	i. A small mountain ruminant with a must gland under the abdominal skin. ii. Found in sub-alpine oak, rhododendron forests, alpine scrubs and meadows. iii. Commonly seen in Overa-Aru, Limber Wildlife Sanctuary, Kishtwar National Park.

Ibex (*Capra ibex*)

Family	Schedule	IUCN Status	Features
Bovidae	J&K Wildlife (Protection) Act:- Schedule - I	Endangered	i. A dark brown goat with dull white saddle patch.

- ii. Distributed along **steep craps** above the tree line.
- iii. Frequently sighted at **Kanji Wildlife Sanctuary, Hemis National Park, Kishtwar National Park.**

Snow leopard (*Uncia Uncia*)

Family	Schedule	IUCN Status	Features
Felidae	J&K Wildlife (Protection) Act:- Schedule - I	Endangered	i. Adapted completely to live in snow covered areas at temperature upto -400°C. ii. Inhabits alpine steep, grassland and scrub above the tree line. iii. Generally seen in Hemis National Park.

Black necked crane (*Grus antigone*)

Family	Schedule	IUCN Status	Features
Gruidae	J&K Wildlife (Protection) Act:- Schedule - I	Critically Endangered	i. The only high altitude crane, a few pairs found within the limits of Trans-Himalayan Marsh. ii. Frequently seen in Tso-moriri lake, Ladakh.

Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*)

Family	Schedule	IUCN Status	Features
Ursidae	J&K Wildlife (Protection) Act:- Schedule - I	Vulnerable	i. A large forest dwelling bear also known as Moon Bear due to the Crescent shaped white mark on its Chest. ii. Found in heavily forested broad leaved and coniferous forests.

- iii. Generally seen in all Valley's Protected areas particularly Dachigam National Park.

Common leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Family	Schedule	IUCN Status	Features
Felidae	J&K Wildlife (Protection) Act:- Schedule - I	Endangered	i. The most adaptable Big Cat of the Indian sub continent. ii. With versatile distribution range – found in plains, deciduous and evergreen forests, scrub jungle and fringes of human habitation. iii. Commonly seen in all Protected areas of J&K.

Bharal or Blue Sheep (*Pseudois nayaur*)

Family	Schedule	IUCN Status	Features
Bovidae	J&K Wildlife (Protection) Act:- Schedule - I	Lower risk	i. Lives in slate blue shale country and has a coat to match. ii. Found in mountainous areas above the tree line of open grassy land intercepted with high cliffs. iii. Large herds frequented in Hemis National Park, Ladakh.

Markhor (*Capra falconeri*)

Family	Schedule	IUCN Status	Features
Bovidae	J&K Wildlife (Protection) Act:- Schedule - I	Critically Endangered	i. The largest mountain goat in the world. ii. Found in dense pine and birch forest, or open barren slopes. iii. Commonly sighted in Limber, Lachipora and Hirpora Wildlife Sancturaries.

Himalayan tahr (*Hemitragus jemlahicus*)

Family	Schedule	IUCN Status	Features
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Bovidae	J&K (Protection) Schedule - I	Wildlife Act:-	Endangered	i. A copper brown mountain goat that lives in extremely inaccessible terrain. ii. Inhabits precipitous slopes, prefers oak forests. iii. Occassionally seen in Kishtwar National Park.
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Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*)

Family	Schedule	IUCN Status	Features
Ursidae	J&K (Protection) Schedule - I	Endangered	i. World's largest terrestrial omnivore. ii. Found above tree line in alpine scrub and meadows, occassionally moves to sub alpine forests. iii. Often seen in Limber and Hirpora Wildlife Sancturries and Kishtwar National Park.

New UT Bird of J&K UT = Kalij Pheasant (*Lophura Leucomelanos*)

TOURIST DESTINATIONS OF J&K

VERINAG:- (Anantnag)

- **Verinag** is a town named after and famous for the **Verinag spring** and **Mughal garden** in **Anantnag district** of the union territory of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- It is also known as **Vitastatra**.
- It is a **notified area committee** with **tehsil status** (**Shahabad Bala Verinag**) and is about **26 kilometers away from Anantnag** and approximately **78 kilometers south-east from Srinagar**.
- It lies at the **entry point of Kashmir valley** right after crossing **Jawahar Tunnel** and is also known as **Gateway of Kashmir**.
- Verinag is also the **first tourist spot of Kashmir Valley** when travelling by road **from Jammu**, the winter capital of the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir towards Srinagar.
- There is an **octagonal stone basin** at Verinag Spring and an **arcade** surrounding it which were built by **Mughal emperor Jahangir** in **1620 A.D.**

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- Later, a **beautiful garden** next to this spring, was laid out by his son **Shah Jahan**.
- This spring is known to **never dry up or overflow**.
- Verinag Spring is also the major **source of river Jhelum**.
- **Verinag Spring** and **Mughal Arcade** surrounding it is officially recognized by **Archaeological Survey of India** as a **Monument of National Importance**.

GULMARG:- (Baramulla)

- **Gulmarg** is a **town, hill station**, popular **skiing destination**, and **notified area committee** in the **Baramulla** district of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- It is **located** at a **distance of 31 km (19 mi)** from **Baramulla** and **49 km (30 mi)** from **Srinagar**.
- The town is situated in the **Pir Panjal Range** in the **Western Himalayas** and lies within the **boundaries of Gulmarg Wildlife Sanctuary**.
- According to **CNN (Cable News Network)**, **Gulmarg** is the "**heartland of winter sports in India**" and was rated as **Asia's seventh best ski destination**.
- The town is accessible **from Srinagar** by road via **Tangmarg**. The road climbs uphill in the **last 12 kilometers** to **Gulmarg** passing through **forests of pine and fir**.
- **Winter sports** like **skiing, tobogganing, snowboarding and heli-skiing** take place on the slopes of **Mount Apharwat** reachable by a **Gondola lift**.
- **Gulmarg Gondola** was built by **French Company POMAGALSKI**. It is the **2nd largest** and **2nd highest** Gondola in the world.
- Originally called **Gauri Marg** (meaning "**the path of Devi Gauri**") in the **1500s**, its name was changed to '**Gulmarg**' by **Yousuf Shah** of the **Chak dynasty**.
- **Gul** is a **Persian** word which means **flowers**.
- Also known as "**Meadow of Flowers**".
- **Maharani Temple** at **Gulmarg** (commonly known as **Shiv Temple of Gulmarg**) was built by a **Maharaja Hari Singh** for his wife **Maharani Mohini Bai Sisodia** who ruled till **1915**. The temple is dedicated to **Shiva and Parvati**.
- It houses **world's highest golf course**.
- A **church** called **St. Mary's** is also located there.
- Other tourist attractions nearby are **Strawberry valley, Leopard valley, Kongdoori, Apharwat peak, Khilanmarg, Baba Reshi Shrine, Tangmarg** and **Alpather lake** - which is also known as **frozen lake**.

SONAMARG:- (Ganderbal)

- **Sonamarg** is a **hill station** located in the **Ganderbal District** of **Jammu and Kashmir**. It is located about **62 Kilometers** from **Ganderbal Town** and **80 kilometers (50 mi)** northeast of the capital city, **Srinagar**.

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- It is also known as “**Meadow of Gold**”.
- **Situated** at an altitude of **2740 m** at the bank of **Nallah Sindh** and is **Gateway to Ladakh**.
- It is close to some of the **valley's tallest peaks**, alongside the **Machoi Glacier, Sirbal Peak, Kolahoi Peak, Amarnath Peak and Machoi Peak**.
- **Sonamarg** gives rise to the '**Three Sisters**'—a group of **rivers** (the **Liddar, Sind and Neelum**) that **run parallel to each other** and serve as **tributaries for the major Jhelum**.
- **Sonamarg** provides **trekking routes** leading to **Vishansar Lake, Krishansar Lake, Gangabal Lake and Gadsar Lake** in the **Himalayas**, which are stocked with **snowtrout and brown trout**.
- The **Sind River** meanders here and abounds with **trout and mahseer**.
- **Ponies** can be hired for the **trip up to Thajiwas glacier**, a major attraction during the **summer months**.
- The **Yatra** to the nearby **Amarnath Temple begins in Sonamarg**.
- **Baltal, 15 km east of Sonamarg**, is a valley that lies at the **foot of the Zoji La pass**.
- **Trekkers** can also reach the city of **Leh** - known as "**the rooftop of the world**" - by crossing over the **Zoji La**.
- The **Jammu and Kashmir tourism department** organizes **river rafting tournaments** at **Sonamarg throughout the year**, which has recently seen the participation of teams from abroad.
- **Sonamarg** had historical significance as a **gateway on the ancient Silk Road**, connecting **Jammu and Kashmir with Tibet**.

PAHALGAM:- (Anantnag)

- **Pahalgam** a **town** and a **notified area committee** in **Anantnag district** of **Jammu and Kashmir**
- It is a popular tourist destination and **hill station**.
- Its **lush green meadows** and **pristine waters** attract thousands of tourists from all over the world each year.
- It is located **45 kilometers (28 mi)** from **Anantnag** on the **banks of Lidder River** at an **altitude of 7,200 feet (2,200 m)**.
- **Pahalgam** is the **headquarters** of one of the **five tehsils of Anantnag district**.
- The name **Pahalgam** is derived from **two Kashmiri words; Puheyl and Goam**, wherein **Puheyl** means **Shepherd** and **Goam** means **Village**, this over the time became **Puheylgoam or Pahalgam**.
- It is also known as “**Valley of Shepherds**”
- **Pahalgam** is associated with the **annual pilgrimage to the shrine Amaranth Yatra. Chandanwari, located 16 kilometres (9.9 mi) from Pahalgam** is the **starting point** of the **Yatra** that takes place every year in the **months of July–August**, receiving hundreds of thousands of tourists.
- According to **Hindu traditions**, **Pahalgam** was originally called **Bail Gaon (बैल गाँव)** meaning (**village of bull (nandi)**) where **Hindu God Shiva** left his bull before entering **Amarnath cave**.

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- Pahalgam holds a **central position in the Lidder Valley**.
- Main **attractions** are **Betaab Valley , Baisaran Valley, Kalhoi Glacier** and **Overa-Aru Wildlife Sanctuary**.
- Pahalgam has a **scenic 9-hole golf course**; where championships are organized by the state government and private hoteliers in the **summers**.

SRINAGAR:- (Kashmir)

- It is one of the several places that has been called the “**Venice of the East**” known for its **Lakes, Mughal Gardens** and **Tulip garden** recently added to the list.

SHALIMAR BAGH:- (Srinagar)

- **Shalimar Bagh** is a **Mughal garden** in **Srinagar**, linked through a channel to the **northeast of Dal Lake**, on its **right bank**.
- It is the **Largest Mughal Garden**.
- Its **other names** are **Shalimar Garden, Shalimar Bagh, Farah Baksh** and **Faiz Baksh**.
- The Bagh was **built by Mughal Emperor Jahangir** for his wife **Noor Jahan** (“**Light of the World**”), in **1619 AD**. He called it ‘**Farah Baksh**’ (‘**the delightful**’).
- It is now a **public park**. This time it is also called as **crown of Srinagar**.
- In **1630**, under **Emperor Shah Jahan’s orders**, **Zafar Khan** the **governor of Kashmir** extended it. He named it ‘**Faiz Baksh**’ (‘**the bountiful**’).
- The word **Shalimar** in **Sanskrit** means “**Adobe of Love**”.
- It has **terraced structure** and **main feeder channel** to all terraces is **Shah Nahar**.
- The whole of the royal garden was divided into **two major parts** as per the requirement of the **royalty**. The **lower portion**, comprising the **first three terraces** was the **Diwan-i-Aam** where the emperor used to hold **public audience**. The **upper two terraces** were exclusively for the **Emperor and his courtiers** and hence rightly called the **Diwan-i-Khas**.
- The two most important structures within the **Shalimar Bagh** are the **Pink Pavilion, in the Diwan-i-Aam** zone of the garden, and the **Black Pavilion, located in the Diwan-i-Khas**. The enclosed garden has six watch towers: at each of its four corners and also in the middle.
- A **canal lined with polished stones** and supplied with **water from Harwan** runs through the **middle** of the garden.
- The **4th terrace** by far the **best** was once **reserved for royal ladies**.
- **Persian style garden**.
- Also known by **Garden of love, Shalimar garden, Farah Baksh, Faiz Baksh, Crown of Srinagar**.

NISHAT BAGH:- (Srinagar)

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- **Nishat Bagh (نشاط باغ)** is a **terraced Mughal garden** with the **Zabarwan Mountains** as its backdrop built on the **eastern side** of the **Dal Lake**, in the **Srinagar**.
- It is the **second largest Mughal garden** in the **Kashmir Valley**.
- ‘**Nishat Bagh**’ is an **Urdu term** which means the “**Garden of Joy**,” “**Garden of Gladness**” and “**Garden of Delight**.”
- The Bagh was **designed and built in 1633** by **Asif Khan**, elder brother of **Nur Jahan**.
- The **Mughal Princess Zuhra Begum**, daughter of the **Mughal Emperor Alamgir II** and **granddaughter of the Emperor Jahandar Shah**, was **buried in the garden**.
- **Persian style garden**.
- Also known by **Garden of Gladness, Garden of Joy, Garden of Delight, Garden of Bliss**.

ACHABAL BAGH:- (Anantnag)

- **Achabal Gardens, "the places of the princes"**, is a small **Mughal garden** located at the **southeastern end of the Kashmir Valley** in the town of **Achabal, Anantnag**.
- The town is located near the **Himalayan Mountains**.
- The garden was built around **1620 A.D.** by **Mughal Empire Emperor Jahangir's wife, Nur Jahan**.
- It was remodeled by **Jahanara (built a Hammam)**, who was the **daughter of Shah Jahan**, around **1634-1640 A.D.**
- The garden was **rebuilt**, following **decay**, on a smaller scale by **Gulab Singh** and is now a **public garden**.
- A main feature of the garden is a **waterfall** that enters **into a pool of water**.
- The garden was also known as **Sahebabad** during the **Mughal Empire**, in the memory of **Mughal Emperor Jahangir**.

CHASHM-E-SHAHI:- (Srinagar)

- **Chashme Shahi or Chashma I Shahi Or Cheshma Shahi (the royal spring)**, is one of the **Mughal gardens built in 1632 AD** around a spring by **Ali Mardan Khan**, a **governor of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan** as per the orders of the Emperor, as a **gift for his eldest son Prince Dara Shikoh**.
- The garden is located in the **Zabarwan Range, near Raj Bhawan (Governor's house)** overlooking **Dal Lake in Srinagar, Kashmir**.
- **Chashme Shahi** originally derives its name **from the spring** which was discovered by the **great female saint of Kashmir, Rupa Bhawani**, who was from the **Sahib clan of Kashmiri Pandits**.
- The **family name of Rupa Bhawani** was ‘**Sahib**’ and the spring was originally called ‘**Chashme Sahibi**’.

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- Over the years the **name got corrupted** and today the place is known as **Chashme Shahi (the Royal Spring)**.
- **Persian style garden.**
- **Known for its digestive water.**

TULIP GARDEN:- (Srinagar)

- **Indira Gandhi Memorial Tulip garden**, previously **Model Floriculture Center**, is a **tulip garden in Srinagar**.
- It is the **largest tulip garden in Asia** spread over an area of about **30 hectares**.
- It is situated on the **foothills of Zabarwan Range** with an overview of **Dal Lake**.
- The garden was **opened in 2007** with the **aim to boost floriculture and tourism in Kashmir Valley**.
- The garden is built on a **sloping ground in a terraced fashion** consisting of **seven terraces**.
- Apart from **tulips**, many other species of flowers – **hyacinths, daffodils and ranunculus** have been added as well.
- **Tulip festival** is an annual celebration that aims to **showcase the range of flowers** in the garden as a part of tourism efforts by the **Government of Jammu and Kashmir**.
- It is organized during the **onset of spring season in Kashmir valley**.

BOTANICAL GARDEN:- (Srinagar)

- **Botanical Garden** was **set up in 1969**.
- Situated around the **base of a hill overlooking Dal Lake**.
- It contains many types of **plants and vegetation**.
- This garden has a **collection of about 150,00 ornamental plants** and a huge **collection of oak varieties**.
- It also has a rare **collection of Kashmiri tropical plants**.
- Many people from various areas of world visit this place.
- It has **four main divisions:- the Plant Introduction Centre, the Research Section, the Recreational Garden and the Botanical Garden**.
- It is known as **Jawahar Lal Nehru Botanical Garden**.
- It is situated near to **Chashme Shahi, Roop Bhawani Temple, etc.**

BADAMWARI:- (Srinagar)

- The **early bloom of flowers on Almond trees** in the **sprawling historic Badamwari garden** in **Shahr-e-Khaas** has become a source of attraction for nature lovers and tourists, alike.
- Situated on **foothills of Koh-e-Maran**, the **300 kanals garden** was dotted with **trees, flowers and cascades** providing a soothing experience to the visitors.

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- Historians maintain there was no record to suggest who laid the garden but they say it **existed even before the rule of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin** in the 14th century.
- A well covered **dome** in the garden is **named after an Afghan ruler, Warris Shah**.
- The **bloom on the Almond trees** heralded the **spring**.
- The garden was **revived** and **formally thrown open for public** in 2008.

PARI MAHAL:- (Srinagar)

- **Pari Mahal** or **The Angels' Abode** or **Palace of Fairies** is a **seven terraced garden** located at the **top of Zabarwan mountain range over-looking city of Srinagar** and **south-west of Dal Lake**.
- The **architecture** depicts an example of **Islamic architecture** and patronage of art during the reign of the then **Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan**.
- The Pari Mahal was **built by Mughal Prince Dara Shikoh** in the **mid-1600s**.
- It served as a **library** and an **abode for him**.
- **Dara Shikoh** was said to have lived in this area in the years **1640, 1645, and 1654**.
- It was further used as an **observatory**, useful for **teaching astrology and astronomy**.
- The Pari Mahal has also been used as a **top-secret interrogation centre** and as a **base for high-level bureaucrats**.

HAZRATBAL SHRINE:- (Srinagar)

- **The Hazratbal Shrine** (درگاہ حضرت بل), popularly called **Dargah Sharif** ("the Holy Shrine"), is a **Muslim shrine** located in **Hazratbal, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir**.
- It contains a **relic**, "**Moi-e-Muqqadas**", which is widely believed to be the **hair of the Islamic Prophet Muhammad** ﷺ.
- It is situated on the **northern bank of the Dal Lake** in Srinagar, and is considered to be **Kashmir's holiest Muslim shrine**.
- Also known by different names like **Assar-e-Sharief, Dargah Sharif** and **Madinat-us-Sani**.
- This mosque is an **epitome of love and devotion of Muslims for the Prophet Muhammad** ﷺ.
- The **construction** of this shrine **started in 1968**, under the supervision of **Muslim Auqaf Trust's Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah**. The construction of this **white marble edifice** with a **domed structure** was **completed in the year 1979**.
- The name of the **Shrine** comes from the **Farsi word "Hazrat"** meaning "**respected**" and the **Kashmiri word "Bal"** meaning "**place**". Thus it means the place which is given **high regards** and is **respected** among the people.
- The **sacred relic** was brought from **Madina** about thousand years ago and is displayed to the public on special occasions by the **members of Banday family**, who are the **caretakers of relic**.

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- **Relic** was first brought to **India** by **Syed Abdullah** and he gave it to his son **Syed Hameed** who sold it to businessman **Khawaja Nur-Ud-Din Eshai**.
- By **1700**, the **relic** had been **transported to Kashmir**, along with the **body of Eshai**. There, **Inayat Begum**, the **daughter of Eshai**, became the **custodian of the relic** and **established the Hazratbal Shrine**. Since then, **her male descendants** have been **caretakers of the relic** at the mosque. **Begum's male descendants** belong to what is known as the **Banday family**.
- As of **2019**, three main members care for the holy relic: **Manzoor Ahmad Banday**, **Ishaq Banday** and **Mohiuddin Banday**.
- It is the **only Domed Mosque** in **Srinagar**.

KHANQAH-E-MOULA:- (Srinagar)

- Also known as **Shah-e-Hamadan Masjid** and **Khanqah**, it is a mosque located in the **Old City of Srinagar**.
- Situated on **right bank of Jhelum**, it was **first built in 1395** by **Sultan Sikander**, in **memory of the Islamic preacher Mir Syed Ali Hamdani**.
- It is one of the best examples of **Kashmiri wooden architecture**, and is decorated with **papier mache**.
- Located **between Fateh Kadal and Zaina Kadal Bridge**.
- The **Shrine** was **destroyed** due to **fire** and **later was rebuilt in 1732 AD** by **Sultan Hassan Shah**.
- One of the **oldest Muslim Shrines** in **Kashmir**.

PATHAR MOSQUE:- (Srinagar)

- **Pathar Mosque**, known locally as **Naev Masheed** is a **Mughal era stone mosque** located in the **old city of Srinagar**.
- It is **located on the left bank of the River Jhelum**, just **opposite the shrine of Khanqah-e-Moula**.
- It was **built by Mughal Empress Noor Jehan**, the **wife of emperor Jehangir**, in **1623**.
- The mosque has some **distinct features** that separate it from the rest of the mosques in the **Kashmir Valley**. Unlike other mosques, it **does not have the traditional pyramidal roof**.
- Furthermore, the mosque **has nine mehraabs (arches)**, with the **central one** being **larger** than the others.

SHANKARACHARYA TEMPLE:- (Srinagar)

- Also known as the **JyeshTEShwara Temple**, it is situated on **top of the Shankaracharya hill (Takht-e-Suleiman hill)** on the **Zabarwan Range** in **Srinagar**.
- It is at a height of **1100 ft. above surface level of main city** on the **peak of hill**.

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- It is **dedicated to Lord Shiva**.
- **Historians** believe that **first edifice** on this site was **built** by **Emperor Ashoka's son Jaluka** around **200 B.C.**
- It was **visited by Adi Shankara**, that is why it is called **Shankaracharya temple**.
- It is also regarded as **sacred by Buddhists**.
- The temple is **mentioned in Rajatarangini** as **Jyestheshvara Temple**.
- It was **repaired by Zain-ul-Abideen** after the **temple got damaged in an earthquake**.
- **Maharaja Gulab Singh** constructed the steps (243 steps) to the hill from **Durga Naag temple** side.
- **Nationally Protected Monument** under **AMSAR ACT 1958**
- **Constructed by King Gopaditya**.
- **Shankaracharya hill** is also known as **Gopadri Hills**.
- Also Know by **Takht-e-Suleman, Jyeshtwara Temple**.

KHEER BHAWANI TEMPLE:- (Ganderbal)

- **Kheer Bhawani, Ksheer Bhawani** or the **Ragnya Devi temple** is a **Hindu temple** situated at a distance of **25 kilometres (16 mi) north-east of Srinagar**, in the **Tulmula Village of Ganderbal district**.
- A **marble temple** with a **golden dome** stands in the **middle of the pool** created by the **spring water**.
- The **presiding deity** is symbolized as **sacred spring** and is popularly known as **Kheer Bhawani** as devotees offer **milk** and **Kheer** at the **spring**.
- If the **colour of the milk** offered to the deity **turns black**, it is considered to be a **warning for disaster**.
- It is **dedicated to the Hindu goddess Kheer Bhavani** constructed over a **sacred spring**.
- As is the custom with Hindu deities, the **goddess has many names** including **Ragnya** or **Rajna**, along with **variations in honorifics** such as **devi, mata or bhagavati**.
- The **term kheer** refers to a **milk and rice pudding** that is **offered to propitiate the goddess**.
- **Kheer Bhawani** is sometimes translated as **'Milk Goddess'**.
- **Maharaja Pratap Singh** built this temple in **1912**, which was **later renovated** by **Maharaja Hari Singh**.
- Other names – **Maharagya Devi, Ragnya Devi, Rajni, Ragnya Bhagwati**.

AMARNATH CAVE:- (Anantnag)

- **Amarnath Temple** is a **Hindu shrine** located at **Pahalgam** in **Anantnag district** of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- The **cave** is situated at an **altitude of 3,888 m (12,756 ft)**, **about 141 km (88 mi)** from **Srinagar**.
- The **cave**, located in **Lidder Valley**, is surrounded by **glaciers, snowy mountains** and is covered with snow most of the year, except for a short period of time in **summer** when it is **open to pilgrims**.

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- The Amarnath cave, **abode of the Mahamaya Shakti Peetha**, is one of the **51 Shakti Peethas**, **temples throughout South Asia** that commemorate the **location of fallen body parts of the Hindu deity Sati**.
- According to **Hindu mythology**, this is the cave where **Lord Shiva** told about the secret of life and eternity to his divine **consort Parvathi** and hence this shrine holds a very special value to the **Hindus**.
- According to an **ancient tale**, there was once a **Muslim Shepherd** name **Buta Malik** who was given a **sack of coal** by a **sadhu**. Upon reaching home, he discovered that the sack, in fact, contained **gold**.
- **Bhirgu Muni** was the first to have the **darshan of Lord Amarnath**.
- **Amarnath Yatra** begins with a **43 kilometers (27 mi) mountainous trek** from the **Nunwan and Chandanwari base camps at Pahalgam** and reaches **cave-shrine** after **night halts at Sheshnag Lake and Panchtarni camps**.

MARTAND SUN TEMPLE:- (Anantnag)

- The **Martand Sun Temple** is a **Hindu temple** located near the city of **Anantnag** in **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- It **dates back to the 8th century AD** and was **dedicated to Surya**, the chief solar deity in **Hinduism**.
- **Surya** is also known by the **Sanskrit-language synonym Martand** (मार्तण्ड, Mārtaṇḍa).
- According to **Kalhana**, the **Martand Sun Temple** was **commissioned by Lalitaditya Muktapida** of **Karkota Dynasty** in the **8th century AD**.
- According to **Jonaraja** (fl. 1430) as well as **Hasan Ali**, the temple was **destroyed by Sikandar Shah Miri (1389-1413)**.
- It is said to have been built during **725- 756 CE**.
- The **Archaeological Survey of India** has declared the **Martand Sun Temple** as a site of **national importance in J&K**.
- The temple appears in the **list of centrally protected monuments as Martanda (Sun Temple)**.

JAMIA MASJID:- (Srinagar)

- A mosque in **Srinagar**, situated at **Nowhatta Srinagar**.
- It was **commissioned by Sultan Sikandar** in **1394 CE** and **completed in 1402 CE**.
- The **Jamia Masjid** is built in **Indo-Saracenic style of architecture**, with **370 wooden pillars**.
- Under the **Sikh regime of Maharaja Ranjit Singh** the Mosque faced **closure** for about **21 years beginning in 1819 AD**.
- It was then **reopened by Sikh Governor, Ghulam Muhi-ud-Din**, in **1843**.
- **Zain-ul-Abidin**, the son of **Sultan Sikandar** extended the mosque to accommodate **33,333 people at a time**.
- Built by **Sultan Sikandar** in **1394** and completed in **1402** by **Mir Mohd Hamdani** (son of **Mir Syed Ali Hamdani**).

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- It was **destroyed thrice by fire** and rebuilt each time, the mosque, as it now stands, was **repaired** during the reign of **Maharaja Pratap Singh**.
- Also Known by **Friday Mosque, Congregational Mosque**.

MATA VAISHNO DEVI:- (Reasi)

- It is a **cave temple** located in **Katra** at the **Trikuta Hills**.
- It **dedicated to Durga**.
- There are **no statues or idols** inside the cave but only **three natural rock formations** called the **Pindies**.
- The temple is **sacred** to all **Hindus and Sikhs**.
- Many **saints** such as **Guru Govind Singh** and **Vivekananda** have visited the temple.
- An act “to provide for better management, administration and governance of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine, called **Jammu And Kashmir Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Act**, was enacted in **1988**.
- The **Vaishno Devi Temple** was included in the **Jammu and Kashmir Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Act No. XVI/1988** and also part of **Article 26 of the Constitution of India**.
- There are **nine members** in the board; all are nominated by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, particularly by **Governor** of Jammu and Kashmir.
- The **Governor of Jammu and Kashmir** is the **ex-officio chairman** of the board.
- In **1991**, Shri Mata Vaishno devi Shrine Board management also took the control of **Shiv Khori**, a famous **Shiva temple**.
- **Hindus** consider Vaishno Devi as an **incarnation** of **Kali, Saraswati** and **Lakshmi**.
- There is **no historical record** about the temple, but there is a mention of the **Trikuta hill** in **Rigveda**, the place where the temple is located.
- The **three idols** — **Mahakali, Mahalakshmi** and **Mahasaraswati**, all images of **Vaishno Devi** are worshipped at the temple.
- The **feet** of the idols are washed by the **water** brought from the **perennial** flowing river **Banganga**.
- The temple is one of the **108 Shakti Peethas** dedicated to **Durga** who is worshipped as **Vaishno Devi**.

PANCHBAKHTAR TEMPLE:- (Jammu)

- The temple was **constructed by Raja Guje Singh of Jammu (1687-1703)** and is considered one of the **oldest** in Jammu.
- It is **linked** to the visit of **Shankaracharya** in the **9th century A.D.**
- The temple, constructed much later, is considered **sacred** because of the **self- originated Shivalinga (Svayambhuva Shiva linga)**.
- One of the most revered Shiva Shrines in the city, the Lord is worshipped here in the **Swachananda** form having **five faces** representing the totality of **Shiva** in His most abstract form. Hence it is known as **Panchbaktar**.

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- The temple is also popularly known as ‘ **Rupay Wala Mandir**’ as **coins** have been **embedded in the floor slabs**.
- It seems that there were also **inscriptions in Dogri script** on the exterior of the surrounding **walls**.
- The Temple is situated in a lane off the **Residency Road** barely a **kilometer** from the **Raghunath Bazar**.

THANNAMANDI:- (Rajouri)

- **Thanamandi** is significant because a **severe conflict** took place here **between Zial-ul-Aabdeen and his brother Sultan Ali Shah of Kashmir**.
- The **fate of Kashmir** was decided when **Shahi Khan** defeated his brother **Sultan Ali Shah** in a war at **Thanamandi** and was ascended to **throne of Kashmir** in **1420 A.D** under the title of “**Sultan Zain-ul-Aabdeen-Badshah**”.
- This is an important historical place right from the time of **Mughals**, who used to stay there during their **journey from Delhi to Kashmir and vice-versa**.
- An old **Mughal Sarai** still exists there which speaks of its glorious time.
- The climate of this place is very charming and in fact is a health resort.
- It is also **famous** for its **artistic wooden products**.

RAGHUNATH TEMPLE:- (Jammu)

- **Raghunath Mandir** is perhaps the most famous of the Jammu Temples.
- It is the **largest temple** complex in **Northern India**.
- Situated in the **heart of the city** in the **Raghunath Bazar, Jammu**.
- **Maharaja Gulab Singh** and his son **Maharaj Ranbir Singh** built the temple, during the period of **1853-1860**.
- It consists of a complex of **seven Hindu shrines**.
- The temple has many **gods** in its complex of shrines, but the presiding deity is **Rama** – also known as **Raghunath**, an **Avatar of Vishnu**.
- The **niches in the walls** of the shrines are decorated with **300 icons of gods** and goddesses and most are related to the **life stories of Rama and Krishna**.
- The **paintings** in the **15 panels** of the main shrine are based on themes from **Ramayana, Mahabharata, and Bhagavad Gita**.
- The temple premises include a **school and a library** that preserves over **6,000 manuscripts** in many **Indian languages**, with a notable collection of **Sarada script Sanskrit Manuscripts**.
- The main temple has the **idols of Lord Rama, Mata Sita and Shri Lakshman ji** placed on a raised platform.
- The **inner walls** of the main temple are covered with **gold sheets on three sides**.
- The temple witnessed **two terrorist attacks** in the year **2002**, when militants attacked it in **March and November**, with **grenades** and indulged in **indiscriminate firing** which resulted in the **death of 20 devotees** and also in **injuries** to over **40 people**.

RANBIRESHWAR TEMPLE:- (Jammu)

Author:- Shokat Hussain || Contact No.:- +919797307287 || Email:- cshstudyweb@gmail.com

Website:- www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com / www.cshstudyweb.blogspot.com

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- The Temple is **named** after its **founder Maharaja Ranbir Singh**.
- The **construction** of the temple was **started in 1863 A.D** and was **completed in 1878 A.D**.
- It is the **biggest Shiva temple in North India**.
- The temple houses a **huge sphatic shivlingam** measuring **seven and a half feet in height** surrounded by **ten 2 feet high billaur (crystals) lingas** and galleries with **1,25,000 tiny Shivlings** brought here from the river **Narmada**.
- The Temple is located on the **Shalamar Road** about a kilometer from the **Raghunath Bazaar**.
- There are **mammoth images** of **Ganesha, Kartikeya and Nandi Bull** in the temple.

BAHU FORT AND TEMPLE:- (Jammu)

- Situated on the **bank of Tawi river**, it was constructed by **Raja Bahulochan**, who was **brother of Jambu Lochan**.
- It was **build around 3000 years ago** and was **first renovated by Maharaja Ranjit Singh**.
- Within its premises there is a **temple dedicated to Kali** locally known as **“Bawe Wale Mata”**.
- There is a **park** next to the fort known as **“Bhag e Bahu”** and is **home to largest underground aquarium in India**, shaped like a **fish**, with **24 aquarium caves**.
- The fort is **proposed** to be **linked** with a rope way running from the **Mubarak Mandi Palace**, another heritage site in the city.
- A popular Hindu festival known as **"Bahu Mela"** is held during the **Navaratri** in the **fort area**.
- The image of **Mahakali deity** in the temple was brought from **Ayodhya**.
- **Maharaja Gulab Singh and Maharaja Ranbir Singh** also rebuilt it.

PEERKHO CAVE:- (Jammu)

- During the **reign of Raja Biram Dev of Jammu (1454 – 95)** a famous **mendicant Jogi Guru Garib Nath** belonging to the **Guru Gorakh Nath** order came to Jammu and resided at **Peer Kho**.
- **Kho means cave** in the local dialect.
- He came to be known as **Peer-i-Kho** and thus with the passage of time the cave got its name.
- The cave is also known as the **Jamwant Gufa (cave)** as the bear hero of **Ramayana** is believed to have meditated here.
- A **Shivlinga** is established inside the cave.
- Devotees throng the cave on **Puranmashi, Amavasya and Ekadashi** and during **Shivratri**.
- The temple is situated on the **Circular Road**, 2 km from **Raghunath Bazar**.

MUBARAK MANDI PALACE COMPLEX:- (Jammu)

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- The palace was the **royal residence** of the **maharajas of Jammu and Kashmir** from the **Dogra dynasty**.
- It was their **main seat till 1925** when **Maharaja Hari Singh** moved to the **Hari Niwas Palace**.
- The **oldest building** of the complex **dates back to 1824**.
- The **architecture** is a mix of **Rajasthani architecture** and **European baroque**, and **Mughal styles**.
- The complex is grouped around **several courtyards** and includes various buildings and palaces like the **Darbar Hall Complex**, the **Pink Palace**, **Royal Courts buildings**, **Gol Ghar Complex**, **Nawa Mahal**, **Rani Charak Palace**, **Hawa Mahal**, the **Toshakhana palace** and the **Sheesh Mahal**.
- Nowadays sections of the palace house **government offices**, **courts** and the **Dogra Art Museum**. However, other parts of the palace are in ruins.
- The palace is located in the **heart of the old walled city of Jammu** and **overlooks the Tawi river**.
- The **Dogra art museum** is situated within the '**Pink Hall**'. It has a rich collection containing **miniature paintings** of various styles of the region. The miniatures belong to the **Kangra**, **Jammu** and the **Basholi art schools**. But it also has a **gold painted bow and arrow of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan**. The pink hall owes its name to the **pink plastered walls** of the palace section.
- The **Sheesh Mahal** is made entirely of **glass**.

AMAR MAHAL:- (Jammu)

- Built in **1890's** by **Raja Amar Singh**, it is located on the banks of **Tawi river**.
- The Amar Mahal Palace was planned by a **French architect**, in **1862**.
- The Mahal was donated to **Hari-Tara Charitable Trust** by **Dr Karan Singh** to be converted into a **museum**.
- The museum was **inaugurated** by **Indira Gandhi**, the then **Prime Minister of India**, on **13 April 1975**.
- Built in the **European castle style**, the palace is made of **red sand stone and bricks**.
- The museum has a **golden throne** embedded with **gold loins of 120 Kgs of pure gold**.
- It is famous for **pahari miniature and kangra miniature paintings**.
- It was **last official residence of Dogra rulers**.
- It has a **library of 25,000 unique books**.
- The **Decoration Crown of India**, which **Maharani Tara Devi** received in **1945** is also displayed there.

PURMANDAL TEMPLE:- (Samba)

- It is a **village** located on the **banks of Devika River** in **Samba district**.
- It is also known as **Chhota Kashi**.
- The **village** and its **temples** are important **Hindu pilgrimage site**. They believe bathing in the river cleanses the soul.

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- The main temple is dedicated to **Parvati**.
- There are many **other ancient shrines** dedicated to **Lord Shiva**.
- **Guru Nanak** and **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** from **Punjab** have visited the temple.
- The present complex of temple was **built by Maharaja Gulab Singh**.
- **Purmandal Mela** is also held here every year during **February** for **three days**.
- **Every month**, a **Mela** is organized here. The devotees take a **holy dip in the Devika River** and seek blessings. There are **total 12 mela in a year**. Every mela has assigned a unique name corresponding to the months i.e. **Chaitra, Chaudish, Shivratri mela**, etc.

BHIMGARH FORT:- (Reasi)

- Located in **Reasi**.
- **Initially**, it was **constructed of clay** by **Rajput king Bhimdev Rasyal of Reasi**.
- Later on one of the **heirs of Raja Rishipal Rana**, **reconstructed** it using **stone**.
- It was used by the **royal family members** for taking shelter during **emergencies**.
- The **construction** of a **new fort** at the site was started by **Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu** in **1817** and continued till **1841**.
- The **construction and consolidation** of **Bhimgarh fort** was **further advanced** by the advent of **Sardar Zorawar Singh**.
- A **new entry gate** and a **stone wall** one m wide and 50 m long was built all around by **Gulab Singh**, thereby making it less vulnerable to attacks.
- The fort is built on the **bank of River Anji** at a **hillock**.
- It is also known as **Reasi fort**.
- The **main entry gate** is made of **Baluka stones with Rajasthani Carving**.
- The fort has a statue of the **Goddess Mahakali** and of **God Hanuman**.
- After the death of **Maharaja Gulab Singh**, his heir **Maharaja Ranbir Singh** and **Maharaja Pratap Singh** used **Bhimgarh Fort** as a **treasury and armoury**.
- **Bhimgar Fort** was **handed over** to the **Jammu and Kashmir State Archaeology Department** in **1989** on the orders of the **state government**.
- In **1990**, the fort was **renovated** by the **Vaishno Devi Sthapna Board**.

PATNITOP:- (Udhampur)

- **Patnitop** is a distortion of the original name "**Patan Da Talab**" meaning "**Pound of Princess**".
- **Patnitop or Patni Top** is a **hilltop tourist location** situated in the **Udhampur** district of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- It is located on the **Jammu-Srinagar National Highway** (which is part of **National Highway 44**, formerly **1A**), **112 km (70 mi)** from **Jammu**, on the way from **Udhampur to Srinagar**.
- Situated on a **plateau in the Shivalik belt** of the **Himalayas**, **Patnitop** sits at an **altitude** of **2,024 m (6,640 ft)**.
- The river **Chenab** flows in **close proximity** to this location.

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- **Skyview Patnitop** is India's highest ropeway and the **largest Indo-French collaboration** in mountain infrastructure development was built in a record time of **2.4 years** under the **Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model**. The ropeway started its commercial operations on **July 20, 2020**.

SANASAR:- (Ramban)

- **Sanasar** is a **tourist destination** and the **name** given to the **two small villages** of **Sana** and **Sar** in **Ramban District, Jammu and Kashmir**.
- Named after **small local lakes**, **Sana** and **Sar** are located **20 kilometers (12 mi)** west of **Patnitop**, on the **national highway 1A (44)**.
- At an **altitude** of **2,050 metres (6,730 ft)**, it is the **hub** for **adventure and sport activities** in the **Jammu** region.
- The area is notable for its **scenic views** of **mountain ranges** including the **Brammah Massif**.
- A **nearby mountain range** is called the **Shanta Ridge**.
- The **Shank Pal Temple** is located at the **highest point** of the **Shank Pal ridge**, at an altitude of **2,897 metres (9,505 ft)**, a few hours' walk from **Sanasar**.
- The **400-year-old temple** is dedicated to **Nag Shankh Pal**.

DHANIDHAR FORT:- (Rajouri)

- In **1819** **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** while **concurring Kashmir** captured **Rajouri**, he appointed **Mirza Reheem Ullah Khan** as **Raja of Rajouri** in place of **Raja Agar Khan**.
- **Raja Raheem Ullah Khan** remained governing **Rajouri principality upto 1846** under the control of **Khalsa Darbar Lahore**.
- On **15th March, 1846**, **Jammu and Kashmir and Ladhakh** was sold by the **Britishers** to **Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu and Kashmir**.
- By this way, the **Rajouri principality** also came under the jurisdiction of **Maharaja Gulab Singh**.
- Since **Maharaja** was not having good relation with **Raja Raheem Ullah Khan** of **Rajouri**, therefore, he directed him to step down.
- But **Raja Raheem Ullah Khan** refused to do so. In these circumstances, **Maharaja Gulab Singh** alongwith his forces reached **Rajouri** and dismissed **Raja Raheem Ullah Khan** and his administration and on **26th of October, 1846**, **Raja Raheem Ullah Khan** was compelled to leave principality alongwith his family and reletics.
- Then **Maharaja Gulab Singh** appointed **Mian Hathu** the **Governor of Rajouri**.
- **Mian Hathu** governed **Rajouri** from **1846-1856 AD**.
- In this very period, he **started the construction of Dhannidhar Fort**.
- He used the **stones** and **material** in the construction of **Fort** of those buildings which were belonging to **Jaral Rajas** and **destroyed** during the **invasion of Maharaja Ranjit Singh on Kashmir**.
- The **Fort** was **completed in 1855 AD**.

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- The main intention for the construction of the Fort was to **keep Dogra Forces** in this **safer place** because from this place, the whole **Valley of Rajouri** could be viewed.
- Apart from this during the Dogra regime, the **revenue was collected** from the **farmers** in the shape of **grains** and this grain was dumped in this Fort which was sold later on.
- This Fort has been used by the **defense in the past**.

JIA POTA:- (Jammu)

- The **Jia Pota Ghat** on the **right bank of Chenab** at **Akhnoor** is the **crowning glory** of this **ancient town**.
- Interestingly the **Jia Pota Ghat** got its name from the **Jia Pota tree** under whose **shade** the **Raj Tilak ceremony of Maharaja Gulab Singh** took place.
- The coronation at the ghat would always remain etched in the collective psyche of the people of this State and more particularly the **Dogras** as the first concrete step towards the **foundation** of the **modern State of Jammu and Kashmir**.
- The ghat has remained a major **centre of pilgrimage**.
- It has a **Devsthan** of **Baba Kahi** where on a platform holy **Soungals** i.e. **Symbolic chains** of the **Devta** are kept.
- The legend goes that **Kahi Devta**, one of the most illustrious son of **Vasuki Nag** brought the **waters** of river **Chanderbhaga** to the arid region of **Akhnoor** and then was crowned as its king for his feat.

NOORI CHAMB:- (Poonch)

- **Noori Chammb** associated with the name of **Mughal Queen Noor Jahan** is **famous** for its **scenic beauty & water fall**.
- It is situated near **Behram Galla** in **Surankote Tehsil** about **45 km from Poonch town**.
- The **fall** of the **stream** gives rise to **dense clouds of water vapours** which engulfs the area & spread all over.
- The **Emperor Jahangir** had developed so much **fancy & liking** for this fall that he named it **Noori Chammb** after the name of his **beloved queen Noor Jahan**.
- **Mughal queen** used to stay here for relaxation.
- She had got fixed a **mirror besides the fall** on the mountain wall where she used to have her **makeup** after the bath.
- Situated on **Poonch river** below **Pir Panjal Pass (Peer ki Gali)** on **Mughal road**.
- **Chamb** in local terminology means **“Water fall”**.
- **Empress Noor Jahan** used to bath in the water fall while traveling to **Kashmir**.

POONCH FORT:- (Poonch)

- The **foundation** of this fort was **laid by Raja Abdul Razaq Khan** in **1731 AD**, but the **construction** of the same was **completed by his son Raja Rustam Khan** between **1760 and 1787 AD**.
- The fort features a **series of buildings** that are arranged around **four irregular courtyards**.

Author:- Shokat Hussain || Contact No.:- +919797307287 || Email:- cshstudyweb@gmail.com

Website:- www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com / www.cshstudyweb.blogspot.com

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- The structures belong to the distinct eras of **Muslim rule, Sikh rule and Dogra rule.**
- The **main building** displays the influence of **stylish Mughal architecture.**
- When **Sikh rulers** governed the region, they **added central block** to it which is built in typical **Sikh architectural style.**
- Years after its construction, the fort was **renovated** by **Raja Moti Singh (1850-1892),** who brought a **European architect** for designing the **front block.**
- During the rule of **Raja Baldev Singh,** Poonch fort was **made the secretariat** of the **Empire,** while the **official residence** was shifted to **Moti Mahal.**
- **At present,** this fort stands as the pride of the Poonch and is one of the city's main tourist attractions.

NANGALI SAHIB:- (Poonch)

- **Gurudwara Nangali Sahib** is situated in the lap of a picturesque hill and on the **banks of Drungali Nallah** about six kms from **Poonch Town.**
- It is one of the **oldest Shrine of the Sikhs in Northern India.**
- Presently the **Gurudwara complex** consists of about **70 rooms, Langar Hall and gurudwara building.**
- Large number of devotees belonging to all faiths visits this shrine from all over the Country every year.
- **Gurudwara Sahib** was established by **Thakur Bhai Mela Singh ji (Fourth successor of Sant Bhai Feru Singh ji) in the 1803 AD.**
- **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** visited Gurudwara Nangali Sahib in **1814** and was impressed very much.
- He attached an **estate** with the Gurudwara sahib.
- He again attached a **four villages** with the Gurudwara sahib in the year **1823.**

SHAHDARA SHARIEF:- (Rajouri)

- It is a **shrine** dedicated to **Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah.**
- His real name was **Sayed Ghulam Ali Shah Mashadi.**
- His **forefathers** belonged to **Mashad, Iran.**
- The shrine is located in **middle of Pir Panjal range in Rajouri.**
- His **grandfather "Peer Yar Ali Shah(R.A)"** (famously known as **Tahir Prinda**) migrated from **Mashad (Iran)** during **mid fifties of 16th century** in connection with preaching of Islam and settled at village **"Sayedan Kasrawan"** in today's **Chakwal district of Punjab now in (Pakistan)** then a small village of **Rawalpindi District.**
- His **grandfather had three sons** and one of them the **father of Baba Ghulam Shah** was **Sayed Idrees Shah (R.A).**
- Both father and grandfather are having their **Mazaars at SyedanKasrawan.**
- There is a large **graveyard** which tells the story of this important settlement of **Mashadi Sayeds** since **14th century AD** periods till date.

- **Murshid of Baba Ghulam Ali Shah (R.A), Peer Sayed Latief Hussain Shah (R.A)** popularly known as **Imam Barry** used to live at **Noorpur Shahaan** village in **Rawalpindi**, now close to the capital city of **Pakistan's Islamabad**.
- While observing the **uncomprehendable behaviour of Baba**, his father **Sayed Idrees Shah (R.A)** took him and presented before **Imam Barry Paak(R.A)** in **1159 Hijri**. On having a look at the boy **Imam Barry(R.A)** smiled and said, *"Peer sahib, kindly go and take care of this boy, He will become a great Wali of his time. I am observing that he will change the (SEIN-DARA) place of lions into Shahdara Sharief and will not remain in and around Rawalpindi, will stay in the mountains of Kashmir."* **Peer Idrees Shah (R.A)** took his son back to his village **Sayedana Kasrawan**.
- After few days **Baba (R.A)** left his own village, relations and everything and went to **Dargah** of his spiritual guide (**Murshid**) **Sayed Hazrat Latief Hussain (Imam Barry) (R.A)** at the village **Noorpur Shahan (Paak Patan)**.
- **Baba (R.A)** stayed there for **two years** with **Imam Sahib (R.A)** at the age of 8 years.
- **Murshid** told **Baba (R.A)** that in dream, he had taken a quick action to disclose the secret bestowed upon him by the divine power, although this was not the right time to disclose it. He told **Baba (R.A)** that an order had been passed by **Jenab Shiekh Abdul Qadir Geelani (R.A)** from **Baghdad (Iraq)** from his **tomb or Roza Paak** that he should get ready to take the responsibility/duties in (**Pahar Kashmir**) **mountains of Kashmir at "SeinDara"** where he had been assigned the kingdom to benefit the people with spirituality and **Islamic** preaching.
- **Baba (R.A)** was made to make a spiritual tour of **Sein Dara** in dreams and introduced him with the topography and landscape of the place.
- **He (R.A)** was given certain hints like place was a thick jungle where in there were **loins**, and that he would leave a **goat** there, a loin would come and make seven rounds around the goat and thereafter slip away carrying the goat, **Baba(R.A)** was told to cut the trees, dig and fire would emerge. That place shall be the **Sein Dara**.
- It was at the age of **10 years**, **Baba Ghulam Ali Shah (R.A)** was told by his guide to march towards the north of **Rajouri**, near **Thana Mandi** where he would find the requisite place called **Sein Dara**.
- During his journey **Baba Sahib(R.A)** reached **Daraba village**. At **Daraba Patodi**, **Baba Sahib (R.A)** on one Thursday night met his **Murshid Hazrat Imam Barry Paak (R.A)** in dreams, **Murshid Paak** told **Baba Sahib** to move across the mountain to reach his destination as he was near it.
- Anyhow, on the next morning **Baba Sahib (R.A)** decided to leave for **Sein Dara**.
- **Disciples** tried to persuade him to stay for some more days at **Patodi Daraba** but he did not do so and along with his **Khuddams Baba (R.A)** proceeded towards **Machgi Chamrede Gali** which was the border line between the kingdom of **Rajouri** and **Poonch**. At **Chamrede Gali**, **Baba Sahib (R.A)** threw his (**Pool**) shoes made of **rice straw** towards **Poonch** and said, *"I shall not carry even this Poonchi (Pool) shoe to Rajouri area,"* because **Baba Sahib (R.A)** was very annoyed with **Raja Rustam Khan** of **Poonch**.

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- After crossing **Chamrede Gali**, Baba Sahib reached **Banghai**, where he was given warm welcome by the followers of **Hazrat Ubaidullah Larvi (R.A)** and his son **Baba Nizam-ud-Din Larvi Naqshbandi (R.A)**.
- Mostly this village was inhabited by **Gujjar community**, for which **Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah (R.A)** had prayed to the **Almighty Allah** for grant of abundant **milk** and **milk producing animals**. "*Allah Huma Aata Hazehil Halibun Kasirunnwa Rizqanwasal*".
- There are **unbuilt Takyas** in the village **Bangahi**.
- At last **Baba Sahib (R.A)** reached the spiritual destination foretold by his **Peer-Murshid** along with his well-off followers from the village in **1180 Hijri/1765 A.D.** at the prime age of **32 years** and covered his spiritual journey from **Sayed-Kasrawan Punjab Pakistan to Shahdara Sharief Rajouri in 22 years**.
- While coming from **Banghai**, Baba Sahib (R.A) took a **goat** along with him and entered the forests of **Sein Dara** where at that time it was very thick **Deodar and Oak forest** known as the **place of Lions**.
- When **Baba's caravan** reached the present **Shahdara Sharief** location one **lion** was seen there.
- **Baba Sahib** left the goat according to his **Murshid's instruction**.
- The Lion and the goat both had **seven rounds of the place** and thereafter all of a sudden slipped away.
- **Baba Sahib (R.A)** dug the place for **five days** and where finally he saw the fire he said, "*Alhamd o Lillah*" he had reached his place.
- **Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah (R.A)** asked his men to cut down trees of the forest in order to start a **langar**.
- **Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah (R.A)** remained for about **41 years** at **Shahdara Sharief** between **1765 AD to 1806 AD** and meditated in solitude (**Chila**).
- He left for his **heavenly abode** in **January 1806 A.D i.e. 1226 Hijri(Inna Lilla Hay Wa Inna Ale Hay Raajeoon)**.
- In this way **Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah**, stayed for **5 years at Bandi Chechyan**, **some months at Bandyen**, **5 years at Lasana and Sanai**, **7 years 9 months at Shahi Sattar and Kalaban**, **2years at Patodi Daraba** and **41years at Shahdara Sharief** totalling **73 years** of age and it is believed that **Baba Sahib (R.A)** was in his prime youth about **32 years** when he reached at **Shahdara Sharief**.
- It is said that **Baba Sahib (R.A)** got constructed the **Tomb Maqbra** during his life time from a **craftsman of Multan**.
- It is also said that **Baba Sahib (R.A)** came in the dream of **Multani craftsman** and directed him to reach **Shahdara Sharief**.
- He first went to **Lahore Shahdara** now in **Pakistan**. He was however, again advised to reach **Shahdara Sharief** in **Rajouri, Kashmir**. Ultimately craftsman reached the **Darbar of Baba Sahib (R.A)** and constructed the **Maqbra** which was completed in **1804 A.D i.e. 1224 Hijri**.
- It is said that once **Baba sahib** was sitting close to the "**Much**" (**burning fire**) and a piece of wood was not catching fire i.e. (It did not burn at all), **Baba sahib** became angry and threw that piece of wood saying if you cannot burn keep on fruiting (**Baldi Nahin**

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Te phaldi Ro) and ultimately this piece of wood grew in to an **evergreen fruit plant** which **bears fruits and leaves throughout the year** and is not affected at all by a change in season.

- The fruits are **orange or yellow in colour** when ripe some are **green also**, no one can touch them nor can take them until and unless it **naturally falls**.

“Nigah-e Wali Main Wo Taseer Dekhi, Badalti Hazaroon ki Taqdir Dekhi”

- Legends said that **Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1820 AD**, sent his **Army General Gulab Singh** to conquer his adversary. However the general lost most of his soldiers and when he was camping at **Thana Mandi**, he found out about **Baba Ghulam Shah** and went to see him. When the **Baba** saw him, He smiled. On being asked the reason, He said that He was smiling at the good future of **Gulab Singh**. Then Baba asked the general to climb on top of a mountain and look around. Baba said that all the places general saw with his naked eyes would be a part of his **territory** someday. The general saw **Jammu, Kashmir, Tibet and Kishtwar** and as thanks asked **Baba** to take some land from him, Who asked him for the land of **Shahdara Sharief, Rajouri**. Later **Gulab Singh** become the **Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir** and went to express his gratitude to the **Baba**. However, **Baba** had left his abode and **Gulab Singh** got a shrine constructed for him.
- The **Urs of Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah** is celebrated on **10th of Muharram** every year.

JASROTA:- (Kathua)

- **Jasrota** is in **Kathua** district and is just 16 km from Kathua city.
- Jasrota, in the **Shivalik hills of the Western Himalayas** was the capital of the **Jasrotia Rajputs**.
- It was founded by **Jas Dev**, a ruler of the **Royal House of Jammu and Kashmir**, who gave it to his brother **Karan**.
- While the fortified town is now derelict, there remains an active village bearing the same name on its outskirts.

HARI PARBAT FORT:- (Srinagar)

- **Hari Parbat** is also known as “**Pradyumana Peeth**” or “**Koh-e-Maran**” or “**Durrani Fort**” lies on the **west of Dal Lake in Srinagar**.
- The **first fortifications** on the site were constructed by the **Mughal emperor Akbar in 1590** who built an **outer wall** for the **fort** as part of his plans for a **new capital** called **Nager Nagor**. The project, however, was **never completed**.
- The **present fort** was built in **1808** under the **reign of Shuja Shah Durrani** by **Atta Mohammad Khan**.
- Main attractions nearby are **Makdoom Sahib Shrine, Sharika Temple, and Chattipadshahi Gurudwara**.
- **Kathi Darwaza** – Main outer entrance to Fort.

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- The fort has a **Shakti temple** on the western slope and **Muslim shrine of Khawaja Makhdoom Sahib** and **Akhand Mullah Shah** on the southern slope and on the southern side of the outer wall, there is **Gurudwara** which commemorates the visit of **Guru Hargovind**.

AKHNOOR FORT:- (Jammu)

- Located on the **right bank of Chenab River**.
- **Construction** was started by **Raja Tegh Singh** in 1762 and completed by his successor **Raja Alam Singh** in 1802.
- On **17th of June 1822** **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** crowned **Maharaja Gulab Singh** at the fort's **Jia Pota ghat** on Chenab river.
- The **Akhnoor Fort** was perched upon an ancient site, locally known as **Manda**.

BHADERWAH:- (Doda)

- Also known as “**Chota Kashmir**” or “**Mini Kashmir**”, it a town located in **Doda** district at a distance of **80 km from Batote**.
- Sometimes referred as “**Naagu ki Bhumi**”.
- Main tourist attractions are **ChintaValley, Jai Valley, Padri, Seoj Meadow**- which is also known as **crown of Bhaderwah**.
- The famous **Kailash pilgrimage** takes place **annually** along with many **other local pilgrimage**.
- Earlier, town was known by **Hattary, Donga Nagar, Udho Nagar**.

AVANTIPUR:- (Pulwama)

- **Capital City** Founded by **Avantiverman**.
- Has a **number of ancient temples** built by **King Avantiverman**.
- Built two famous temples - **Avantishwar** (dedicated to **Lord Shiva**) and **Avantiswamin** (dedicated to **Lord Vishnu**).
- The town of **Awantipora** or **Awantipura** was named after the **King Avantiverman**, the **Hindu ruler of Kashmir**.

CHARAR-E-SHARIEF:- (Budgam)

- It is a **Sufi Muslim shrine** and **mosque** situated in the town of **Charar-e-Sharief** in **Budgam** district.
- It is dedicated to a **Kashmiri Sufi Saint Nund Rishi**, also known as **Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Noorani**.
- “**Alamdar-e-Kashmir**” is the honorary title given to him.
- It was built in **1460**, commissioned by **Zain ul Abidin**.
- Besides **Muslims**, the shrine is also visited by **Hindus**.
- In **19th century** it was **reconstructed** by **Afhan Governor Atta Mohammad Khan**.

CHINGUS SARAI/FORT:- (Rajouri)

- It is situated in a small village **Chingus** on a **Nallah** on the **Jammu-Poonch National Highway** in **Rajouri district**.
- The ancient **Chingus Sarai** dating back to **16th century AD** was used by the **Mughals** as a **transit camp** during their **annual entourage to Kashmir**.
- “**Chingus**” is a **Persian** term that signifies **intestine**.
- It is **renowned** for **containing mortal remains** of **Mughal Emperor Jahangir** who died on the way from **Kashmir to Delhi** in **1627**.
- To **avoid war** his empress **Noor Jahan** buried **intestines** in the fort and made his dead body to sit on **elephant** to pretend that he was **alive**.

PEER VADESAR TEMPLE:- (Rajouri)

- **Built** in **142 AD**.
- Located at **Veer Vadweshavar village** in **Rajouri district** of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- It is about **60 km** away from **Rajouri**.
- The temple is believed to have been **constructed** by **King Kanishka** in memory of **Veer Vadweshavar, the son of Lord Shiva**.
- After defeating the king **Dakasha**, **Veer Vadweshavar** stayed at this village, where **Kanishka** afterward built this temple.
- As the temple is situated just on the **border between Rajouri and the Pakistan**, prior **permission** of the **district magistrate** is required to visit this temple.
- Being situated at an **altitude of 1524 m**, the temple offers a panoramic view of the **villages of Pakistan**.
- All the **four sides of this temple** and **both the sides of the passage to the temple** are covered with **numerous bells**.

DOGRA ART MUSEUM:- (Jammu)

- Also known as **Dogra Art Gallery**.
- **Housed** in **Pink Hall** of **Mubarak Mandi Complex**.
- It is a museum of **Dogra cultural heritage**.
- It is **biggest museum** in **Jammu region**.
- The building was erected in commemoration of the visit of the **British Monarch Edward VII** when he came to **Jammu** as the **Prince of Wales** in **1875**.
- It is famous for **Pahari miniature paintings** from **Bhasoli**.
- In its **initial days** it was known as the **Ajaib Ghar**.
- The Museum was **inaugurated** by the first president of **India Dr. Rajendra Prasad** on **18 April 1954**.
- **Gold plated bow**, belonging to **Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan** and a **stone plate** with **inscriptions in Takri scripts** are few of the valuable possessions of the museum.

SINTHAN TOP:- (Kishtwar/Anantnag)

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- **Sinthan top** is a **mountain pass**, between **South Kashmir's Breng Valley, Kokernag in Anantnag district and Kishtwar**.
- Most of the part lies on the **Kishtwar side**.
- It is located on the **Anantnag–Kokernag–Kishtwar** section of **NH 244**, and is **80 km from Kishtwar town, 130 km south of Srinagar**.

LORAN:- (Poonch)

- **Loran** is a small village **35 km** away from **Poonch** town and is situated at the **foot** of high mountains of **Pir Panjal range**.
- According to **Rajtarangni**, it was then known as **Lohar Kote**, which was once called as “**gateway of Kashmir**”.
- There are **ruins** of the **Lohar Kote fort** also, and it is said that **Raja Trilochan Pal** defeated **Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi** at this fort.

PEER KI GALI:- (Poonch)

- It is a **mountain pass** located in the **Pir Panjal Range**.
- It is also known as **Heart of Mughal Road**.
- It connects the **Kashmir Valley to the Rajouri and Poonch districts** via the '**Mughal Road**'.
- It is the **highest point** on the **Mughal road** at **3,490 m (11,450 ft)**.

GAGRIAN-SAWJIAN:- (Poonch)

- It is a **hill resort** located exactly on **opposite side of Gulmarg on Poonch side**.
- The **Alpathar range** on mountains and **chourpanchal pass** bifurcate it from **Gulmarg**.
- It is also known as **Gulmarg of Poonch**.

DEHRA KI GALI:- (Rajouri/Poonch)

- It is one of the passes which **connects Rajouri and Poonch**.
- It was proposed to be the **first eco tourism project of State**.

BABA RESHI ZIYARAT:- (Baramulla)

- Located a few kilometres from **Tangmarg** and near **Gulmarg**, in **Baramulla**.
- **Baba Reshi** shrine is a **three-storey monument** and a **tomb** of **Baba Payam ud Din Reshi**.
- **Baba Payam Uddin** was a **courtier** of **15th century Kashmir King Zain-ul-Abidin**.

CHATTI PADSHAHI GURUDWARA:- (Srinagar)

- An important religious centre for **Sikhs**, it is situated **outside the Hari Parbat Fort's southern gate in Srinagar**.

- The is specially important for **Sikhs** because **6th Guru, Guru Hargobind** has stayed in this **Guruduwara** for sometime.

ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN TOMB:- (Srinagar)

- Also known as **Badshah Tomb**, it is believed to be the **final resting place** of the **mother** of the famous ruler of Kashmir, **Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin**.
- It is located on the **bank of Jhelum in Srinagar**.
- A **five-domed brick structure**, it is considered a **unique piece of architecture**.
- **Ghiyas-ud-Zain ul Abidin** was the **eight sultan of Kashmir** and was known as **BudShah (the Great King)**.
- He **ruled over Kashmir for over 50 years** and that entire period is counted as one of the most peaceful periods that the region has ever seen.
- He was known for his **religious tolerance**.
- The **Mahabharata** and **Kalhana's Rajatarangini** were **translated into Persian** by his order.
- He allowed the **Hindus** to build their temples and follow the personal law according to the **Dharmashastras**.

KOKERNAG:- (Anantnag)

- It is a town in **Berang area** which is known as “**golden crown of Kashmir**”.
- The area is well known for **largest fresh water spring of Kashmir**, and **Asia's largest fisheries farm** which **contains rainbow trout and brown trout fish**.
- There is **terrace garden** around the spring which was developed during the rule of **Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad**.
- It is **25 km from Anantnag on NH244**.
- The **erstwhile state's first rural mart** has been setup here to **promote women SHGs**.

DOODHPATHRI:- (Budgam)

- Also known as **valley of milk**.
- Located in **Beerwah area of Budgam District**, on the **banks of Shali Ganga Nallah**, **Doodhpathri** is a **Hill station**.
- It is located in a **bowl shaped valley** in **Pir Panjal range**.
- It lies at a distance of **22 km** from district **headquarter Budgam**.
- It is an **alpine valley** covered with **snow clad mountains** and the **meadows of Pine Fir and Deodar**.

TOSMAIDAN:- (Budgam)

- It is a **meadow** in **Khag tehsil of Budgam district**.
- It is situated at a distance of **10 Km** from **Khag**.
- It is said that **Tosa Maidan** is one of those pastures which the **shepherds** of other **neighbouring countries** also used to visit in **ancient times**.

Aaina - E - Jammu & Kashmir

آئینہ - ے - جموں و کشمیر

- **Mughals** used to go to **Poonch** from **Kashmir** using this route via **Chinamarg gali**.
- It is said that they had constructed a **seven-storeyed building – Dam-Dam** – here.
- **Mahmud of Ghazni** and the **Sikh monarch Ranjit Singh** attempted to invade the **Kashmir Valley** via this route.

YUSMARG:- (Budgam)

- Also known as **Meadow of Jesus**.
- It is a **meadow** situated at the **banks of Doodhganga river** surrounded by **Pir Panjal Mountains**.
- It is located on the way to places like **Sang-e-Safed Valley** and **Nilnag**.
- It lies **13 km south of Charari Sharief**.

AHARBAL:- (Kulgam)

- It is also known as **Niagara of Kashmir**.
- It is a **waterfall** of 25 meters in **Kulgam** district located on **Veshew river**, a tributary of the **Jehlum River**.

IMAM BARA:- (Budgam)

- **Imam bara, Budgam** for the **Shi'ate Muslims** of the valley.
- The building of the **Imam bara** was originally **constructed in 1857**, under the **supervision of Aga Syed Muhammad**, on the place where famous **Shi'ate leader Aga Syed Mehdi** used to offer prayers.
- Inside of the building was **designed by Asgar Ali of Mirgund Budgam**.
- The present **Octagonal Imam bara** is **Octagonal** and has **five entrances**, **12ft** each in width. **One** of the **entrances** is reserved for **women**.
- A piece of **Indo-Iranian architecture**.

POPULAR PERSONALITIES OF J&K

SPORTS PERSONALITIES

ISHFAQ AHMED:-

- A retired **Indian footballer** who is now working as the **assistant coach for the Kerala Blasters** in the **Indian Super League** (The Indian Super League is a football league in India).
- He also served as an **assistant coach** with the **Jamshedpur FC**. Ahmed is one of two professional footballers, along with **Mehrajuddin Wadoo**, to come from **Jammu and Kashmir** who has **represented country**.
- He is from **Srinagar**.

TAJAMUL ISLAM:-

- A resident of **Tarkpora village in Bandipora** district, she created history by **winning the gold medal for India** in the **world Kick Boxing Championship** of under-eight players in **Italy in 2016**.
- A **Class 2 student**, Islam represented **India in Italy** where the **World Kick Boxing Championship**, in which 90 countries participated.

MEHRAJUDDIN WADOO:-

- He is a **former Indian football player** and is the current **assistant coach** of the **Hyderabad FC**.
- He also represented the **India national team** from **2005 to 2011**.
- He is from **Srinagar**.

MITHUN MANHAS:-

- Born in **Jammu** is an **Indian first-class cricketer** who played for **Chennai Super Kings** as an all-rounder.
- A **right-handed batsman**, he also bowls right-arm off break and can keep wicket.
- **Virat Kohli-led Royal Challengers Bangalore** had hired all-rounder **Mithun Manhas** as their **assistant coach for IPL**.
- He is a player in the **Indian Premier League**.
- In **September 2015**, Manhas joined **Jammu and Kashmir cricket team** for **2015–16 Ranji Trophy** season.
- In **February 2017**, Manhas was appointed **assistant coach of Indian Premier League** side **Kings XI Punjab**.

PARVEZ RASOOL:-

- He is an **Indian cricketer** who plays as an all-rounder for **Jammu and Kashmir**. A **right-hand batsman** and **off break bowler**, Rasool is the **captain of the Jammu and Kashmir team** and a regular **member of India**.
- He was bought for **₹95 lakh (US\$130,000)** by the **Sunris Hyderabad** in the **2014 IPL auction**.
- Rasool was the **first cricketer from Jammu and Kashmir** to have played in the **IPL**.

SHUBHAM PRADEEP KHAJURIA:-

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- Born in **Jammu** is an **Indian cricketer** who plays for **Jammu and Kashmir cricket team**.
- He is a **right-handed opening batsman**.
- He played for the **India under-19 cricket team in 2013**.
- Khajuria made his first-class debut for Jammu and Kashmir **against Maharashtra**.

CHAIN SINGH:-

- He is an **Indian sport shooter**.
- He won the **Bronze medal at the 2014 Asian Games**.
- He won an individual **Gold medal in the 7th Asian Airgun championship Kuwait**.
- He won **six Gold medals**, in the **2016 South Asian Games**.

RASIKH SALAM DAR:-

- He is an **Indian cricketer**.
- In **December 2018**, he was bought by the **Mumbai Indians** in the player auction for the **2019 Indian Premier League**.
- He became the **third cricketer from Jammu and Kashmir to be picked in the Indian Premier League**.
- At **17 years**, he became the **youngest player to make their debut for the Mumbai Indians**.
- However, in **June 2019**, the **Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)** banned him for **two years** following a **discrepancy with his birth certificate**.

MANZOOR PANDAV:-

- He was **second cricketer from Jammu and Kashmir to find place in IPL main team** after Parvez Rasool, but he was not included in the playing eleven in any of the matches.

IQRA RASOOL:-

- She is an **Indian cricketer** and also known as '**Baramulla's supergirl**'.
- She hails from **Dangiawacha, Rafiabad** located in **North Kashmir** and represented **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- In **2017**, at a session of '**We The Women**' in **Mumbai**, **Mithali Raj**, the captain of the **Indian Women's cricket team**, presented a '**H.E.R.**' (**Hope. Empower. Rise.**) award to **Iqra Rasool**. H.E.R awards are conferred to those who have "**shown remarkable**

excellence in their areas and have often taken risks, battled odds or rewritten the rules in pursuit of success".

DANISH FAROOQ BHAT:-

- He is an **Indian footballer** who plays as a **Midfielder** for **Real Kashmir**.
- Born in **Srinagar**.
- Current team: **Real Kashmir**

ABDUL SAMAD:-

- **Abdul Samad** (born 28 October 2001) is an **Indian cricketer** who plays for **Jammu & Kashmir** in domestic cricket and for **Sunrisers Hyderabad** in the **Indian Premier League (IPL)**.
- He is a **right-handed batsman** and **right-arm leg-break bowler**.
- He is from **Kalakote, Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir**.
- He made his **Twenty20 debut** for **Jammu & Kashmir** in the **2018–19 Syed Mushtaq Ali Trophy** on **21 February 2019**.
- He made his **List A debut** on **27 September 2019**, for **Jammu & Kashmir** in the **2019–20 Vijay Hazare Trophy**.
- He made his **first-class debut** on **9 December 2019**, for **Jammu & Kashmir** in the **2019–20 Ranji Trophy**.
- He was **signed** by the **Sunrisers Hyderabad** for the **2020 Indian Premier League**.
- He made his **IPL debut** on **29 September 2020**, against the **Delhi Capitals**.
- He was **retained** by the **franchise** in the **IPL 2022 auction**.

UMRAN MALIK:-

- **Umrans Malik** (born 22 November 1999) is an **Indian cricketer**.
- He made his **Twenty20 debut** on **18 January 2021**, for **Jammu & Kashmir** in the **2020–21 Syed Mushtaq Ali Trophy**.
- He made his **List A debut** on **27 February 2021**, for **Jammu & Kashmir** in the **2020–21 Vijay Hazare Trophy**.
- In **September 2021**, Malik was named a **short-term COVID-19 replacement** for **T. Natarajan** by the **Sunrisers Hyderabad** in the **2021 Indian Premier League**.
- He was **retained** by **Sunrisers Hyderabad** in the **IPL 2022 auction**.
- He is from **Jammu City, Jammu and Kashmir**.

SADIA TARIQ:-

- **Kashmiri Girl Sadia Tariq**; put on a brilliant game performance to win the **gold medal** at the **Russia (Moscow) All-Star Wushu Championships** taking place in the **Russian capital** from **February 22-28, 2022**.

Author:- Shokat Hussain || Contact No.:- +919797307287 || Email:- cshstudyweb@gmail.com

Website:- www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com / www.cshstudyweb.blogspot.com

- Sadia has won a **gold medal** two times before in the **Junior National Wushu championship**.
- She is from **Bemina Srinagar** area of **Central Kashmir**.

POLITICAL PERSONALITIES

BAKSHI GHULAM MOHAMMAD:-

- He was a **politician** from the **Jammu and Kashmir** region, and was one of the most famous political leaders in Jammu and Kashmir.
- He represented **National Conference** party. He has served as the **Deputy Prime Minister** of the state of Jammu and Kashmir from **1947-1953** and as the **Prime Minister** of the state from **1953 to 1964**.
- In **1967** Bakshi was elected to the **Lok Sabha** on a **National Conference** ticket and remained a member of the Lok Sabha **till 1971**.

SHEIKH MOHAMMED ABDULLAH:-

- **(1905 –1982)**.
- Sheikh Abdullah was born in **Soura**.
- The self-styled “**Sher-e-Kashmir**” (**Lion of Kashmir**), Abdullah was the founding leader of the **Jammu & Kashmir National Conference**.
- He agitated **against** the rule of the **Maharaja Hari Singh** and urged **self-rule** for Kashmir.
- He served as the **2nd Prime Minister of the Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir** after its **accession to India in 1947** and was later jailed and exiled.
- He was **dismissed** from the position of Prime Minister-ship on **8 August 1953** and **Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad** was appointed as the new **Prime Minister**.
- The expressions ‘**Sadar-i-Riyasat**’ and ‘**Prime Minister**’ were replaced with the terms ‘**Governor**’ and ‘**Chief Minister**’ in **1965**.
- Sheikh Abdullah again became the **Chief Minister** of the state following the **1974 Indira-Sheikh accord** and remained in the top slot till his death on **8 September 1982**.
- Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah wrote **Aatash-i- Chinar**, his **autobiography**.

FAROOQ ABDULLAH:-

- (Born **21 October 1937**) is a politician and **chairman** of **Jammu & Kashmir National Conference**.

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- He has served as the **Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir** on several occasions since **1982**, and as the **union minister for New and Renewable Energy** between **2009** and **2014**.
- He is the father of former **Chief Minister** of Jammu and Kashmir **Omar Abdullah**.
- Abdullah was elected to the **Lok Sabha** unopposed from **Srinagar Lok Sabha** constituency in the **1980 General Election**.
- In **2017**, he won the closely watched by-poll for the **Srinagar parliamentary seat** by defeating **Nazir Ahmed Khan** from the **People's Democratic Party**.

GHULAM NABI AZAD:-

- He has led the **Indian National Congress**, successfully in the **2002 Assembly Election** in the Indian state of **Jammu and Kashmir**, and was appointed as the **Chief Minister** of **J&K**.
- **Ghulam Nabi Azad (7 March 1949)** was the **Minister of Health and Family Welfare**.
- Presently, he serves as the **Leader of opposition in Rajya Sabha**.
- He was the **Parliamentary Affairs Minister of India** in the government of **Prime Minister Manmohan Singh** until **27 October 2005**, when he was appointed as the **Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir**.
- He was born in **Doda district**.

MIAN BASHIR AHMED:-

- **Mian Bashir Ahmed Larvi (November 1923 – 14 August 2021)** was the eldest son of renowned saint **Mian Nizam ud Din**, the founder **President of Gujjar-Jat Conference** a **socio political body** established in **1932**.
- He was a **politician** and a **Caliph** of **Islamic Sufi order (Naqshbandi, Majadadi, Larvi)** in **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- He was born in **November 1923** in **Pehalnar Wangat, Kangan Ganderbal Kashmir** and died in **August 2021 (Babantagri Wangat)** at the age of **97**.
- His native name was “**Baba Ji**”, his father **Mian Nizam Din Larvi** and his grandfather **Baba Jee Sahib Larvi** were also religious personalities in **Kashmir**.
- Mian Bashir Sahib has two sons **Mian Sarfraz Ahmed** and **Mian Altaf Ahmed**.
- **Mian Altaf Ahmed** has served as **Minister of Forestry, Ecology and Environment** in **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- He had been a **Cabinet minister** in **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- **Mian Nizam Ud Din larvi, Mian Bashir Ahmed larvi** and **Mian Altaf Ahmed** never lost any election since they stepped into politics.
- **Mian Bashir Ahmed** declared his son **Mian Altaf Ahmed** as **Wali E Ahed (Crown Caliph)** successor on annual occasion of **8 June 2017**, making him **heir-designate** to the throne.

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- He proselytizes the **doctrines of Naqshbandi and (Majadadi)** in order to advocate **Sufism** to his followers through **Bayyet**.
- He had been elected **four times** to the **State Legislative Assembly** of Jammu and Kashmir.
- He was closely associated with **Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Mir Qasim and Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad**, he was a minister in their cabinets.
- He had been closely associated with various top leaders in India including **Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad**.
- Mian Bashir Ahmed represented **Kashmir issue** in the **United Nations** to argue for peace. He had headed many **delegations** to **international forums**.
- He was awarded the **Padma Bhushan (the third highest civilian award)**, by the **government of India on 26 January 2008** for his contribution to the **society**.

KARAN SINGH:-

- Karan Singh is one of the most famous political leaders in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, and has served as the **President and Governor of Jammu and Kashmir**.
- Singh is the son of the **last ruler of the erstwhile princely state of J&K, Maharaja Hari Singh**.
- **First governor of J&K.**

OMAR ABDULLAH:-

- Omar is a scion of one of the most prominent political family in J&K. He was appointed **11th** and the **youngest Chief Minister of J&K**. His party was in coalition with **Congress party**.
- He is currently the **Leader of opposition** in **Jammu & Kashmir legislative assembly** (Member of the Legislative Assembly from **Beerwah** constituency of **Budgam** district).
- He was the **Union Minister of State for External affairs** in **Atal Bihari Vajpayee's NDA government**, from **23 July 2001 to 23 December 2002**.

MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED:-

- One of the most powerful political leaders in Jammu and Kashmir, Mufti was elected as the **Chief Minister** twice from **November 2002 to November 2005** and again from **March 2015 to January 2016**.
- He was also the **Home Minister of India** from **December 1989- November 1990**. He is the **founder** of **Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party**.
- Mufti Sayeed was born on **12 January 1936** in **Bijbehara** town of **Anantnag** district.

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- He founded the Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party in **July 1999** to “persuade the Government of India to initiate an unconditional dialogue with Kashmiris for **resolution of the Kashmir problem**.”
- He died on **7 January 2016**

MEHBOOBA MUFTI:-

- She was former **Chief Minister** of the state of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- Being the **President of Peoples Democratic Party** she is also the **first woman Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir**.
- She **resigned** on **June 19 2018** after **BJP withdrew support** from the coalition government.
- Mehbooba Mufti is **India’s second Muslim woman chief minister** after **Syeda Anwara Taimur of Assam**.
- She is the **president** of the **Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party (PDP)** and was a member of the **Indian parliament**, representing **Anantnag** in the **16th Lok Sabha**; before she was sworn in as the Chief Minister of J&K.
- She had previously represented **Anantnag** in the **14th Lok Sabha (2004–09)**.

ALTAF BUKHARI:-

- Former **finance minister of J&K**, **Altaf Bukhari**, launched a new political party ‘**Apni Party**’ in **Srinagar**.
- The new political party — which comprises a cluster of politicians who have defected, resigned or were fired from different political parties, including the **People’s Democratic Party and Congress** — aims at addressing people’s aspirations and not just **selling dreams to people**.

SHAH FAESAL:-

- (**Born 17 May 1983**) is an **independent politician** and **former Indian bureaucrat** from **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- In **2009**, he became the **first Kashmiri** to **place first** in the **Indian Civil Services Examination**.
- He **resigned** from the **Indian bureaucracy** in protest on **9 January 2019**, citing “**unabated killings**” in **Kashmir** among other things.
- On **4 February 2019**, **Shah Faesal** began his political life by giving a public speech in his hometown of **Kupwara**.
- Shortly after on **16 March 2019** he announced that he would be launching his own political Party, the **Jammu and Kashmir People’s Movement (JKPM)**.

SYED MIR QASIM:-

- (**1921 – 12 December 2004**) was the **Chief Minister** of **Kashmir** from **1971 to 1975**.

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- After India's independence, Syed Mir Qasim drafted the **Kashmiri constitution** and went on to serve in various State and Union positions.
- He is credited for having established the **Indian National Congress** (also known as the **Congress Party** and abbreviated **INC**) in **Kashmir**.
- In his **autobiography, My Life and Times**, published in **September 1992**, by **South Asia Books**, he provides interesting historical detail on the struggle of Kashmiris to throw off the yoke of monarchy in the princely state through the **Quit Kashmir movement**, as well as background on the issue of accession to India rather than choosing to join **Pakistan**.
- He was posthumously awarded the **Padma Bhushan**, India's third highest civilian award by **Indian President APJ Abdul Kalam** in **2005**.

GHULAM MOHAMMED SADIQ:-

- Ghulam Mohammed Sadiq (1912 – 1971) was the **Prime Minister** of Jammu and Kashmir from **1964 to 1965**, when the position was renamed to **Chief Minister**.
- He continued as the **Chief Minister** till his death in **1971**.

RELIGIOUS PERSONALITIES**NUND RISHI:-**

- Nund Rishi, also known as **Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Noorani** and **Alamdar-e-Kashmir**, was a **Kashmiri Sufi saint**, , **poet and Islamic preacher**.
- Nund Reshi was **among the founders of the Rishi order**.
- He was influenced by spiritual teachers and saints, including **Hamza Makhdoom, Resh Mir Sàeb, and Shamas Faqir**.
- Noor-ud-Din was born in modern-day village **Qaimoh in Kulgam District** in **1377 AD** to **Salar Sanz** and **Sadra**, also called **Sadra Moji or Sadra Deddi**.
- Noor-ud-Din renounced the worldly life at the age of 30 and retired to live a life of meditation in a **cave** which is still shown in **Qaimoh** and is about **10 feet deep**.
- Noor-ud-Din spread his teachings or message through **poems**, commonly known as **shruks**.
- His poems have **four to six lines** each and evolve around religious themes, highlight moral principles and often call for peace. He strived for **Hindu–Muslim unity**.
- One of his prominent poems is “**Ann poshi teli yeli wan poshi**,” which translates as “**Food will thrive only till the woods survive**”.
- Noor-ud-Din is also credited with translating the **Quran into Kashmiri language**.
- Noor-ud-Din **died in 1438** at the approximate age of **63**.
- **Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin** commissioned a **tomb** for his body at **Charari Sharief**. The Charar-e-Sharief shrine is visited by pilgrims to this day, especially on the eve of **Noor-ud-Din's urs**.

- The **Afghan governor Atta Muhammad Khan** minted **coins** with Noor-ud-Din's name.
- Noor-Ud-Din's **sayings** and **verses** are preserved in Kashmir region, including in a museum built at **Kashmir university**.
- In **2005**, the **Government of India** renamed the **Srinagar airport** to **Sheikh ul-Alam International Airport** and granted it international status.
- In **2017**, the **Jammu and Kashmir Academy of Art, Culture and Languages** covered his life in a book titled "**Hayat-e-Sheikh-ul-Alam**" (life of Nund Rishi).

BABA ZAIN-UD-DIN WALI (R.A):-

- In the **Reshi order**, Baba is recorded as the second dearest **friend of Nund Rishi**- the highest regarded saint of Kashmir.
- Baba Zainudin was born at **Bouderkote Kishtwar** as a **Rajput Hindu** named **Zai Singh**. He also entered into Rishi fold at the hands of **Nund Rishi**.
- He was asked to report at the cave of **Aishmuqam** where he could meditate in search of the truth. When he reached the cave, he saw it filled with **snakes**. Baba told them that this cave had now been allotted to the saint so please leave the spot. Snakes left the cave for the Baba where he meditated for years and attained the enlightenment. He then came to be known as **Sakhi Zain-ud-Din Rishi**.
- Baba Zain ud din Reshi (RA), more popularly known as **Sakhi Zainudin of Ashmuqam** is one among the most celebrated Reshi Saint of this land, who lived in **15th century AD**.
- He is one among the founders of the Kashmiri Reshi order and is remembered for his **openheartedness** and generosity (**Sakhawat**) for centuries together.
- The **Urs** is always celebrated with full religious honor and cultural gaiety in entire south Kashmir and several glorious functions are held across the valley in memory of this great Saint. The most attractive and distinctive function held here is that of lighting up **wood torches** locally known as '**Zool or Phrow**'.

LAL DED:-

- Lal Ded (1320–1392), known as **Laleshwari** in other parts of the subcontinent, was a Kashmiri **mystic** of the **Kashmir Shaivism school of philosophy**.
- She was the **creator of the style of mystic poetry** called **vatsun or Vakhs**, literally "**speech**" (Voice).
- Known as **Lal Vakhs**, her verses are the earliest compositions in the **Kashmiri language** and are an important part in the history of modern Kashmiri literature.
- She inspired and interacted with many **Sufis of Kashmir**.
- She is also known by various other names, including **Lal Ded, Mother Lalla, Lalla Aarifa, Lal Diddi, Laleshwari, Lalla Yogishwari** and **Lalishri**.

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- Lalleshwari was born in **Pandrethan** about 4.5 miles to the southeast of **Srinagar**, in a **Kashmiri Hindu family** during the time of **Sultan Ala-ud-din**.
- Her poems (called **vakhs**) have been translated into **English** by **Richard Temple**.

MIR SAYYID ALI HAMADANI:-

- **Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani**, a **poet** and a prominent **Muslim Scholar**.
- He was born in **Hamadan**, and was buried in **Khatlan Tajikistan**.
- He was known as **Shāh-e-Hamadān** (“King of Hamadān”), **Amīr-I Kabīr** (“the Great Commander”), and **Ali Sani** (“second Ali”).
- Sayyid Ali Hamadani **traveled** widely – it is said he traversed the known world from **East to west three times**.
- In **774 AH/1372 AD** **Hamadani** lived in **Kashmir**.
- After **Sharaf-ud-Din Abdul Rehman Bulbul Shah**, he was the second important Muslim to visit Kashmir.
- Hamadani went to **Mecca**, and returned to Kashmir in **781/1379**, stayed for two and a half years, and then went to **Turkistan by way of Ladakh**.
- He returned to Kashmir for a **third time** in **785/1383** and left because of ill health.
- Hamadani is regarded as having brought various **crafts** and **industries** from **Iran** into Kashmir; it is said that he brought with **him 700 followers**.
- He wrote **Zakhirat-ul Maluk**.

HAMZA MAKHDOOM:-

- **Hamza Makhdoom Kashmiri**, popularly known as **Makhdoom Sahib** (c. 1494 – c. 1576), was a **Sufi mystic, scholar and spiritual teacher** living in Kashmir.
- He is sometimes referred to as **Mehboob-ul-Alam** (literally, “loved by all”) and **Sultan-ul-Arifeen**, (literally, “king of those who know God”).
- Hamza Makhdoom was born in the village of **Tujjar near Sopore in Baramulla district**.
- He died at an age of **82** in year **1576** in **Srinagar**.
- His shrine is, located on the **southern slope of Hari Parbat Hill** and popularly called **Makhdoom Sahib or Hazrat Sultan-ul-Arifeen**, is an important Pilgrimage centre in Kashmir.

MOHAMMAD ANWAR SHOPIANI:-

- **Mohammad Anwar of Shopian** (or **Moulvi Mohammad Anwar of Shopian**) (1849–1939) was the founder of the **Ahle Hadith** in **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- A significant **poet preacher** of the period is **Molvi Anwar Shah of Shopian**.
- He belonged to the **Wahabi sect of muslims**.
- **Dewan-e-Anwar** (A collection of **poems in the form of anthology** according to **Arabic alphabetical order**) published in **1935** in **Lahore**.

Author:- Shokat Hussain || Contact No.:- +919797307287 || Email:- cshstudyweb@gmail.com

Website:- www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com / www.cshstudyweb.blogspot.com

ANWAR SHĀH KASHMIRI:-

- **Muhammad Anwar Shah ibn Mu‘azzam Shah Kashmīrī** was a **Kashmiri Islamic scholar**.
- He taught at several institutions, including the **Darul Uloom Deoband**.
- Born: **16 November 1875, Kashmir**.
- Died: **28 May 1933, Deoband**.
- Title: **Imam al-Asr, Khatam al-Muhaddithin**.
- Education: **Darul Uloom Deoband**.

SHEIKH BABA SHADI SHAHEED:-

- Sheikh Baba Shadi Shaheed (former name **Maharaja Dharam Chand Rajpoot**); after converting to **Islam** he was called **Raja Shadab Khan**) was a **Sufi saint**.
- He was the first **Chib Rajput** convert to **Islam** during the reign of **Babur**.
- He was a famed wise man who was requested to treat the ailing emperor in **Delhi**. As a reward Babur gave his **daughter** in marriage to him. **Raja Shadi Khan**, was a contemporary and feudatory of the Emperors **Babur, Humayun and Akbar**; and he ruled over the districts of **Bhimbar and Nowshera**, within the present limits of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- In consideration of services rendered to the **Emperor Akbar** in **Kandahar**, he was made **Governor of Kashmir** with the title of **Shadab Khan**.
- He also served as **governor of Kandhar** during **Akbar reign**.

BHAGWAN GOPINATH:-

- Bhagwan Gopinath (3 July 1898 – 28 May 1968), born **Gopinath Bhan**, also called **Bhagwan Gopinath Ji**, was a **mystic saint** of early 20th century Kashmir in India.
- He has been called a **jivanmukta (liberated soul)** and his spiritual state has been described as **Shambhavi avastha (state of Shiva)**. Contemporary saints of his times have also called him an **Aghoreshwar**.
- It was sometime during **1946–1956** that he came to be called as **Bhagwan** by his devotees.

MAIN MUHAMMAD BAKHSH:-

- Mian Muhammad Bakhsh as a **Sufi saint** and a **Pahari-Pothwari Hindko and Panjistani poet** regarded as the **Rumi of Hind Indian subcontinent**.
- He belonged to the **Qadri tariqah**.
- He is especially renowned as the author of a book of poetry called **Sayful Mulūk** as well as the **romance tragedy Mirza Sahiban**.
- He was born in a village called **Khari Sharif**, situated near **Mirpur**.

SWAMI LAKSHMAN JOO RAINA:-

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- Swami Lakshman Joo Raina (9 May 1907 – 27 September 1991) was a **mystic and scholar of Kashmir Shaivism**.
- He was known as **Lal Sahib** ("Friend of God") by followers.

RESH MIR SÀEB:-

- **Baba Hyder Reshi** also Known as **Resh Mir Sahib** and **Resh Moul Sahib** (born 17 January 1504 in Dantar, Tehsil Anantnag), popularly known as **Resh Mir Sàeb**, also known as **Harda Reshi** or **Reshi Maol**, is a venerated saint in Kashmir.
- His shrine is visited by both Hindus and Muslims alike. The **shrine of Resh Mir Sahib** is an example of **Etnic Kashmiri Architecture** is a place of pilgrimage for Kashmiris of all communities. It is located in **Heart of Anantnag**.

UTPALADEVA:-

- **Utpaladeva** (ca. AD 900–950) was one of the great **teachers** of the **philosophy of Kashmir Shaivism**.
- Utpaladeva, an influential **philosopher-theologian** of the **Pratyabhijna school of Tantric Shaivism** composed the **Īśvara-pratyabhijñā-kārikās**, or 'Stanzas on the Recognition of the Lord' and the **Garland of Hymns to Śiva** (**Śiva-stotrāvalī**).

BULBUL SHAH:-

- Hazrat Bulbul Shah is Known as the **first Muslim Missionary in Kashmir**.
- Hazrat Syed Bulbul Shah was a great **scholar**, a **man of letters**, and a **theologian**.
- He illuminated the **darkness of the hearts** with the **torch of the faith**.
- The shrine of **Hazrat Syed Sharif-ud-Din Abdur Rehman**, also known as **Bulbul Shah**, the first **Muslim Sufi saint** from **Central Asia** to have arrived in **Kashmir in 1324 AD**, is located in **downtown Srinagar**.
- **Abdur Rehman** — believed to have travelled all the way from **Turkistan** — settled in Kashmir roughly around **1324 AD (725 A.H)**. He reached **Kashmir** with his friend **Mullah Ahmad**. Some told, he came to Kashmir with **one thousand refugees** out of the fear of the **Mangols**.
- Others believe, he entered the valley in **1324 AD** during the reign of **Ranchan Shah**. Ranchan Shah was a seeker of truth.
- **Hinduism** could not satisfy him and he found the answer with **Bulbul Shah**. His meeting with Bulbul left a deep mark on him and he learnt the teaching of Islam from his precepts and actions.
- He embraced **Islam** under the assumed name **Sadar Uddin**, and along with him **thousands became Muslims**.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES PERSONALITIES**RAMESHWAR NATH KOUL BAMEZAI:-**

- Born.....Srinagar.

Author:- Shokat Hussain || Contact No.:- +919797307287 || Email:- cshstudyweb@gmail.com

Website:- www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com / www.cshstudyweb.blogspot.com

- Awards.....**Padma Shri (2012).**
- **Rameshwar Nath Koul Bamezai** is an **Indian scientist** in the field of **human genetics** and **cancer biology**.
- He is the **coordinator** of the **National Centre of Applied Human Genetics, School of Life Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University (New Delhi).**
- He has served as the **Vice chancellor of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University.**
- He was honoured with the **Padma Shri Award** by the **President of India** for his contributions to the fields of **Science and technology, in 2012.**

PREDHIMAN KRISHAN KAW:-

- **Predhiman Krishan Kaw (15 January 1948 – 18 June 2017)** was an **Indian plasma physicist.**
- He had been the **founding director of the Institute for Plasma Research** and served the institute as the **director from 1986 to 2012.**
- Kaw was born on **15 January 1948** in **Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir), India.**
- He was awarded the prestigious **Padma Shri award**, India's fourth-highest honor, in **1985** and **Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award in 1986.**
- On **28 December 2016**, he was awarded the **Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar Prize of Plasma Physics** for his seminal contributions in the areas of **laser-plasma interactions, strongly coupled dusty plasmas, and turbulence, nonlinear effect in magnetic fusion devices.**
- He is also a recipient of the **2008 TWAS Prize.**

SUBHASH KAK:-

- **Subhash Kak (born 26 March 1947, Srinagar)** is an **Indian-American computer scientist.**
- He is the **Professor of Computer Science** and member of the **Indian Prime Minister's Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (PM-STIAC).**
- In **2019**, the **Government of India** awarded him with **Padma Shri**, the fourth highest civilian Award in India.

FAYAZ AHMAD MALIK:-

- **Fayaz Ahmad Malik** is an **Indian pharmacologist, cancer biologist** and a **scientist** at the **Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine** of the **Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.**
- He is known for his studies on investigating the **regulatory mechanisms of Cancer Stem Cells during tumor metastasis.**
- His studies also involve the **identification of signalling networks** conferring resistance to current anti-cancer therapies.

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- His discovery of new **anticancer agents** holds a number of patents for the processes he has developed.
- The **Department of Biotechnology** of the **Government of India** awarded him the **National Bioscience Award for Career Development**, one of the highest Indian science awards, for his ontributions to **Biosciences**, in 2014.
- The **Department of Science and Technology (DST)** of the **Government of India** awarded him the **Swaranajayanti Fellowship**, one of the prestigious Fellowship awards, for his advanced Research in **cancer biology**, in 2013-14.

HISTORICAL PERSONALITIES**KALHANA:-**

- Kalhana a Kashmiri, was the **author of Rajatarangini (River of Kings)**, an account of the **history of Kashmir**.
- He wrote the work in **Sanskrit between 1148 and 1149**.
- **Rajatarangini (Rājataranṅiṇī, "The River of Kings")** is a metrical legendary and **historical chronicle** of the **north-western Indian subcontinent**, particularly the **kings of Kashmir**.
- It was written in **Sanskrit** by **Kashmiri historian Kalhana** in the **12th century CE**.
- The work consists of **7826 verses**, which are divided into **eight books** or **cantos** called **Tarangas ("waves")**.
- Kalhana mentions that **Gonanda I** ascended the throne in **653** & he started his work with **Gonanda 1**.
- Kalhana is regarded as the **first historian of India**.
- In **1148 CE**, Kalhana started writing the **history of the rulers of Kashmir**, starting from legends to the kings and queens of the **12th century**.
- It took him **two years** to complete the book, and in **1150 CE** he had completed the **Rajatarangini – the River of Kings**.

MEHR CHAND MAHAJAN:-

- He was the **third Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India**, prior to that he was the **Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir** during the reign of **Maharaja Hari Singh**.
- He played a key role in the **accession of erstwhile of Jammu and Kashmir to India**.
- He was the **Indian National Congress nominee** on the **Redcliff Commission** that defined the **boundaries of India and Pakistan**.
- He was the one, who turned down the **offer of district Lahore** and instead annexed **district Gurdaspur to India**.

- Before becoming Chief Justice, he served as one of the first judges of the Supreme Court of Independent India.

OTHER PERSONALITIES

HASHMAT ULLAH KHAN:-

- He has been a **pioneer** in working to revive the most exquisite and famous **Kani shawls** of **Kashmir**.
- The **Kani shawls** are woven with special needles called **Kanis in Kashmiri**, hence the name Kani shawl.
- These exquisite **Kani shawls** have been favourite of **Mughal Emperors**.
- He is an **authority on Pashmina shawls** and has **lectured** on **Kashmir shawls** and culture in various gatherings in **India and abroad**.
- In **2009**, he was conferred the **Padma Shri**, India's fourth highest civilian honour.

ALLA RAKHA:-

- He popularly known as **Alla Rakha**, was a **Tabla player**.
- He was born in **Paghal, Jammu** and his mother tongue was **Dogri**.
- **Ustad Alla Rakha** popularised the art of **Tabla**, playing across the globe and bridged the gap between **Carnatic music** and **Hindustani music** by playing with both.
- He was awarded **Padma Shri** in **1977** and **Sangeet Natak Academy Award** in **1982**.

AMIN KAMIL:-

- He is a major voice in **Kashmiri poetry** and one of the chief exponents of **modern ghazal** in the language.
- **Kamil** besides being a **poet**, has also **written short stories** and a **novel** and works of **literary criticism**.
- He has also written a number of **plays** and **musicals** for the radio.
- He edited the collected verse of **Nund Rishi** and that of **Habba Khatun**.
- He won the **Sahitya Academi Award** in **1967**, for his book of poems **Laveh Te Praveh**.

VED RAHI:-

- He (born **1933**) is an **Indian film director** who made the film **Veer Savarkar**, A bio-epic on the life of **Indian revolutionary Vinayak Damodar Savarkar**.

- He also directed **Doordarshan** show **Gul Gulshan Gulfaam**, his novel **Lal Ded**, based on the life of **Kashmiri saint poetess** of the same name, was adjudged the best novel in the **Dogri Language**.

CULTURE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

INHABITANTS OF J&K

J&K in the only state where the people are not only of **different races**, but of different **ethnic groups** and **culture inhabits**, and their concentration are:-

KASHMIRIS:-

- Kashmiris – are mainly concentrated in **Kashmir valley**.
- According to Historian the **ancestors** of Kashmiris are early **immigrants** from **India proper**.
- But with the spread of **Buddhism** many scholars came to **Kashmir** from far off lands like **Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey** and **Central Asia**, for research and study.
- Most of the people claim their descent from the **Indo-Aryan stock**.
- Moreover Kashmir has also received **racial** impulses from the **Indo-Greeks** which have influenced the ethnic structure of Kashmiris significantly.
- About **95%** of **total population** of Kashmir consists of **Muslims** and the **rest of Hindus** are **Kashmiri Pandits**.
- The **Kashmiri Muslims** by and large are the descendant of original Hindus.
- The **Saiyes, Mughals and Pathans** are the other major **Muslim ethnic groups**.
- The **Kashmiri pandits** are chiefly the followers of lord **Shiva**. The Kashmiri Pandits do not have caste like Hindus in the rest of India. There are some **Sikhs also**.
- **Dresses:-** The people of different races/tribes in Kashmir wear different kinds of dress as per climatic conditions of those places. The **traditional Kashmiri Dress** is a long cloak which is known as “**Pheran**”. Men wear a **turban** and women a **skull cap tied** with a **fillet** in **red** in the case of Muslim and white in the case of Hindu. A **shawl** over the head completes the headgear. Both men and women wear a **pyjama** and in winter take a **kangdi (fire pot)** under the gown to keep them warm.
- **Food:-** Their staple food is **rice**. The favorite vegetable is **karamsag**. **Mutton** is cooked deliciously and the Kashmiri cook has earned a name not only in India but even abroad for bus culinary art.

DOGRAS:-

- Dogras – are found in the **plains of Jammu region**.
- On the outskirts of **Shivalik** facing the plain of **Punjab** is the habitat of **Dogras** a distinctive **ethnic group of Jammu division**.
- They are descended from **Aryan stock**.

Author:- Shokat Hussain || Contact No.:- +919797307287 || Email:- cshstudyweb@gmail.com

Website:- www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com / www.cshstudyweb.blogspot.com

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- They speak **Dogri** - a **mixture of Sanskrit, Punjabi and Persian** – whose origin goes back to the **Indo-Aryan branch of Sanskrit**.
- The **Dogra Rajputs** who have traditionally made Army their profession are not big build, they are **short, slim** and have **high shoulders**, their complexion is **wheatish** and **fair, slightly hooked nose, brown eyes and jet black hair**.
- Distinct and Remarkable Dogra **cuisine** complements, the people's achievements as soldiers, painters and builders of temples and forts.
- Dogras are deeply attached to their land, very **religious** and **god fearing people**.
- **Dresses:-** They wear **short coat or free flowing shirt** with **pyjamas loose to the knees** but **tight falling towards the ankles**. The men also wear a **turban** and **tie a kamarband** around the **waist**. The women wear **loose shirt or jumper with pyjamas** similar to those of men. They cover their heads with the **dupattas or shawls**.
- **Food:-** The staple food of **Dogras** is **rice, maize, wheat and pulses**. The food is **delicious** with **abundant nutritive value**.

DARDS:-

- They occupy the **valley of Gurez**.
- **Wheat, barley and gram** are grown and form the staple food of people.
- It was always a deficit area in food and the Kashmir government has to send huge quantities of grain to feed the population there.
- Living as they do in a cold region, their **dress is a woollen coat with a choga or long coat thrown over the shoulders**.
- In physical appearance, the **Dardhs** are **broad shouldered, moderately stout –built and have well-proportioned bodies**.
- In face they are not **handsome**, their **hairs are usually black but sometime brown**; in complexion they are **moderately fair**. Their eyes are either **brown or hazel**.
- Etymologically Dardh is of the **indo Aryan race**. It is said that they are **survivors of Alexander troops** who after their **generalissimo departure** scattered over **Indus valley** lying between **Kulu and Dardhistan**.

HANJIS:-

- **Hanjis** are found near the **lakes, water bodies** and **rivers of Kashmir**.
- Hanjis are essentially the **dwellers of water** and are mainly confined to the **Dal, Wular, Anchar and Manasbal lakes** and the **Jhelum River** especially between the **Khanabal District Anantnag and Chattabal (Dist. Srinagar)**.
- They are an important ethnic group in the Valley of Kashmir.
- It is believed that **Raja Parbat Sen** introduced **boatmen in Kashmir** from **Sangaldip**. They were of the **Vaisya caste**, and even now some of them are termed as **Sudra**. Some of them believe as they are the **descendants of Hazart Noah**.

- Among Hanjis, the **father of the family** is an **autocrat**.
- Hanjis are active **hardworking people** and small children start the work of **towing** or **paddling** at a very early age.

GUJJAR AND BAKARWALS:-

- **Gujjar and Bakarwals** – occupying the undulation **slopes** and **Kandi areas** of the state.
- They are **fine tall people** with a decidedly **Jewish cast of features**.
- They wear **Dastar, Kurta, Yezar (a form of Trousers) and Sadri**.
- The **Gujjars** is a unique and significant ethnic group of Jammu and Kashmir.
- They are dependent largely on **cattle, goat, sheep and horse keeping**.
- **The Gujjars are divisible into two groups:-**
 - i. Those who **practice transhumance (seasonal migration)** and oscillate with their **Rewards (herds)** between the **alpine pastures (margs)** and the low altitudes of the **Siwaliks and the Jammu plains**.
 - ii. The **sedentary Gujjars** who settled in most of the **villages** situated along the **annual routes of migration**. These sedentary Gujjars claim a **common and collateral ancestry**.
- On the **basis of their occupation**, the **Gujjars may be divided into two groups:-**
 - i. **Cultivators** who have **sedentrized** on the **slopes** and the **side-valleys** like **Naranag, Wangat and Daksum**.
 - ii. The **Gujjars** who **practice transhumance**.
- The **second category** is further sub-divided into **Baniharas or Dudhi Gujjars (milkmen)**, and the **Bakarwals (who rear sheep and goats)**.
- The **Banisars or the Dudhi-Gujjars** tend **buffaloes**, sell **Dudh (milk)** and **milk products** and for this reason they are known as **Dudhi (milkmen)**.
- They live in **Bans (forest)**.
- The **Gujjars and Bakarwals** keep **herds of goats** owing to which they are called as **Bakarwals**.
- The **Bakarwals** seasonally **migrate** from **lower altitudes** to the **alpine pastures** of the **Himalayas** in **summer** and descend to the **lower altitudes** in the **winter** season.
- The **Banihari Gujjars** who keep **buffaloes** move within a short distance of about **50 km** from their base in a year.
- Some of the **Baniharis** and **Bakarwals** supplement their income from **agriculture** and **forestry**.

CHIBALIS AND PAHARIS:-

- **Chibalis and Paharis** – are confined to **Chenab and Jhelum valleys**.
- **Hospitality** of **Paharis** people is exemplary.

FOLK DANCES OF J&K

KUD DANCE:-

- One of the famous dance forms of the UT is **Kud dance** which is mostly performed in **hilly areas of Jammu region**.
- It is performed to **honor the gods 'Kul Devtas'** as a thanks giving ritual and is mostly **done in nights**.
- **Kul Devtas** are the **gods of local folklore** and every clan or tribe of the village has its own **Kul Devta or Kul Devi**. Some of the famous **Kuldevi and Kuldevtas** are **Bawe Wali Mata, Kaliveer, Raja Mandlik, Baba Sidhgoria Nath, Baba Vasuki Nath etc.**
- Unlike other dance forms in Kud dance **young people as well old people** participate equally that makes it more interesting.
- Some special **Musical instruments** are used in dance like **Chhaina, Drums, Narsingha and flute**.
- This dance is often performed in **kurtas, chudidhar bottoms and turbans** and a **lace or piece of cloth tied near their hip by men** while women are attired in **Dogra traditional suit** while performing Kud.
- This dance form, initially starting with **slow steps**, gradually takes the participants to the **summit of excitement**.
- These days the folk artists of Kud dance are also invited to show their performance on the occasion of **National Days, marriages, social and religious occasions** such as taking **Shobha Yatras or on eve of great festivals**.

ROUF:-

- Roul is one of the most important folk dances of Jammu and Kashmir performed by **women folk primarily in Kashmir Valley**.
- This dance is performed as a **welcoming dance** for the **spring season** and is also performed on **weddings and festivals like Eid etc.**
- It is performed by **group of women standing face to face** to each other but the most notable feature of this dance form is the **footwork**.
- The dancers perform this dance wearing **colorful pherans with heavy zari embroidery**.

DUMHAL:-

- **Dumhal** is an important **folk dance of Kashmir valley**.
- Only **males of Wattal community** perform this dance and that too during **special occasion**.
- Dancers are dressed in **beautiful capes of vibrant colours** and **conical caps studded with beads and pearls**.

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- This dance is different from all the dances which is performed on set locations and the set occasions.
- There is a **special ritual manner** in which dancers have to dance and a **banner is dig into the ground** and dance generally takes off with group of men dancing **around this banner**.

CHAJJA:-

- **Chajja Dance** is performed on the **occasion of Lohri festival** primarily in **Jammu region** by the **young boys**.
- The boys prepare '**Chajjaa**' from **bamboo** and decorate it with **coloured paper**. Carrying the **Chhajja**, they perform '**Chajja dance**' and move from **house to house** in the **villages/towns**.
- Most people consider it auspicious to give them something and ensure that they don't leave their home empty handed.

HERAN DANCE:-

- **Heran Dance (Deer Dance)** is another popular dance performed by the artists on **Lohri festival in Jammu region**.
- This dance is performed by **adults unlike Chajja dance**.
- In this dance performance some folk dancers **bend themselves to become deer** and are surrounded by **four-five men**.
- They move from **house to house all night** dancing and reveling and **demanding gifts** from the elders.
- Nowadays this dance is also performed on the eve of **celebration of national days and social functions**.

HAFIZA DANCE:-

- One of the important dance form of **Kashmir valley is Hafiza Dance**.
- It is performed by **women at weddings and festivals** to the accompaniment of **sufiana kalam**.
- It is said that **Hafiza** has been inspired by **Persian literature** and **Sufi philosophy**.
- It is accompanied by a special instrument called '**Santoor**' which is a **stringed instrument** and is played by a stick.

BACHA NAGMA:-

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- An important dance form of **Kashmir valley**, **Bacha Nagma dance** is performed in **social gatherings** and **weddings** by the **young boys** who disguise themselves as **women in long skirts**.
- This Dance is a variation of the **Hafiza dance** which was thought to be ‘**too intimate**’ as per the **Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir** and was therefore **banned in 1920s**.
- It involves **quick spinning movements** just like in the **Hafiza dance form** and some may even resemble those of **kathak**.
- The **songs** are similar to the ones that are sung with the **Hafiza dance** i.e. songs written in **Sufi Kalam** or lyrics.

JAGARNA:-

- **Jagarna** is a popular dance form in the **Jammu region**.
- It is a type of **wedding dance**.
- Only **females** are allowed to perform this dance at **night** when the **groom left his house with Bharat** to the **bride's house**. Most men go with Bharat, and females do **Jagarna**.
- The dance is performed mostly on **Dolki** and the dancers are not professionally trained, and there are no particular steps of the dance.
- Anybody can dance and enjoy the moment.

DANDARAS:-

- **Dandaras Dance** is another dance form practised in **Jammu region** on the eve of **Makar Sankranti or Lohri** or during the season of harvest.
- In this dance, the dancers carry **sticks of bamboo or other material** and **strike them with the sticks in the hands of their fellow performers**.
- It is a form of dance that is performed **without any song** but only music and the performers need much practice to perfect this form.
- This dance is believed to have been adapted from the **Dandiya Raas form** of the dance which was the folk dance of **ancient Indian region Vrindavan** now in the state of **Uttar Pradesh**.

CROW DANCE:-

- Crow Dance is another popular dance in **Jammu region**.
- This dance is performed by a **trained and skillful artist** who imitates a **crow** and is **dressed in black coloured attire**.

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- He dances with skillful **movements, gestures and expressions** according to the **music playing in the background**.
- This dance form is performed in the **cultural and social occasions**.

WUEGI-NACHUN:-

- **Wuegi-Nachun** dance form is generally performed after all the **rituals of wedding when the bride is about to leave her parental home**.
- **Kashmiri Pundit females** gather around **bridal rangoli** and dances.

PHUMMIAN:-

- **Phummian** is a folk dance of **rural Jammu region** in which dancers **open and close fingers** to symbolize the **flowers in bloom**.

BHAND PATHER:-

- **Bhand Pather** is a **theatre dance form of Kashmir**.
- It is a **captivating dance** form of Kashmir that involves **plays between the dances**.
- The whole act revolves around **daily lives, traditions, etc.** that everyone instantly connects with.

CHOWKI NACH:-

- **Chowki Nach** is a dance form related to the **Jammu region**.
- It is more like a **religious ceremony** performed on the **beats of Drums and Kark** to pay respect to the **local folklore Devi-Devtas of Jammu and Kashmir**.

HIKKAT:-

- **Hikkat** is an old form of folk dance is generally performed by **young girls and young boys during marriage ceremonies in the valleys of Kashmir**.

MUSIC OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Music of **Jammu and Kashmir** reflects a **rich musical heritage** and **cultural legacy** of the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. Music of **Kashmir Valley** is closer to **Central Asian music**, while music from **Jammu region** is similar to that of **North India**.

CHAKRI:-

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- One of the popular folk music that is played in **Kashmir valley is Chakri.**
- This form of music is played in combination with nout, **sarangi, harmonium, rabab, tumbaknaer and chimta.**
- This is a form of song that represents the stories like **love stories** popularly as **Laila-Majnun, Yousuf-Zulaikha, and fairy tales.**
- Chakri ends with the **rout**, though rout is a dance form but few ending notes of Chakri which are played differently and on fast notes is also called Rout.
- It is sung collectively in a group and the style of singing is such that the first line of the song is sung by the leading singer and the same line is repeated by other members of the group.
- On the occasion of **Kashmiri Pandits and Muslims wedding**, this song is basically sung on the **night of Henna.**
- **Chakir** is sung by **specialist singers** who have a **heavy hoarse voice.**

WANWUN:-

- One of the most important form of singing in **Kashmir valley is Wanwun.**
- It is a type of **traditional Kashmiri chorus singing** and is always performed by **women, usually old women.**
- It is usually meant for **marriage, religious ceremonies** and any **other festive occasion.**
- It is usually performed **without any musical instruments.**

LADISHAH:-

- **Ladishah** is a **humorous and sarcastic/satirical** form of music which belongs to **Kashmir valley.**
- Traditionally the singers used to **move from place to place**, particularly during **harvest** and sing these humorous songs and hint at the **prevailing social and political conditions in the society.**
- The satire is sometimes sharp political in its tone and at times about general loss of values or evils in the society.
- It is essentially a **solo performance** in which the singer usually has an **iron rod**, in which are inserted some **iron pieces.** The singer **jerks them rhythmically** and thus derives the music from it.
- This form of music is now on its **wane** and is **rarely performed.**

SUFIANA KALAM:-

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- **Sufiana Kalam** is the **classical music of Kashmir** that owes its introduction in **Kashmir to Iran**.
- The word '**Sufiana**' means '**related to the Sufis**' while the word '**Kalam**, means '**lyrics**'.
- This music shows the essence of **Sufi mystics** and it is very famous since the time of **people arriving from Iran during 15th century**.
- It uses its own ragas (known as **maqam**) but with the passage of time, a number of **Indian ragas** were added to this music form.
- This classical music form of Kashmir makes the use of **Santoor, Sitar, Saz e Kashmir, Wasool or Tabla**.
- The **Hafiza dance** and the **Bacha Nagma dance** are usually involving this sort of music.

BHAAKH (PAAKH):-

- This is **traditional Dogri folk song** which belongs to **Jammu region**.
- It is **chorus narrative singing** usually **without instruments**. The lead singer gives vocals and the other members give background score.
- It is generally **sung at high pitch in open gatherings**.
- It is sung on important **ceremonies like marriages**.
- Singer generally also performs dance while the other members sit with folded legs.

HENZAE:-

- **Henzae** is a **traditional and ancient** form of singing which is practiced by **Kashmiri Pandits at their festivals**.
- It appears to have **archaic features** that suggest it is the **oldest form of Kashmiri folk singing**.

LALNAVUN:-

- In **Hindi** it is called '**Lori**', in **English** it is called **Lullaby** and in **Kashmiri** it is called **Lalnavun**.
- It reflects **motherly love**, which is pure.
- It depicts the **unbroken bond between mother and child**.

SONG OF HABBA KHATOON:-

- **Habba Khatoon** was a **princess of Kashmir**.

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- This song reflects her **feelings** at the time when she was **separated from King Yousuf Shah Chak**.

SURMA:-

- Surma is a song in **Dogri** that reflects the **agony of a newly married girl** whose husband is away in the Army.

GEETRU:-

- Geetru is performed at the time of **festivals like rural weddings** and other **social festivals**.
- It is popular in **Dogra Pahari area of Jammu region** and includes **dance as well as singing**.
- **Both the genders** take part in this and continues throughout the **day and night**.

BENTHE:-

- The **Bakerwal** and **Gujjar** tribal groups are known to have founded the **lyrical tradition of Benthe**.
- A **group of people** that ranges from **five to seven** sing the benthe song in a **chorus**.

KARAK:-

- It is a **tale ballet singing** form sung by a community called '**Jogies**'.
- They narrate a popular folk tale in their dance style, performed by **three members** with accompaniment of typical folk instrument called '**Rabab**'.

MASADE:-

- Masade is a **chorus narrative** sung by a **group of 10 singers** without any musical instruments primarily in **Jammu**.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR**SANTOOR (VEENA OF KASHMIR):-**

- Santoor is a **stringed instrument** made of **wood, steel, and bamboo**.
- It is a **trapezoid wooden box**, generally made of **walnut** and has **25 bridges**. Each bridge has **4 strings**, making for a total of **100 strings**. (However the length, width and

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height of the instrument, number of bridges, number of strings, their order and thickness all of these may vary from artist to artist).

- It is played by **striking the strings** with two curved sticks called "**Kalam**".
- This is a **traditional instrument** of **Jammu and Kashmir** primarily used in the traditional music of Kashmir called **Sufiana Qalam**.
- It has now acquired an important place as a **classical music instrument of India**.
- It was called **Shatha Tantri Veena** in ancient **Sanskrit** texts.
- Notable **santoor players of India** are **Ulhas Bapat, Tarun Bhattacharya, Rahul Sharma, Shivkumar Sharma, Abhay Sopori, Bhajan Sopori and R. Visweswaran**.

RABAB:-

- **Rabab** is a **stringed instrument** made of **mulberry wood, parchment, and steel**.
- This **traditional instrument** is found in **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- It used in '**Chakri**', '**Sufiyana Qalam**', and other **folk forms of Kashmir**.
- The body of Rabab is carved out of a single piece of **wood**, with a head covering a hollow bowl which provides the sound-chamber. The bridge sits on the skin and is held in position by the tension of the strings.
- It is played by **plucking strings** and pressing them at different scales.
- There are various variants of Rabab but the Rabab played in **Kashmir** is called **Afghani or Kabuli Rabab**.

TUMBAKNARI:-

- **Tumbaknari** is a **surahi shaped earthen percussion instrument** usually **used by women folk of Kashmir** at different merriment occasions like **engagements, marriages, piercing ceremony etc**.
- It is also an important instrument for **Chakri** music.
- It is believed to have been evolved from similar instrument of **Iran** called '**tombak**'.
- **Tumbaknari** is struck by the **fingertips** on a leather membrane on the front to produce desired harmonious rhythm.

SAZ-E-KASHMIR:-

- **Saz e Kashmir** is a **stringed instrument** made of **ivory, softwood, parchment and steel**.
- This is a **traditional instrument** and is used in **traditional music of Kashmir**.
- It is played with a **bow**.

NOUT:-

- **Noot** is a common **earthen pitcher, made of baked clay**, used to give a **rhythmic beat** in singing in the **Kashmir valley**.
- It is a **percussion instrument** and is played with fingers of both hands.
- It is used for rhythmic accompaniment in **Chakri** and other **devotional and traditional musical forms** of Kashmir.

KASHMIRI SITAR:-

- **Sitar** is a **plucked stringed instrument** of the **lute family** that is popular in **northern India**.
- **Kashmiri sitar** is smaller in size than the other sitars, available in **India**.
- The Kashmiri Sitar is the original instrument accompanying **Sufiyana Kalaam**.

RANSINGHA:-

- **Ransingha** is an "S" shaped, huge **windpipe** played in the **Jammu region** with some dances and songs of **religious importance**.

KING:-

- **King** is **folk instrument of Jammu**, has a **long round wooden bar** with two gourd resonators.
- King is played while singing folk songs and "**Karkan**", which are ballads having religious themes.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Kashmir is known throughout the world as much for its **arts and crafts** as for its **scenic beauty** and **bracing climate**. The diverse articles range from **woolen textiles** of fleecy soft texture and matchless excellence in **weaving, hand-woven carpets** of finest warp and weft, to the exquisite designs worked on **paper-mache, wood work, silverware, etc.** The handicrafts executed in the cottages play an important part in the **economy of Jammu and Kashmir**.

SHAWLS:-

- A unique position among **Kashmir textiles** is held by the **celebrated shawl**.
- **Pashmina Shawl** is the world famous shawl and its fabric is extracted from the smooth fleecy wool of **Kel goat**.

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- **Jamawar Shawls** are rare and different from others.
- The shawl industry was reorganized by the **Mughals. Akbar** and his successors wore **shawls of Kashmir**.
- **Kani shawls** are the most exquisite and are woven with special wooden threads called '**kanis**' in Kashmiri.
- The **fabric** of '**ring shawl**' (**Shahtosh**) is so sleek and smooth that it can pass effortlessly through a ring and hence the name.

CARPETS:-

- The **Gabba**, a unique type of **floor covering** is prepared from old **woollens** in variety of **forms** and **desigas**.
- The **Namda**, felt rug, is made from **beaten wool**, which is then **embroidered over**.
- The **Chain-stitch rug**, is also manufactured economically, as the base is **Hessian cloth** and **coarse wool**, over which **foral** and other **motifs** are worked.
- The **carpet industry** was introduced into the **valley** by **Sultan Zain-ul-Abideen** from **Persia (Iran)**.

EMBROIDERY:-

- The **embroidery of Kashmir** called **Kasida**, is world famous.
- **Tilla** work, a style of embroidery involves the use of **gold or silver zari (tilla)** thread. It is used to embellish **pherns and shawls**.
- The **Kashmiri Tilla** craze got a new high after **American anchor Oprah Winfrey** was seen in **black Tilla saree**.

WOOD CARVING:-

- **Walnut** and **chinar wood** abundant in **Kashmir**, provides material for the **wood carving**, which is among the best known **cottage industries of Kashmir**.
- Wood carving is done on a variety of objects ranging from **furniture** to articles of **personal use** like **Jewellery boxes, photo frames** and various other articles used for **interior decoration**.

KHATAM-BAND:-

- **Khatam-Band** is a special art of making **ceilings**.
- The **craftsmen** fit **small pieces of wood** (preferably **Walnut or deodar wood**) in geometrical patterns **without the use of nails**.

- The ceiling when completed presents **exquisite design**.

KANDKARI COPPERWARE:-

- **Kandkari** is an exclusive craft in **copperware**.
- The master **craftsmen engrave copper utensils** with **geometrical** and **calligraphic motifs**.
- The most famous product of **Kandkari** work is "**Kashmiri Samovar**" (tea kettle of **Russian origin**) used to prepare **Khewa** and '**Nun Chai**'.

PAPIER-MACHE:-

- **Papier-mache** craft was introduced into the **valley** by the great monarch, **Sultan Zain-ul-Abideen**, the **pulp of paper and adhesive**.
- These products have demand throughout the world.
- The **craftsmen** have introduced **brass and metal-lining** for the new style of **papier-mache goods**, which make them more durable and useful.

WICKER WORK:-

- **Willow bushes** that grow plentifully in **marshes and lakes of Kashmir** are used to make beautiful objects ranging from **shopping baskets** and **lamp shades** to **tables and chairs**.
- **Kangri**, the **Kashmiri chaling vessel** has its **earthen bowl** encased in **wicker-work**.
- No family in Kashmir can get over the harsh winter without a '**Kangri**'.

PHUL-KARI:-

- **Phul-kari**, a traditional craft at **Jammu** is a style of **embroidery** using **bright floral designs**.
- It is a **domestic art** practiced by **women** for their own use.
- A **bride's trousseau** is considered incomplete **without Phal-Kari**.

LACKHA:-

- **Lackha** is a **tailored cap** wore by the **Gujjar women and children**.
- It is closely fitted and has a **Nap** extending down to the neck at the back.

BINNA:-

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- **Binna** is the straw **craft of Kishtwar** and is pursued as a leisure time activity by **women**.
- It is used to **weave** round and oblong **mats, centainers** and **trays** of various kinds with a unique flash.

KANGER:-

- A **Kanger** also known as **kangri** is a small **earthenware bowl** held in a **frame of wicker work**.
- **During winter** hot embers are put into the **kanger** and then it is kept inside the **Pheran** (Over coat type garment), the **Kashmiri cloak** to keep the chill at bay.
- It is believed that **kanger** is **indigenous to Kashmir** but some are of the view that it has been introduced **from Italy**.

PHERAN:-

- **Pheran** is the **traditional outfit of the people of Kashmir Valley**.
- This garment is somewhere between a **coat and a cloak** and is suited to the Kashmiri way of life, being loose enough to admit the **kanger**.
- **Men's Pherans** are usually made of **tweed or coarse wool**, while as, **women's Pherans** are somewhat stylized, made from **raffel wool** with splashes of art work.

SAMOVAR:-

- **Samovar** is a **Kashmiri tea cattle** used to prepare **Khewa** and **Nun Chai**.
- It is made of **copper** and **brass**.

CUISINES

Kashmiri Cuisine is famous for its delicious **vegetarian** and **non-vegetarian** dishes. **Traditional Kashmiri cooking** is called “**Wazwan**”. It is a multi course meal, the preparation of which is considered an art and a point of pride.

Jammu province has a unique **cuisine** and the **Dogra dishes** are famous all around world.

The tribal groups **Gujjar** and **Bakarwals** have their unique cuisines.

KASHMIRI DISHES:-

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| ➤ Rista. | ➤ Maythi Maz. |
| ➤ Kabab. | ➤ Goshtaba. |
| | ➤ Tabak Maaz. |
| | ➤ Marts Vangan Qorma. |

Author:- Shokat Hussain || Contact No.:- +919797307287 || Email:- cshstudyweb@gmail.com

Website:- www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com / www.cshstudyweb.blogspot.com

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- Yakhni.
- Roghan Josh.
- Aab Gosh.
- Doudha Ras.
- Pulao.
- Haak.
- Dum Aloo.
- Nadru.
- Chok Wangan.
- Waza Kakur.
- Daeni Phoul.
- Biryani.
- Phirni.

- Auriya.
- Ambal
- Mitha Madra.
- Guchiyyan.
- Khatta meat.
- Keurs.
- Kalari.
- Babbru.
- Kulthein di daal.

OTHER DISHES:-

- Lassi & Makki Roti.
- Paneer Pakora.
- Kadaan.
- Lassi Kadi.
- Nun Chai & Kulcha.

DOGRA DISHES:-

- Daal Pat Maani.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS**LOHRI:-**

- **Lohri** is a **North Indian festival**, typically celebrated on the eve of **Makar Sankranti** or **14th January** when the **sun transits to the North**.
- It signals the **onset of spring** and is celebrated with fervor and abandon by everyone across the region.
- The religious minded perform ceremonies in their house as well as at temples.
- A **bonfire** is lit at **dusk** and children receive **gifts** from parents.
- One of the most popular dances, the “**Chajja**” is performed at various places throughout the region with groups congregating and moving in a procession with a carnival air.

BAHU MELA:-

- Despite being one of the biggest **Hindu melas**, it is attended by everyone.
- The **Mela** or fair is unique in that it does not have a fixed date and is held **twice a year**; once in **March or April** and once in **September or October**.
- The **Bahu Fort** and the **Kali Temple** inside is the venue of the fair.
- The fort and temple are decked out with lights and crowds throng the area.
- Hindus, in this region are devout followers of **Kali Mata** and on this occasion they visit the temple and ask for **boons**.
- Children enjoy the fair as much as adults do and **food vendors, toy vendors** and **handicraft makers set up stalls**, creating a festive atmosphere.

BAISAKHI:-

- **Baisakhi** is the **North Indian** term for the month of **Vaisakh**.

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- Occurring around the **middle of April**, it signals **harvest time** and is predominantly a **harvest festival**.
- Hindus celebrate the **first day of the first month** of the **Hindu calendar** by praying at temples and participating in traditional ceremonies such as **bathing in rivers or ponds**.
- More than Hindus, it is **Sikhs** who celebrate Baisakhi since it is said that **Guru Gobind Singh ji** formed the **Khalsa sect** on this day in **1699** and thus the day has twin significance.
- Fairs are organized at various places across Kashmir and you will find people participating in the popular **Sikh Bhangra dance** with great intensity and joy.

JHIRI MELA:-

- The **Jhiri Mela** or fair is held around **October-November** to commemorate the memory of **Baba Jitu**, a farmer who committed suicide in protest against the oppression of his landlord.
- Since he lived in **Jhiri**, the festival is termed as **Jhiri Mela** and is held here by his followers.
- **Baba Jitu** has quite a following in **North India** and people congregate here to celebrate his valor and forthright stand.

CHAITRA CHAUDASH:-

- This is a **Kashmiri Pandit festival** usually held in **March or April**, the **first day of Chaitra month**, for them the **New Year or Navreh**.
- **Pandit families** pray and offer **unhusked rice, yogurt, sugar, nuts, salt, silver coin, flowers and mirror as votives to their deities**.

PANDIT AND HINDU FESTIVALS:-

- For **Hindus Shivratri** is also an occasion of importance with **Shiv temples** being the venue of fairs held in the last week of **February or first week of March**.
- The festival can go on for a fortnight.
- Whereas Hindus elsewhere celebrate it to commemorate **Lord Shiva**, here it is **Bhairava** who is in the forefront.
- Whereas Hindus elsewhere may **fast or eat only roots and nuts**, the Pandits celebrate the day with a feast.
- One of the largest **Shivratri** fairs is held at **Purmandal**, some distance from Jammu.
- Hindu festivals would be incomplete without mentioning **Diwali and Navratri**.
- **Diwali** is celebrated by Hindus in **Kashmir** but not with as much fervor as in other parts of India.
- While **Navratra** is a **gala** occasion for **Bengalis** and **Gujaratis**, it is much toned down in Kashmir, celebrated quietly from the 5th to the 8th day or only on the 8th day.

MANSAR FOOD AND CRAFT FAIR:-

- Whereas most fairs and festivals have religious overtones, the **Mansar Food and Craft Fair**, organized by the **J&K Tourism department**, is a celebration of all of the finest in **food and craft of Kashmir**.
- The fair is organized in **April and lasts for three days**.
- You can get to sample the best cuisines of Kashmir such as **shab Deg, Gushtaba, Roghan Josh, Pasande Kabab, Dum Aloo, Kashmiri Pulao** and sweets, prepared by

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local chefs and buy the finest handicrafts prepared by **Kashmiris** and from artists from all over **India** at this fair.

- **Kashmiri handicrafts** such as **crewel fabrics**, **carpets**, **pashmina shawls**, **papier mache products** and **walnut wood** items are the highlights.
- **Craftsmen and artists** from all over **Kashmir** and also from **India** congregate here and it is an opportunity to get a glimpse into **Kashmir** at one place as also buy some mementos.

TULIP FESTIVAL:-

- This is a wonderful **flower festival** organized from the **5th to 15th of April** in **Srinagar** at the **Indira Gandhi Memorial Tulip Garden**.
- The festival showcases **tulips of Srinagar**.
- Apart from flowers, the festival also lets you sample the **culture of Kashmir** by way of **folk dances and songs**, **cultural programs**, **cuisine** and **handicrafts** at the venue.

EID-UL-FITR AND EID-UL-AZHA:-

- The **Eid-ul-Fitr** and **Eid-ul- Azha** are the most popular **Muslim festivals** in the state of **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- **Eid-ul-Fitr** marks the **end of fasting month of Ramadan**.
- These festival are very auspicious for all **Muslims**, they **wear new clothes** and **attend many grand feasts**.
- **Eid-ul-Azha** is equally important festival, which is more prominent for the **Qurbani (sacrifice)**.
- People sacrifice **goats, sheep and some even Camels**.

SNOW FESTIVAL:-

- Every year **J&K Government** organized **snow festival** or **winter games** at **Gulmarg** between **January & February** like the state **sking championship**, **Kashmir snow festival**.

AMARNATH YATRA:-

- The holy shrine **Amarnath Yatra** is started **each year between June & August**.
- Thousands of devotee visit every year to this **cave shrine** where **natural shiv lingam** appear in the **form of ice**.

GUREZ FESTIVAL:-

- The festival is held in **July every year** and showcases the **traditional folk dances and songs by the Gurez locals** besides **white water rafting** is also held in the **Kishenganga river** and a camp site in the scenic **Dawar valley of Gurez**.

NAVRATRI:-

- This holy Festival is celebrated all over the **Kashmir** in the month of **October** or **November**, a special fair **also held at the Kheer Bhawani temple**.

SAFFRON FESTIVAL:-

- The **Saffron Festival** is celebrated in **October** during this time every **saffron is in full bloom**.
- **Kashmiri saffron** is very famous in world.
- This festival offers an opportunity to see the intricate **harvesting of saffron** in the colourful fields giving the enchanting view during the **moonlit nights**.

URS:-

Author:- Shokat Hussain || Contact No.:- +919797307287 || Email:- csbstudyweb@gmail.com

Website:- www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com / www.csbstudyweb.blogspot.com

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- The **festival urs** organized throughout the year at various shrines mostly **in honour of the birth anniversaries of saints and seers.**
- The prominent ones include, **Urs Milad Hazratbal, Urs Peer Dastigeer, Urs Makhdoom sahib, Urs Naqashband sahib, Urs Nooruddin Noorani Chrari sharif, Urs Ashmuquam, Urs Shah-i-Hamdan Khanqah Moulla etc.**

PURMANDAL MELA:-

- The major attraction of this fair is the wedding ceremony of Lord Shiva with Goddess Parvati.
- It is celebrated on the occasion of Maha Shivratri which falls in the month of February or March.
- It is held in Purmandal town, which is located around 39 km from Jammu city.
- During **Shivratri** in **Jammu region**, you can see the colourful celebration all around, especially at **Peer Khoh, the Ranbireshwar Temple and the Panjbhaktar Temple.**

PAHALGAM FESTIVAL:-

- **Pahalgam Festival** is celebrated with the **arrival of spring**, and is a **gala event** which is marked by **artists, performances and a variety of events.**
- Other events which are a part of this festival are **tonga rides, village walks, cultural zones, kid zones, stand up comedy, musical events, street food corners and art exhibitions.**

SHIKARA FESTIVAL:-

- The **Shikara Festival** is celebrated on the **pristine waters of the Dal Lake**, and during the **course of the festival**, is filled with **Shikaras, the traditional Kashmiri boats.**
- The traditional boats, which are very beautifully decorated, elegantly float past **lakeways and Floating Vegetable Markets.**

KHEER BHAWANI MELA:-

- The **Kheer Bhawani Temple** is located in **Tullamulla in Ganderbal** and is a revered **Hindu shrine** devoted to **Ragnya Devi, the Hindu goddess.**
- **Kheer Bhawani Mela** is celebrated on the **eight day of the full moon in May**, and on this occasion, devotees fast on this particular day and gather at the temple in enormous numbers.
- It is believed that on this day, the **goddess changes the colours of the spring's waters.**
- During this mela, a large number of Hindus visit the temple to seek the blessings of the goddess.

SHAB-E-BARAT:-

- **Shab-e-Barat, Barat Night, Cheragh e Barat, Berat Kandili, or Nisfu Syaaban** is one of the major festivals for the **Muslims**, celebrated on the **15th night** (the night on 15th only) of the **month of Sha'ban, the eighth month of the Islamic calendar.**
- This blessed night **starts at sunset on the 15th Shaban** and ends at **dawn on the 15th of Shaban.**

EID-E-MILAD UN NABI:-

- It is the observance of the **birthday** of the **Islamic Prophet Muhammad ﷺ** which is commemorated primarily on **12th of Rabi al-Awwal, the third month in the Islamic calendar.**

SHAB-E-MEHRAJ:-

- **Shab-e-Miraj** is also known as the **Lailat al Miraj** during which the **Isra and Miraj** of the **Prophet Muhammad ﷺ** is celebrated.
- **Isra and Miraj** is also known as the **Al Isra' wal Miraj** which is celebrated by the **Muslim people every year on 27th day Rajab month** (Rajab is the **7th month of the Islamic calendar**).
- This festival is celebrated to commemorate the night when **Allah** took the **Prophet Mohammad ﷺ** to the **heaven** after completing the **journey of Mecca to the Jerusalem**.

ECONOMY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

J&K – OVERVIEW

- The UT of Jammu and Kashmir has its own **cultural identity**.
- Geographically, it shares international boundary with **Pakistan** only, national boundaries with **Ladakh, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh**.
- The UT has very **hilly terrain** which impedes industrial growth.
- The land of the UT is **highly fertile** and water resources are abundant.
- JKUT is richly endowed with **forests** as well as with **mineral resources** like **coal, lignite, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, limestone, bauxite, borax** and **precious stones**.
- The economic growth of J&K has been erratic due to various reasons one of which is **political instability**.
- The erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir was bifurcated into two UTs of **Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh** in **August 2019**. One of the stated reasons for bifurcation was the lack of **economic development**.
- **Service sector** contributes **most** to the **GDP of UT** while **agriculture** supports majority of **population** of the UT.
- **Industry** is the **second major** contributor towards the **state economy** while **agriculture** contributes the **least**.
- The **tourism sector** plays an important role in the UT's economy. The sector has huge potential for employment generation, even for unskilled manpower.
- According to the **Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE)**, J&K has a **22.2% (Oct. 2021) unemployment rate**, which is the worst among states/Union Territories in **India**.
- However, as per **National Statistical Office (NSO)**, the estimates of Unemployment rate in usual status in **Jammu and Kashmir** fluctuates between **5.1 per cent and 6.7 per cent**.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF J&K (GSDP)

- **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)**, is the total value of goods and services produced during any financial year with the geographical boundaries of a State/UT.
- Also known as the **state income**, GSDP is always calculated or estimated in monetary terms, and is instrumental in the evaluation of **per capita income**.
- It serves as an indicator for measuring economic prosperity of the State/UT and to study the structural changes taking place in the economy.

- The **Sectoral Composition of Gross State Value Added (GSVA)** gives an idea about the relative position of different sectors in the economy over a period of time, which not only indicates the real structural changes taking place in the economy, but also facilitates in formulation of the plans for overall economic development.

Gross State Domestic Product (₹ Lakhs)					
At constant (2011-12) prices			At current prices		
2019-20	2020-21	Growth	2019-20	2020-21	Growth
1,19,04,290	1,19,67,479	5.3%	1,70,38,211	1,76,28,185	3.46%
Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (₹)					
2019-20	2020-21	Growth	2019-20	2020-21	Growth
70,176	69,579	-0.85%	1,02,789	1,04,860	2.01%

AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED SECTORS

- J&K UT is predominantly an **agrarian economy**.
- **Nearly 70% of the population** is directly/indirectly dependent on the agricultural sector for its livelihood.
- Agriculture contributes around **15% to the GSDP**.
- The UT is basically **mono-cropped and rainfed economy**. Only about **46%** of the total **cultivated land is irrigated**.
- **Farmers** in J&K are officially recognized as **marginal farmers** because of very small agricultural land holdings estimated at **0.55 hectares** during the **agriculture census 2015-2016**.
- As per recent report of **NITI Aayog**, among all State/UTs, **Jammu and Kashmir** is the **3rd rank holder** in monthly income to agriculture households and **5th** best performing UT in **Agriculture & Allied Sector**. (Greater Kashmir-08 Dec 21)

Specifications	Jammu Division	Kashmir Division	Total
Population (Census 2011)	5378538	6888475	12267013
Population 2020 (Provisional)	6530083	8508070	15038153
%age of population engaged in agriculture and allied sectors	70%	71%	71%
No. of farm operating families	644175	6622272	1306447
Total area (Ha)	2629300	1594800	4224100
Gross cultivated area (Ha)	694640	490000	1184640
Net cultivated area (Ha)	372534	349000	721534
Net cultivated area as %age of total area	14.17	21.88	17.08
Irrigated area	118831 (32%)	214000 (61%)	332831
Unirrigated area	253703 (68%)	135000 (39%)	388703

- The **major crops** of Jammu and Kashmir UT include **rice, wheat and maize**.

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- The UT comprises of **two regions**, namely, **Jammu and Kashmir** having distinct geographical outlook and **agro-climatic zones**. Each zone has its own characteristics that largely determines the cropping patterns and productivity of crops.
- **Paddy** is main crop of **Kashmir** followed by maize, oilseeds, pulses, vegetables, fodder and wheat.
- In **Jammu** region, **wheat** is predominant crop followed by **maize, paddy, pulses, oilseeds, fodder, vegetables & other crops**.

S.No.	Crop	Jammu Division	Kashmir Division	Total
1	Paddy			
	Area (in Hectt)	153030	141340	294370
	Production (MT)	366453	984716	1351169
	Productivity (Qtls/Hectt)	23.946	69.67	45.90
2	Wheat			
	Area (in Hectt)	242655	12090	254745.00
	Production (MT)	486944	31035.03	517979.03
	Productivity (Qtls/Hectt)	20.07	25.67	20.33
3	Maize			
	Area (in Hectt)	197670	56520	254190.00
	Production (MT)	408513	182729.16	591242.16
	Productivity (Qtls/Hectt)	20.666	32.33	23.26
4	Pulses			
	Area (in Hectt)	11380	20690	32.70
	Production (MT)	5755	21000.35	26755.35
	Productivity (Qtls/Hectt)	5.055	10.15	8.34
5	Oilseeds			
	Area (in Hectt)	12916	86000	98916.00
	Production (MT)	9334.14	109908	119242.14
	Productivity (Qtls/Hectt)	7.23	12.78	12.05

SAFRON (*Crocus sativus*):-

- ✓ Jammu and Kashmir's agriculture has an international identity due to the **world's high quality saffron** which is grown in valley. Its major intensity is in **Pulwama & Budgam districts**.
- ✓ Nearly **98%** of the **total area** in the UT under the crop is cultivated in **Kashmir** province. Its cultivation in **Jammu** division is confined to few pockets of district **Kishtwar**.
- ✓ The UT holds **first position in the country** in the production of **saffron**.
- ✓ Saffron is the world's most expensive spice. It has a long history of use in **traditional medicine**. It has also been used as a **fabric dye**, specially in **China** and **India**, and in **perfumery**. It is used for **religious purposes in India**. It is used in **Persian, Indian, European, & Arab cuisines**.

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- ✓ At the present time the saffron has showed a declining trend in production and productivity because of the shrinkage of its area. The area under this crop has declined **from 5707 hectare in 1997 to around 3674 hectare in 2021**. Besides, saffron yield has shown a sharp decline **from 3.13 kg per hectare to 2.5 kg per hectare**.
- ✓ In 2020 the **J&K Government** issued the **certificate of geographical indication (GI) registration** for saffron grown in the **Kashmir Valley**. A geographical indication (GI) is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin. With the **GI tag**, Kashmir saffron will acquire more prominence in the export market and would help farmers get the best remunerative price.

➤ **National Saffron Mission:-**

- ✓ To give a boost to the saffron production and to mitigate the sufferings of the saffron growers of **Jammu and Kashmir, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India**, during the year **2010-11** introduced a scheme “**National Mission on Saffron**”.
- ✓ The Saffron Mission was launched as a part of the **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**. Total project cost is **₹ 400.11 Crore**.
- ✓ **Objectives of the Mission are as under:-**
 - i. To make **vertical and horizontal improvement** in the overall productivity of Saffron.
 - ii. To enhance the **quality of Saffron**.
 - iii. To enhance **research and extension capabilities**.
 - iv. To develop appropriate systems for **organized marketing, quality based pricing** of Saffron and for formulating direct transactions between **growers, traders, exporters and industrial agencies**.
- ✓ **Period** of the mission was **9 years (2010-2020)**. However, in **2020**, the **Government** has decided to revive this mission and expand the cultivation of saffron to the **north eastern part of the country**.
- ✓ An area of **3715 hectares** of Saffron is proposed to be rejuvenated under the mission in phased manner out of which **2578.75 hectares** stands rejuvenated as on date, the details are as under.
- ✓ **India International Kashmir Saffron Trading Center (IIKSTC)** has been constructed under **National Saffron Mission** at **Dussu Pampore**. IIKSTC has been constructed at an estimated cost of **₹ 37.81 Crore** by **National Horticulture Board, GoI** and is currently being run by the **Department of agriculture, Kashmir**.
- ✓ The centre will boost the economy of this area as saffron will be sold, graded and exported to various countries from this platform only. It will be sealed and certified in IIKSTC itself, which will be a trademark for **Kashmiri saffron**.

IMPORTANT SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR:-**➤ Rashtriya Kirshi Vikaas Yojna (RKVY):-**

- ✓ A state plan scheme, **RKVY** has been under implementation in **J&K** from **2008** onward as an **umbrella Scheme** for ensuring holistic development of **Agriculture and allied sector** by allowing States/UTs to choose their own agriculture and allied sector development activities as **per district plan**.
- ✓ The scheme was **re-structured** as **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR)** during **2017-18** and implemented in **J&K** during **2018-19**.
- ✓ The various sectors covered under the scheme are **Pre-harvest Infrastructure, Post-harvest infrastructure, Value addition linked production, Innovation and Agri entrepreneur development**.
- ✓ For Union Territories the funding pattern is **100 % central grant**.
- ✓ RKVY scheme incentivizes States to increase public **investment** in Agriculture & allied sector.
- ✓ Under RKVY, States/UT have been provided **flexibility and autonomy** for selection, planning approval and execution of projects/programs under the scheme as per their need, priorities and **agro-climate requirements**.

➤ Pardhan Mantri Krishi Seenchayi Yojna (PMKSY):-

- ✓ The vision of **PMKSY** is to ensure access to some means of protective irrigation to all agriculture farms in the country, “**Har Khet ko Pani**” to produce “**Per drop More crop**”, thus, bringing much desired rural prosperity.
- ✓ **State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC)** for PMKSY met at **Srinagar** in **June 2021** and approved **₹ 437.46 crore** annual action plan of the scheme for the year **2021-22** for **Jammu and Kashmir UT**.
- ✓ Under **Har Khet Ko Paani** component of the scheme two priority projects in **Tral** and **Rajpora** will be completed soon.

➤ National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA):-

- ✓ **NMSA** was launched in the UT during **2014-15** with the objective of enhancing agricultural productivity especially in **rainfed areas** focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation.
- ✓ **Some of the objectives are:-**
 - i. To make agriculture more **productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient** by promoting location specific **Integrated/Composite Farming Systems**;
 - ii. To **conserve natural resources** through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures;

- iii. To adopt **comprehensive soil health management practices** based on **soil fertility maps, soil test based application of macro & micro nutrients, judicious use of fertilizers etc.;**
- ✓ NMSA has following **four (4) major programme components or activities:- Rainfed Area Development, On Farm Water Management, Soil Health Management and Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modeling and Networking.**
- ✓ **Ritti village in Udhampur** district become the **first Panchayat** to be adopted under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) in **Jammu and Kashmir.**

HORTICULTURE

- The **Horticulture** sector plays an important role in the UT and is an important source of **GSDP** and also source of **livelihood** for substantial portion of the population of the J&K UT.
- It generates approximately **Rs 10,000 crore annually income** and contributes about **8 % to GSDP.**
- Around **7.5 lakh families/35 lakh population** (about **27 percent**) earn livelihood through this sector.
- The area under cultivation of **fruits in Jammu and Kashmir** increased from **2.21 lakh hectares in 2001 to 3.33 lakh hectares in 2021** thus registering an increase of **1.22 lakh hectares in two decades.**
- The **fruit crops** grown in the UT are **apple, almonds, walnuts, pears, cherries and apricots in temperate areas and mango, citrus, litchi, papaya, guava etc. in subtropical areas.**
- Among the various crops, **apple and walnut** are the **major temperate fruit crops** accounting for about **75 percent of the total area and 65 per cent of the temperate fruit** production, respectively.
- In **India** total apple production is approximately about **28 lakh MTs** and of which **20 lakh MTs** are produced from **J&K.**

IMPORTANT SCHEMES OF HORTICULTURE:-

➤ Market Intervention Scheme:-

- ✓ **Market Intervention Scheme for Apples** was launched in UT in **2019** to facilitate the stakeholders by providing valuable marketing platform and ensuring optimum prices to the **apple grower.**
- ✓ The procurement of apple will be done by **Central Procuring Agency i.e. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. (NAFED)** through **State Designated Agency i.e. Directorate of Planning and Marketing, Department of Horticulture & Jammu & Kashmir Horticulture Processing and Marketing Corporation (JKHPMC),** directly from apple farmers of J&K

and the payment will be made through **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)** into Bank account of apple farmer.

- ✓ 12 LMT of apples can be procured under this scheme.

➤ Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):-

- ✓ **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)** is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** for the holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering **fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo.**
- ✓ **Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)** is a part of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) scheme, being implemented for overall development of Horticulture in **NE and Himalayan states.** The mission covers all **NE States** including **Sikkim** and three **Himalayan states/UTs** of **Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.**
- ✓ It was launched in **Jammu and Kashmir in 2014.**
- ✓ Under MIDH, **Government of India (GoI)** contributes **60% of total outlay** for developmental programmes in all the states except states in **North East and Himalayas, 40% share** is contributed by **State Governments.**
- ✓ In the case of **North Eastern States and Himalayan States, GoI** contributes **90%.**
- ✓ **National Horticulture Mission (NHM)** is one of the **Sub Missions of MIDH.**

➤ PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PM FME Scheme):-

- ✓ The centrally sponsored **Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME)** Scheme, was launched in **2020** under the **Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan**, to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual **micro-enterprises** in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry and promote formalization of the sector.
- ✓ The main objectives of the scheme include **Formalization of micro units** by means of **GST, Udyog Aadhar and FSSAI registrations, Financial assistance** to individual units for upgradation of food processing facilities, **quality improvement and skill development** through trainings and technical knowledge etc.

CURRENT EVENTS AND IMPORTANT POINTS - (Agriculture & Horticulture Sectors)

- **Human Development Index (HDI)** of **Jammu and Kashmir UT** is higher than the national average.

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- Economic classification of population reveals that **34.47 percent** of the population is a part of the **workforce (2018-2019)** in **Jammu and Kashmir**.
- **Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension - Agriculture Technology Management Agency (SMAE-ATMA):-** This scheme is devoted to ensure the reach of improved Agricultural technology to the farthest corner of the UT with a participatory approach.
- In view of the stagnating food grain production and an increasing consumption need of the growing population, **Government of India** has launched this **Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'National Food Security Mission' in October 2007**.
- The **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)** launched on **18 February 2016** by **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** is an insurance service for farmers for their yields. It was formulated in line with **One Nation–One Scheme** theme by replacing earlier two schemes **National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)** and **Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS)** by incorporating their best features and removing their inherent drawbacks.
- To promote horticulture in the **Kandi belt of Jammu region**, the Agriculture department has undertaken plantation of **Aloe vera and Lemon Grass** on a trial basis.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM KISAN)** is a Central Sector scheme with **100%** funding from **Government of India**. Under the scheme an income support of **Rs.6000/-** per year in three equal installments will be provided to small and marginal farmer families having combined land holding/ownership of up to **2 hectares**. It became operational from **01/12/2018**.
- Agriculture Department Jammu has decided to collaborate with **Amazon Fresh** for marketing of local produce.
- Pursuing the vision of introducing/promoting **Kashmiri vegetables, spices, and other agriculture commodities** on the global marketing platform, the **Department of Agriculture in Kashmir**, in collaboration with an **international marketing group (Lulu Group)**, in a first of its kind move has showcased Kashmir specific vegetables, spices, cereals (**Kale, Turnip, Carrot, White Radish (Long), Cauliflower, Broccoli, Lotus roots, Rice, Dried Mushrooms and Saffron**), at **Dubai (UAE)**.
- **National Horticulture Mission** is an Indian horticulture Scheme promoted by Government of India. It was launched under the 10th five-year plan in the year **2005-06**. While Government of India contributes **85%**, **15% share** is contributed by State Governments.

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

- Industry is **secondary sector of economy** (**Agriculture and Allied** activities is **primary sector** and **service** is **tertiary sector**).
- It involves changing of form of goods to enhance their value which requires inputs in form of **capital, labour, power, raw material, entrepreneurship etc.**
- The output is **finished goods** which can be used again as raw material for another manufactured goods or consumed in its present form.

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- Thus the development of industry in a particular area depends upon the availability of **raw material, minerals, power, capital, labour, infrastructure and managerial skills.**
- Economy of Jammu and Kashmir UT establishment of industry is also influenced by the general **climatic conditions, weather, industrial inertia & govt. policy.**
- The UT of Jammu and Kashmir, though **rich in water and forest resources,** has very few **metallic resources.**
- The non-availability of **iron ore, copper, good quality coal, petroleum, and natural gas** are the major constraints in the development of large industries and manufacture centers.
- JKUT's industrial landscape is dominated by **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).** It includes manufacturing of **carpets, silk textiles, shawls, raffle, woodwork and handicraft.** In the rural areas, **leather industry, oil-crushing, pottery, black smithy, carpentry, paper machie, willow wicker, soap making, food processing, cricket bat, and toys making** are some of the important industries. **MSMEs** contribute about **8% to GSDP** and employs the largest number of people in manufacturing and service industry.
- Overall, **secondary sector** contributes **around 25% to GSDP** of the UT.
- No. of **SSI** units registered with **Directorate of Industries & Commerce Kashmir/Jammu (2018-19) - 33,845.**
- **Employment** in the **SSI** units (2018-19) - 2,08,977.
- Registered **Khadi and Village Industrial Units (Under REGP)(2018-19) - 2,867.**
- **Employment** under **REGP (2018-19) - 16,105.**
- No. of **Large and Medium Units** registered (Upto 10/2017) – 103.
- **Employment** in Large and Medium Units (Upto 10/2017) - 24,000.
- **Industrial Estates – 53.**
- The **industrial sector** of the UT is managed by the following **organizations:-**
 - ✓ **Directorate of Industries (Kashmir);**
 - ✓ **Directorate of Industries (Jammu);**
 - ✓ **J&K State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDCO);**
 - ✓ **Small Scale Industries Cooperative (SICOP);**
 - ✓ **Directorate of Handicrafts;**
 - ✓ **Directorate of Handloom;**
 - ✓ **Handicraft Development Corporation;**
 - ✓ **Handloom Development Corporation;**
 - ✓ **JK Industries;**
 - ✓ **JK Minerals;**
 - ✓ **Entrepreneurial Development Institute; &**
 - ✓ **Khadi Village Industries Board.**

HANDICRAFTS AND HANDLOOM:-

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- **Handicrafts and Handloom** occupy an important position in the economic structure of JKUT.
- The handicrafts and handloom activities are best suited to the UT as these activities are more **labour intensive, less capital intensive** and **low energy consuming** in nature, therefore having scope for employment generation opportunities at large scale.
- The **twin sector** provides direct and indirect employment to **Artisans, Weavers and Ancillary workers**, mostly belonging to backward and economically weaker sections of the society concentrated in rural and **far flung areas**.
- J&K handicrafts and handloom products have won world wide fame for their attractive designs, functional utility and high quality craftsmanship.
- Handicraft products of **Kashmir** include **Carpets, Shawls, Woodcarving, Chain Stich, Papier Machie, Crewel, Namdha, Sozni and Stapple Embroidery** etc.
- Handicraft products of **Jammu** Include **Calico Printing, Chikhri Wood, Lathe cum Lacquer, Bamboo Products, Basohli Paintings, Phoolkari, Wheat Straw, Sozni and Stapple Embroidery** etc.
- The Handloom sector in J&K is known for **weaving of fabrics like Pashmina, Raffal, Silk Sarees and Cotton items**.
- Handicrafts contributes significantly towards J&K's GSDP with exports between **₹ 1,000 to 1,500 crore** in an annual basis in **last 5 years**. In **2018-19**, the exports of handicraft goods from J&K stood at **₹ 917.66 crore**.
- Around **3.5 lakhs artisans** are directly and indirectly associated with this sector.
- In the UT around **40,000 weavers** including allied workers earn their livelihood from the handloom sector.
- Exports of Handloom goods from the UT over past **5 years** have crossed **₹ 1000 crore**. In **2018-19**, the exports of Handloom goods from J&K stood at **₹ 200 crore**.

Schemes of Handicrafts and Handloom:-

➤ Karkhandar Scheme:-

- ✓ The union territory of Jammu and Kashmir launched the '**Karkhandar Scheme**' in **August 2021** to provide fresh impetus to **craft industry**, especially to the **languishing crafts**.
- ✓ The scheme will identify and impart skill upgradation training in crafts that are facing human resource crunches such as **walnut wood carving, silver filigree, carpet, Kani shawl weaving, Khatamband and Papier Machie** crafts.
- ✓ The Karkhandar scheme aims to:-
 - i. Revive the **languishing crafts**.
 - ii. Upscale the **learning techniques** of trainees.
 - iii. Improve the **wage earnings** of the craftsmen by leading them into **collectivization**.
 - iv. Create linkages with producer organizations to inculcate **entrepreneurship skill and aptitude to the trainees**.

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- ✓ Among the languishing crafts the crafts like **Glazed tiles, Siliver ware & filligree** will be taken for revival in the first instance.
- ✓ Under the scheme the trainees will be given **RS 2000/month as honorarium**.
- ✓ The **aim** of the this scheme is to **transfer the skill set** of the master craftsmen to the **younger generation**.

➤ **Credit Card Scheme for Artisans and Weavers of Handicrafts and Handloom Sector:-**

- ✓ This scheme was created in **2020** after renaming two previous schemes "**Credit Card Scheme for Artisans**" in **Handicrafts Sector** and "**Micro Credit Plan Scheme**" for **weavers in Handloom Sector**.
- ✓ The **objective** of this is to provide adequate and timely **assistance** from the **financial institutions** to the **Artisans and Weavers** to meet their credit requirements of both investment needs as well as working capital in a flexible and cost-effective manner. The scheme would be implemented both in **rural and urban areas**.
- ✓ **Artisans and weavers** can avail loans up to **Rs. 2.00 lakh** with interest subsidy of **7%** for a period of **five years** from the date of disbursement of the loan.

➤ **Financial Support Scheme for Cooperatives/Self Help Groups (SHGs) in Handicrafts and Handloom Department Jammu/Kashmir:-**

- ✓ The scheme was launched in **2020** by replacement of the existing **Managerial Subsidy Scheme**.
- ✓ The Scheme provides for **financial support of Rs. 1.00 lakh** to **Cooperatives/Self Help Groups (SHGs)** registered in the **Handicrafts and Handloom Department, Jammu/Kashmir** for a period of **two years** in two equal installments.
- ✓ Both the schemes have been launched on the recommendations made in the **J&K Wool Processing, Handicrafts & Handloom Policy – 2020**.

➤ **Pradhan Mantri Weaver Mudra Scheme:-**

- ✓ **Pradhan Mantri Weaver Mudra Scheme of GoI** is being implemented by the **Handloom Department** to provide adequate and timely credit upto **Rs. 2 lakhs** to the **weavers** to meet their credit requirement, mostly individual proprietorship/Own Account **Enterprises**.
- ✓ Most of these units are outside the formal banking system, and hence are forced to borrow from informal sources or use their limited owned funds. **MUDRA Loan Scheme** has been proposed to bridge this gap.
- ✓ **MUDRA Loan Scheme** will aim to increase the confidence of the **aspiring young person** to become first generation **entrepreneurs** as also of existing small businesses to expand their activities.

➤ **Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana:-**

Author:- Shokat Hussain || Contact No.:- +919797307287 || Email:- cshstudyweb@gmail.com

Website:- www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com / www.cshstudyweb.blogspot.com

- ✓ **Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY)**, launched in **2008**, is aimed at providing **financial assistance** to the selected lead agencies i.e. **Udyami Mitras** for rendering assistance and handholding support to the potential **first generation entrepreneurs**.
- ✓ **J&K SICOP** has been recently empaneled as **Udyami Mitra** under the scheme.
- ✓ **The objectives of the scheme are:-**
 - i. To provide **handholding support and assistance** to the potential **first generation entrepreneurs**, who have already successfully completed or undergoing entrepreneurship development training programme.
 - ii. To provide **information, support, guidance and assistance** to **first generation entrepreneurs** as well as other **existing entrepreneurs**.

➤ **National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP):-**

- ✓ The Scheme has been formulated for its implementation during **2017-18 to 2019-20**.
- ✓ The scheme will follow need based approach for integrated and holistic development of **handlooms** and **welfare of handloom weavers**.
- ✓ The scheme will **support weavers**, both **within** and **outside** the **cooperative fold** including **Self Help Groups**, **exhibition towards raw material**, **design inputs**, **technology up-gradation**, **marketing support through exhibitions**, **create permanent infrastructure in the form of Urban Haats**, **marketing complexes**, **development of e-marketing of handloom products etc.**
- ✓ **Components of the scheme:-**
 - i. **Block Level Cluster Projects:-** The Block level Cluster development approach focuses on **formation of weavers' group consisting of 200 or more than 200 weavers** in a particular **block** so that the weavers become self-sustainable. Financial assistance upto **Rs. 2.00 crore per BLC** for various interventions such as **skill upgradation**, **product development**, **construction of workshed etc.** is provided.
 - ii. **Handloom Marketing Assistance:-** To develop and promote the **marketing channels in domestic as well as export market** and bring about **linkage** between the two in a **holistic and integrated manner**.
 - iii. **Weaver MUDRA Scheme:-** Under the **Weaver MUDRA Scheme**, **credit** at concessional interest **rate of 6%** is provided to the **handloom weavers**. Margin money assistance to a maximum of **Rs. 10,000 per weaver** and credit guarantee for a period of **3 years** is also provided. **MUDRA Portal** has been developed in association with **Punjab National Bank** to cut down delay in disbursement of funds for margin money and interest subvention.

WOOLEN TEXTILE:-

- Jammu and Kashmir is **2nd** largest producer of wool in the country.

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- It produced **7218 MT of wool in 2018-19** and held a share of **18.1%** in the total wool production in the country. However, in absence of wool processing facilities, almost the entire quantity of wool produced in **Jammu and Kashmir** is **exported to neighboring states** for processing/ value addition which, thereafter, is imported back into J&K at enhanced rates. Presently, the UT **sells 70% of its wool in raw form**.
- **Agro-climatic conditions** of JK are most conducive for greater **wool production**.
- **Sheep population of Jammu and Kashmir** stands at **3.4 million** which is **5% of India's** total population.
- The **Merino wool** remains **Jammu & Kashmir's Unique Selling Proposition (USP)** as it is one of the finest kind of wool and the main raw material for weaving of **shawls** and **carpets**.
- More than **2,00,000 people** are associated with **sheep rearing** from whom the wool is collected.
- There are **two woollen textile factories**, one at **Karan Nagar** and one at **Bemina** both in **Srinagar**.
- The factory at **Bemina** is being overhauled under **Jhelum and Tawi Flood Recovery Project**.

Woolen Textile Schemes:-

- **Jammu and Kashmir Wool Processing, Handloom, Handicrafts Policy 2020:-**
 - ✓ The policy was launched with a vision (a) “**to evolve a roadmap for sustainable development of wool and silk, handloom and handicraft sectors in Jammu and Kashmir...**”. (b) “**to preserve the rare skill of craftsmen for posterity as well as socioeconomic up-liftment of the craftsmen, wool farmers, artisans and weavers associated with the twin...**”
 - ✓ **Objectives of the policy are:-**
 - i. To **maximize net income** of the **wool industry** of Jammu and Kashmir.
 - ii. To encourage setting up of **wool and silk processing units** in Jammu and Kashmir.
 - iii. To **restructure the wool and silk sector** to make it more viable and competitive.
 - iv. Under welfare measures, initiate a **Handicrafts/ Handlooms census**.
 - v. To increase exports of handicrafts/ handlooms products from Jammu and Kashmir by way of establishing **Mega Craft Cities**, one each in **Jammu and Kashmir Division**, under **PPP/JV/SPVs/ Stand Alone models**.
 - vi. To focus on **welfare of the weavers and craftsmen** of Jammu and Kashmir.
 - vii. To expose **highly-skilled craftsmen/ weavers to new designs/ innovations** by linking them to organizations like **Craft and Carpet Development Institutes, Indian Institute of Handloom Technology and National Institute of Fashion Technology**.

viii. To generate **greater foreign exchange** by increasing share in exports, etc.

- ✓ This policy will be **valid for a period of 10 years**.
- ✓ Various strategies will be adopted to achieve the objectives of the scheme, such as: **establishment of raw material banks and creation of revolving fund, declaration of J&K as Special Economic Zone for wool and silk processing, handloom and handicrafts sector, revival of carpet industry, Pashmina etc.**
- ✓ Various fiscal incentives will also be provided: One-time working capital subsidy to the extent of **10%** of the working capital for one year not exceeding **Rs. 5.00 lakh**, **Provision of 50% marketing support** for registration of crafts on e-platforms like Amazon, Flipkart, Myntra etc.

SILK INDUSTRY:-

- Silk textile is one of the **most ancient industries** in Jammu and Kashmir UT.
- **Kashmiri silk-goods** are renowned the world over for **quality, colour and shades**.
- Historical evidence suggest that the **silk fabrics** were exported to **Persian, Greek and Roman empire. Mughal patronized this industry** in Jammu and Kashmir.
- J&K is famous for producing best quality **Bivoltine silk** in the country.
- Currently, **sericulture** is a subsidiary source of income which is practiced by about **30,000 families** in all the **Districts** of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.
- **Udhampur, Rajouri, Kathua, Anantnag, Bandipore, Baramulla and Kupwara** are the major **Cocoon producing districts**.
- Jammu and Kashmir's **first silk reeling factory** was started at **Solina, Rambagh in Srinagar in 1897** with the help of **Sir Thomas Wardle, president of the Silk Association of Great Britain**.
- The Union Territory, in an attempt to revive the silk industry and generate employment in the region, reopened it for the production of silk. The factory gained **heritage status in 2017**, after which it was upgraded with modern machinery. **Yarn** produced in factory is transported to **Govt. Silk Weaving Factory, Rajbagh (estb.1937 - Hari Singh)** for final processing.

Silk Industry Schemes:-

➤ **Silk Samagra Scheme:-**

- ✓ An **Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry (ISDSI)**, this **Centre Sector Scheme** was launched for period for **three years (2017-2020)**, with an **aims & objective to scale up production** by improving the quality and productivity and to empower downtrodden, poor & backward families through various activities of **sericulture in the country**.
- ✓ It is being implemented by **Central Silk Board**.
- ✓ To cater to the research, training and extension needs of **Jammu & Kashmir**, **CSB** has set up **Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute (CSR&TI)** at **Pampore, J&K** during 1994.

FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES:-

- Jammu and Kashmir UT has about **half of its area under forest**.
- Most of the forest species in the **higher altitudes** belong to the **conifers**, while in **lower altitudes** **pine and deciduous** broad-leaves trees are more prominent.
- These forests provide raw material to a number of forest-based industries. **Paper, pulp, match, delicate boxes, sports goods (cricket bats), furniture, joinery, toys, artifacts and decoration pieces** are some of the forest-based industries well developed in the **Valley of Kashmir**.
- **Poplar wood** available in the **Valley of Kashmir** is mainly used by **match industry**. A large government match factory was established at **Baramulla** but it has not been functional for more than a decade.
- **Wood of poplar and willow trees** is used for making **cricket bats** and **bringi wood** is used for making **hockey sticks**.
- **Walnut tree**, grown in abundance in **Kashmir**, is suitable for **wood carving**, these goods are **exported to foreign** countries also.
- At **Pampore** and **Bari Brahman** **plywood, hardboard and chipboard** manufacturing **factories** have been established.
- **Pulp** required for the manufacture of **hand-made paper, strawboard and cardboard** is also obtained from the forest.
- **90 % of pencils made in India** are manufactured in **Oukhoo village**, located in **Kashmir's Pulwama district**. And it exports the raw material called '**slats**' to more than **100 countries**.
- Forests also provide **turpentine** and a variety of **resins** which are used in **chemical industry**. **Lac** obtained from the forests can be used for manufacturing of **polish, adhesive, printing ink etc**. The resin processing and manufacturing centers are located at **Miran Sahib, Sunderbani and Rajauri**.
- The **Kashmiri wood carvers** are also known for woodwork called **Khatamband**, a type of **ceiling**.

FOOD PROCESSING/AGRO BASED INDUSTRY:-

- **Food Processing:-** Raw product of **agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fishing etc.** is transformed through a process, involving **employees, power, machines or money**, in such a way that its original physical properties undergo a change and the transformed product is **edible and has commercial value**.
- The **plains of Jammu Division and Kashmir valley** produce huge quantities of **rice**. There are numerous **rice husking factories** in the UT mainly in smaller towns of rice growing areas.
- The **rice husk** and **rice bran** are used for the extraction of **fatty oil** which finds application in **soap making industry**.
- Jammu and Kashmir is the **largest producer of temperate fruits in India**. It is number one in production of **apples, almonds, walnuts and cherries**. Other fruits produced in are **apricot, peach, pear, mango, citrus, litchi, papaya, guava etc**.

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- JKUT is the **only producer of Saffron in India.**
- Food Processing of **fruits, making jam, jelly, juice, sauce, ketchup, puree etc** is an important industry in the UT.
- JKUT has **4 Food Parks, 17 functional Fruits and Vegetable Markets**, out of which **2 are 'Apni Mandis', 3 Terminal Markets and 12 Satellite Markets. 16 Fruits and Vegetable Markets** are under development. The total cold storage capacity of J&K is **37,245 MT.**
- There are **three agro-climatic zones** in JKUT – **Low Altitude Sub Tropical zone, Intermediate zone, Valley Temperat zone** – which produce different kinds of fruits and vegetables required for food processing industry.

Schemes of Food processing/Agro Based Industry:-

➤ **Pradhan Mantri Formalisation Of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme:-**

- ✓ The scheme envisages an outlay of **Rs 10,000 crore** over a period of **five years** from **2020-21 to 2024-25.**
- ✓ The **PMFME Scheme** has adopted the **One District One Product (ODOP)** approach.
- ✓ Under this approach, the state/UT identifies and selects a **food product for the district**, that could be a perishable agricultural crop, such as **cereals**, or a **food product that is largely produced in the district.**
- ✓ Under the **PMFME scheme**, assistance in the form of new **micro food processing units** and marketing & branding support, is solely given to **micro food processing enterprises** following **ODOP approach.**
- ✓ The target for **2020-21** was to establish **1537 Micro Food Processing Units** in JKUT.
- ✓ List of one district one product – J&K, is given below in table.

District	Product
Anantnag	Fish based products
Bandipora	Processed poultry/mutton products
Baramulla	Apple
Budgam	Dairy Products
Doda	Olive Products
Ganderbal	Fish based products
Jammu	Daily products
Kathua	Spices
Kishtwar	Walnut products
Kupwara	Walnut products
Kulgam	Spices and Pickle
Poonch	Millet based products
Pulwama	Milk based products

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Rajouri	Dairy Products
Ramban	Honey
Reasi	Spices
Samba	Mushroom products
Shopian	Apple
Srinagar	Packed bakery products
Udhampur	Pickles

➤ **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY):-**

- ✓ **PMKSY** (Previously called ‘Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters’ - SAMPADA) is a Central Sector Scheme which was approved in 2017 to be implemented by **Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI)**.
- ✓ **PM Kisan SAMPADA Yojana** is a comprehensive package which aims to create **modern infrastructure** with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet.
- ✓ It will not only provide a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country but also help in providing better returns to farmers and is a big step towards doubling of farmers income, creating huge employment opportunities especially in the rural areas, reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.
- ✓ **Objectives of the Scheme:-**
 - i. Creation of **modern infrastructure** for food processing mega food parks/ clusters and individual units.
 - ii. To create **effective backward and forward linkages** - linking farmers, processors and markets.
 - iii. To create **robust supply chain infrastructure** for perishables.
- ✓ **Mega Food Parks, Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, Operation Greens** are components of PMKSY.

➤ **Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry(PLISFPI):-**

- ✓ **PLISFPI** was approved by the **Union Cabinet** approved on **March 31, 2021** to support creation of global food manufacturing champions commensurate with **India’s natural resource endowment** and support **Indian brands** of food products in the international markets with an outlay of **Rs.10,900 crore**.
- ✓ The tenure of this scheme is **6 years** beginning the financial year **2021-22** to the financial year **2026-27**.
- ✓ The scheme proposes financial incentives to modernize and enhance the global competitiveness of the food processing industry by manufacturing specific

categories of food products that have a high potential for growth in output and value addition within India.

CURRENT EVENTS AND IMPORTANT POINTS – (Industry Sector)

- **Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana** has been merged with **Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jooti Bima Yojna (PMJJBY)** and **Pradhan Mantri Surakhsha Bima Yojna (PMSBY)**. However, the scheme continues to be applicable to weavers above age of 50 years.
- **Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme** has been approved by the GOI with the components of **Health Insurance Scheme (HIS)**, **Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)** & **Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)**.
- **Massive Carpet Scheme** was introduced in the J&K state in the year 1976 with the aim and objective to extend the training programme to both rural and urban areas in order to generate employment.
- **Dastkari Finance Scheme** - introduced by **J&K Bank** with the aim to provide credit facilities to **artisans & craftsmen**.
- JKUT has been declared as **Agri Export Zone** for **Apple and Walnut** Horticulture Produce.
- **JK Cements Ltd, Khrew**, has been recently shut down due to huge losses and liabilities.
- **Government of India** has launched two projects of '**Revival of Namda craft of Kashmir** as a special pilot project under **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 3.0**' and '**Upskilling of artisans and weavers of Kashmir under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)**, component of PMKVY'. The objective of these projects is to boost and preserve the **traditional Namda craft of Kashmir** and upskill the **local weavers and artisans** of the UT to enhance their productivity through RPL assessment and certification. The **Namda project** will benefit **2,250 people of 30 Namda Clusters** from **six districts of Kashmir** including **Srinagar, Baramulla, Ganderbal, Bandipora, Budgam and Anantnag**.
- **India** is the **only country** in the world with monopoly of producing all the five known commercial silks, namely, **mulberry, tropical tasar, oak tasar, eri and muga**, of which **muga** with its **golden yellow glitter is unique to India**.
- In the aftermath of the **devastating floods** in J&K in 2014, the Government of India requested assistance from the **World Bank** and an emergency project figured by the **Natural Disaster** was started, the Project is named as **Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project**. The project will focus on restoring critical infrastructure using international best practice on resilient infrastructure. Given the region's vulnerability to both floods and earthquakes, the infrastructure will be designed with upgraded resilient features, and will include contingency planning for future disaster events. Therefore, the project aims at both restoring essential services disrupted by the floods and improving the design standard and practices to increase resilience.

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- As part of the revival plan, the **Century-old Government Silk Weaving Factory Rajbagh** has been upgraded and modernized with a project cost of **Rs.23.54 crores** under the **Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project**.
- **Mulberry Silk weaving** and silk **filatures factories** were established in **2020** at **Bari Brahmana** area of **Samba** district.
- Amongst the **handloom and handicrafts** products exported to overseas markets, silk carpet at **32-35%** remains the major exporting product.
- **“India Handloom” Brand-** During the celebration of **7th August 2015** as **National Handloom Day**, ‘India Handloom’ Brand was launched by **Hon’ble Prime Minister** for branding of high quality handloom products.
- The **Government of India** is implementing **Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)**, a credit linked **Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS)** scheme during **2016 to 2022** with an outlay of **Rs. 17822 crore** to catalyze capital investments for technology upgradation and modernization of the **textile industry**.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR INDUSTRIAL POLICY 2021-2030

- An **industrial policy** of a country/state is its official strategic effort, focused on industrial sector, to encourage the development and growth of its economy.
- Jammu and Kashmir announced its **first Industrial Policy in 1995**, and substituted it with **another industrial policy in 1998**. However, comprehensive industrial policies were adopted in **2004 and 2016**.
- The new Jammu and Kashmir Industrial Policy which is effective from **01/04/2021**, is aimed at creating a conducive ecosystem for industry which attracts investment in focus sectors leading to **sustainable, equitable, environment friendly and balanced industrial development** thereby creating employment opportunities for the youth, income generation and overall development of the region. The duration of this policy is **10 years**.
- **Objectives of the Policy:-**
 - ✓ To **attract substantial investment** in focus sectors.
 - ✓ Creation of **Jobs** for the youth.
 - ✓ Promoting **development of backward regions**.
 - ✓ Maximizing **growth opportunities** by optimum utilization of available resources.
 - ✓ Creating **backward and forward linkage**.
 - ✓ Harnessing the **skills & talents of people** and ushering prosperity in every household.
 - ✓ To **nurture existing industries**.
- For the first time in the history of J&K, a **total of 292 Industrial Zones** have been identified in the UT to ensure equitable growth. These Industrial Zones have been identified at **block and municipality level** after taking into consideration various

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factors including the existing level of industrial development, location of the proposed zone and level of urbanization.

- **Slogan:-** *Jammu and Kashmir – Tradition, Growth and Transformation.*
- **Vision:-** *“To transform JKUT from an aspirational to an industrialised territory and unlocking its potential through convergence(UT and Central) and collaboration (Industry and Government)”*
- **Important Provisions:-**
 - ✓ Since land is prerequisite for attracting investments, the JKUT government is developing **state-of-the-art Industrial Land Bank** across the UT. Allotment of land in Industrial estates will be as per **Jammu and Kashmir Industrial Land Policy 2021.**
 - ✓ **Industrial Estates/ Parks** will be developed on ready to occupy model to attract investment.
 - ✓ **Industrial corridors** with world class infrastructure (High-Speed Transportation, Logistic parks etc.) will be developed.
 - ✓ **Private industrial estate** shall also be developed to provide state of the art infrastructure to the industry. A separate policy, ‘**Jammu & Kashmir Private Industrial Estate Development Policy 2021-2030**’, has been launched for this purpose.
 - ✓ Promotion of exports from district level will be promoted by leveraging ‘**District as Export Hub**’ scheme.
 - ✓ Under Ease of **Doing Business** and “**Minimum Regulation-Maximum Facilitation and Digital Intervention**” aspects, government of JKUT aspires to act a facilitator rather than a regulator. All the UT related services, consents and permissions required to set up and operate an industry will be provided through single **Window Portal**. Govt. will adopt **Block Chain, Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence, Robotics etc.** for ease of administration and governance.
 - ✓ **Environment protection** will be encourages through setting up of **Green Industries** and adoption of **green technologies.**
 - ✓ The guidelines for revival/rehabilitation of sick **MSMEs** notified by **Ministry of MSMEs and Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of MSMEs** issued by **RBI** will be applied for revival of sick industries.

➤ **Focus sectors of the policy:-**

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ✓ Manufacturing. | ✓ Herbal and Medicinal Plants. |
| ✓ IT & ITeS. | ✓ Milk Poultry and Wool Production. |
| ✓ Agriculture and Food Processing. | ✓ Education and Skill Development. |
| ✓ Healthcare and Pharmaceuticals. | ✓ Tourism and Hospitality. |
| ✓ Infrastructure and Real Estate. | ✓ Film Tourism. |

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- ✓ Horticulture and Post Harvest Management.
- ✓ Renewable Energy.
- ✓ Handloom and Handicraft.

- ✓ Mulberry and Production of Silk.
- ✓ Export Oriented Units.
- ✓ Any other sector notified by Govt.

➤ Incentives under this policy:-

- ✓ **Subsidy on Diesel Generator (DG) Set:-** All eligible units will get **100% subsidy** on purchase and installation of single new DG set with capacity ranging from **10KW to 200KW**, with capping of **Rs. 40 lakhs in Zone A** and **Rs. 45 lakhs in Zone B**.
- ✓ **Exemption from Stamp Duty and Court Fee:-** Eligible units will get **100%** exemption from **stamp duty on land transaction** in Govt. Industrial Estate & will get exemption of court fee for registration of documents relating to land transaction.
- ✓ **Subsidy for procurement of Quality Certificate:-** Eligible units procuring Quality Certificate like **ISO, ISI, AGMARK etc.**, will get subsidy of **30%** of total cost incurred for this purpose subject to a maximum of **Rs. 2 lakhs**.
- ✓ **Subsidy on Automation:-** Eligible units incurring expenditure on **automation/software/hardware/Business Process reengineering through computers/IT/Online Pollution Control Devices** will get subsidy of **25%** of the expenditure up to a limit of **Rs. 2 lakhs**.
- ✓ **Green and Environment Protection Initiative:-** Eligible units will avail **50%** subsidy on total cost incurred on new equipment of **rainwater harvesting, water waste cycle, zero discharge process/solid waste management**.
- ✓ **Turnover Incentive:-** Micro units will get **3%** Turnover incentive for all existing units registered under **GST**, maximum of **Rs. 10 lakhs** per annum for **5 years**. **SMEs and Large units** will get **2%** Turnover incentive for all existing units registered under **GST**, maximum of **Rs. 50 lakhs** per annum for **5 years**.
- ✓ **SGST Incentive:-** Existing units will be eligible for **100%** Net **SGST** reimbursement for **10 years**.
- ✓ **Marketing Support:-** Marketing support will be provided in form of **trade fairs, buyer-seller meet, exhibitions etc.**

NEW CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF J&K, 2021

- The Scheme has been notified on **19.2.2021** by the **Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT)** to bring about radical transformation in the existing industrial ecosystem of J&K, thereby enabling Jammu and Kashmir to compete nationally with other leading **industrially developed States/ UTs** of the country.

- The Scheme aims to give **fresh thrust to industry** and services led development of J&K with emphasis on **job creation, skill development and sustainable development** by attracting new investment and nurturing the existing one.
- The scheme is for the duration of **2021-22 to 2036-37** with total financial out lay of **Rs. 28,400 crore** and envisages four types of incentives namely (I) **Capital investment incentive** (II) **Capital interest Subvention** (III) **GST Linked Incentive** (IV) **Working Capital Interest Subvention**.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT POLICY, 2021-2030

- The Industrial policies previously announced provided the basic mechanism of **Private Industrial Estates in J&K**. However, the desired remained unaccomplished.
- In order to attract large industrial investment in private sector a detailed framework was necessary to develop private industrial estate in the UT. Thus in **2021**, this policy was announced with the following **objectives:-**
 - ✓ To provide **efficient & transparent mechanism** for **development of industrial infrastructure** in private sector in time bound manner.
 - ✓ To **encourage, promote & facilitate** more **investment in enterprises** & building a strong, responsive and vibrant business environment.
 - ✓ To **create employment** opportunities for unemployed youth.
 - ✓ To enable environment of “**East of Doing Business**”.
 - ✓ To move more speedily towards **transformation** of its role from regulator to facilitator and from performer to enabler.
 - ✓ To create new opportunities for **creation of dedicated sector** specific industrial parks.
- **Incentives under this policy:-**
 - ✓ Under the scheme the government will be providing a slew of incentives. Besides providing road connectivity, water connection and electricity up to the proposed Estate/Park, the **Industrial Parks** set up on private land shall be entitled to **Capital Infrastructure** subsidy of the cost incurred for the development of common industrial infrastructure and utilities such as common effluent treatment plant, working men, etc.
 - ✓ The rate for the Capital Infrastructure Subsidy shall be:-
 - i. **For investment up to Rs 25 crore:-** 20% and 30% subject to maximum of Rs 5 crore and Rs. 7.50 crore for areas in **Zone A** and **B** respectively.
 - ii. **For investment above Rs 25 Crore:-** 20% of the cost incurred with minimum subsidy of Rs 5 crore and maximum subsidy of **Rs. 20 crore**. This shall be determined on the principle of additional subsidy of **Rs 1 crore** for addition of **each acre of land** over the **minimum 5 acre in Zone**

A; 30% of the cost incurred with minimum subsidy of **Rs 7.50 crore** and maximum subsidy of **Rs. 30.00 crore**. This shall be determined on the principle of additional subsidy of **Rs 1.50 Crore** for addition of each acre of land over the minimum 5 in **Zone B**.

- iii. **For the IT sector**, the applicable rate shall, however, be uniformly @ **20% & 30%** subject to maximum of **Rs. 20 crore** and **Rs. 30 crore** for areas in **Zone A & B** respectively.
- iv. The subsidy shall be disbursed after the date of operation of such Industrial Estates/Parks.

J&K SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED **(SICOP)**

- Incorporated on **November 28, 1975** as a fully owned J&K Government Undertaking under the **Indian Companies Act 1956** (Replaced with **Indian Companies Act 2013**).
- **SICOP** has authorized share capital of **Rs. 100.00 crore** and paid up capital of **Rs. 89.91 crore**.
- Main **objective of SICOP** is **promotion and development** of the **Small Scale Industries** in Jammu & Kashmir.
- **Functions of SICOP are:-**
 - ✓ To provide **infrastructural facilities** in the form of developed Industrial Estates for SSI.
 - ✓ To provide **Marketing Cover** to the products being produced by the local industry in the J&K.
 - ✓ To provide various types of **raw materials** to the industrial units/Govt. Departments;
 - ✓ To undertake various **developmental works** called “**deposit works**” of various Government departments/organization;
 - ✓ To provide **testing facility to the products** being manufactured by the local industry in the J&K.
 - ✓ To provide **IT enabled service** to cater IT requirement of Industries & Commerce Department to **carry forward the business reforms** besides other Govt./Semi Govt. Departments/Agencies
- SICOP is presently managing **44 Industrial Estate** throughout J&K and Ladakh UTs comprising of **7455 kanals**.
- SICOP is profit earning organization and is not receiving any budgetary support from the government.
- During financial year **2019-20 (ending 3rd Quarter)** SICOP has achieved turnover of **Rs 507.57 cr.** against target of **Rs 700.00 cr.**
- Various activities performed by SICOP include implementation of **Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP)** under **Ease of Doing Business in J&K**, providing a meaningful support to the Small scale Industry to assist them in marketing their end products,

procurement and sale of raw materials to MSMEs and providing **Testing facilities** to the products being manufactured by **SSI Units**

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (SIDCO)

- Incorporated on **March, 1969** as a fully owned J&K Government Undertaking under the **Indian Companies Act 1956** (Replaced with **Indian Companies Act 2013**).
- **J&K State Industrial Development Corporation (J&K SIDCO)** has authorized share capital of **Rs. 20.00 crore** and paid-up capital of **Rs. 17.64 crore**.
- Main **objective** of SIDCO is **promotion and development** of the **Medium & Large-Scale Industries** in the UT.
- **Functions of SIDCO are:-**
 - ✓ To **Facilitate Setting up** of **Medium & Large Scale Industries**.
 - ✓ To **Create Industrial Infrastructure** by way of Development of Industrial Estates / Specialized Industrial Parks (Food, IT, Pharma Parks etc).
 - ✓ To **Provide Industrial Land** at subsidized Cost to the **Entrepreneurs** to setup their **Industrial Units**.
 - ✓ Executing **Deposit Works** pertaining to **Infrastructural Projects** of UT Govt. / GOI./ PSUs/ Autonomous Bodies.
- **SIDCO** is the nodal agency for promotion & development of medium and large scale Industries in the UT.
- Since its inception **J&K SIDCO** has acted as a prime mover in the UT for promotion of Industrial ventures and thus is playing the role of "**Institutional Entrepreneur**".
- Main activities performed by **JKSIDCO** include **modernization of Existing Units, provide assistance**, to manufacturers of consumer products who are in a highly competitive market, in promoting brands within and outside the UT, **rehabilitation of Sick Units** and **export Promotion**.

LIVELIHOOD/EMPLOYMENT GENERATION SCHEMES

HAUSLA:-

- The scheme, an initiative of **J&K Trade Promotion Organization (JKTPO)**, was launched in **2021** for **women entrepreneurs** of the JKUT which aims at promoting their potential and enable a wider reach of their **products and services**.
- The main **objective** is to build a comprehensive programme for **Women Entrepreneurs** of J&K which can serve as a guide for achieving success in their business.
- Some of the **benefits** of the scheme are: **Access to Finance, Banking tie ups, Policy Incentives, Credit support from Mission Youth JK**, Access for selling products via

e-Commerce platform, Selected Women Entrepreneurs will be given access to free stalls in various known exhibitions to showcase their products.

TEJASWINI:-

- Launched in **2021** and notified by **J&K Mission Youth**, it is a start up funding programme for **adolescents and young women** of the UT making them empowered and self dependent through their own business ventures.
- The broad **aim** of the scheme is to provide **financial assistance** to the **young women** of **18 to 35 years** of age for setting up gainful self-employment ventures, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions.
- Under the scheme, female entrepreneurs can avail financial assistance from J&K Bank to the extent of **Rs 5.00 lakh**.
- Mission Youth, J&K shall provide an amount of **Rs. 50,000** or **10%** of project cost as subsidy.
- Besides, interest component of the loan shall also be sponsored by **Mission Youth** as special incentive and repayment of loan will technically be interest free for the young female entrepreneurs who apply for assistance under the scheme.
- Mission Youth has set a target to cover **2000 women entrepreneurs** under the scheme during the **2021-22 financial year**.

SAATH:-

- An initiative of **JK Rural Livelihoods Mission (JKRLM)**, it is rural **women enterprise** acceleration programme launched in **2021**.
- The scheme is expected to nurture existing enterprises through skilling, mentoring and market linkages apart from making business ecologies thrive in rural areas.
- Under this scheme, the **Self Help Group (SHG)** women entrepreneurs will be provided mentoring and handholding through intensive training and capacity building workshops for up-scaling their business ventures.

MUMKIN:-

- In order to uplift, mentor and provide sustainable livelihood to the **youth of Jammu and Kashmir**, the JKUT, in **2021**, launched this youth livelihood programme under **Mission Youth** in transport sector, in partnership with **Ashok Leyland**.
- Under the scheme, small **commercial vehicles** are being provided to the youth with reasonable subsidies both from the manufacturer and the government, enabling them to earn a **decent livelihood**.

PARVAZ:-

- In **2021** the J&K government launched '**PARVAZ**' - a market linkage support scheme.
- This scheme is mainly launched for **shipment of Agriculture and Horticulture** perishable products harvested in Jammu & Kashmir through **Air cargo**.

- Under this scheme subsidy will be provided on the air cargo charges inclusive of the airport handling charges for shipments through empaneled airlines.

RISE TOGETHER:-

- **Rise Together** is a **Community Entrepreneurship Development** program launched in J&K in **Nov. 2021** to facilitate creation new employment avenues for youth integrated with inclusive development of local social circuits. Youth group with minimum 3 youths is eligible for assistance. Financial assistance up to **Rs. 20 Lakhs** can be availed under Rise Together.

NAV PARIVARTAN:-

- It is a **Youth Innovation Promotion Program**, launched in Nov. 2021.
- Under this programme, innovation projects having a notable degree of creativity in the field of **Art, Skill, Craft, Literature, Research and Science** will get assistance.
- Financial support up to **Rs. 5 lakh** can be availed.

HIMAYAT:-

- **Himayat** is a placement linked skill training programme for unemployed youth of Jammu and Kashmir and is being implemented by the **Himayat Mission Management Unit, J&K Rural Livelihoods Mission (JKRLM), Govt of J&K**.
- The Programme is an outcome of the recommendations of **Dr. C. Rangarajan Committee** report submitted to the **Hon'ble Prime Minister on 24th February, 2011** which suggested a scheme of **Skill Development** for school/college dropouts.
- Himayat is under implementation **since 2011**.
- Youth will be provided free skill training for a duration of **3 to 12 months**, in a range of skills for which there is good market demand. At the end of the training, the youth are assured of a **job**.

SKILLS ACQUISITION AND KNOWLEDGE AWARENESS FOR LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION (SANKALP):-

- A centrally sponsored scheme, **Sankalp** is a **World Bank loan** assisted programme run by **Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship** to improve skilling at district level with the help of **decentralized planning and quality improvement**.
- Launched in **2018**, it aims to implement the mandate of the **National Skill Development Mission (NSDM)**.
- Under **SANKALP** four key result areas have been identified viz: (i) **Institutional Strengthening (at National, State/UT & District level)**; (ii) **Quality Assurance of skill development programs**; (iii) **Inclusion of marginalised population in skill development**; and (iv) **Expanding Skills through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)**.

SERVICE SECTOR OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

- **Service Sector**, also known as **Tertiary Sector**, is the **third of the three** economic sectors of the **three-sector theory**.
- This sector consists of the **production of services** instead of goods.
- Services are also known as “**invisible goods**”.
- Jammu and Kashmir’s services sector covers a wide variety of activities such as **trade, repair, hotels, restaurants, transport, storage, communication, services related to broadcasting, financial services, real estate, ownership of dwelling, professional services, public administration and defense etc.**
- The sectoral composition of the state income has undergone considerable changes over a period of time. Over the last **five decades**, the share of primary sector and secondary sector has declined, while the share of services sector has increased substantially. From **54% in 2011-12 to around 60% in 2020-2021**.
- Services sector witnessed the fastest growth among the three sectors (**from 2011-12 to 2020-21**), a **CAGR** of about **10%**.
- Service sector has become the biggest contributor to GSDP of Jammu and Kashmir UT.
- As per **Economic Survey 2019-20** released by the **union government**, **J&K** ranked number **eight** with its service sector contributing **58.3 per cent** to the state’s **GSDP**.
- The share of employment in service sector, especially in urban areas, is also increasing considerably.

TOURISM SECTOR OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

- **Tourism** in J&K is one of the most important sectors of economy.
- Jammu & Kashmir is endowed with **topographic diversity, pristine natural beauty** and several **religious shrines**. Besides its natural beauty, Jammu & Kashmir also offers many **adventure tourism** opportunities in the form of **trekking, skiing, paragliding, camping, angling, rafting, mountaineering and rock climbing**.
- Being the largest service industry, tourism is a major source of employment, foreign exchange and infrastructure development.
- Tourism contributed around **7% to the GSDP** of JKUT and generates employment for **more than one lakh people**.
- As per **Digest of Statistics 2019-20**, issued by **Directorate of Economics and Statistics**, total tourist arrival in Kashmir Valley in **2019** was **5,65,000** out of which about **34,000** were **foreign tourists** and total number of **yatries** coming to **Shri Vaishno Devi Ji and Shri Amarnath Ji** holy caves were **78,96,000** and **3,44,000**, respectively.
- Over **5.13 lakh** tourists have visited **Kashmir** till the end of **November 2021** including **1317 foreigners**. **November** formed a major chunk of the year's arrivals as **1.27 lakh** tourists visited during the month to **Kashmir**, surpassing the number of tourist arrivals recorded in **November** during the last **seven years**. As per the official figures, **6,327** arrivals were recorded in **November 2020** and **12,086** in the same month in **2019**.
- In **2020**, when Kashmir was under severe lockdown due to the **pandemic**, Kashmir recorded only **41267** tourist arrivals.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR TOURISM POLICY 2020:-

- The **Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Policy** was notified in **December 2020** and will remain in force for **10 years**.
- **Goals of the policy:-** Department of Tourism aims to achieve the below targets:-
 - ✓ To become **most preferred all-season tourist destination** for domestic and foreign tourists in India **by 2025**.
 - ✓ To achieve **Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 8%** for domestic and 5% for foreign tourist arrival over the next **5 years by 2025** and CAGR of **10%** for domestic and 7% for foreign tourist arrival over the next **10 years by 2035**.
 - ✓ To attract average investment target of **Rs. 2,000 Crore per year** for next **5 years**.
 - ✓ To generate **employment** of approximately **50,000** people per year.
 - ✓ To impart **training to 4,000 tourism service providers** over the next **ten years**.
 - ✓ To **promote city-wise events and festivals** with a pre-defined calendar and promoting the same at **national and international level**.
- The **Tourism Department** will upgrade the tourism infrastructure in a planned manner at identified areas coming within **2 km radius from major tourist destinations** by providing standard facilities for **drinking water, toilets, sewerage system, parking etc.**
- The Department will identify suitable tourism projects to be awarded on **PPP mode**.
- Different kind of tourism will be promoted in J&K, e.g. **Adventure Tourism, Horti-Tourism, Saffron Tourism, Angling / Game Fishing, Cultural Tourism, MICE etc.**
- In order to promote **Horti-Tourism, Orchard tourism** week will be organized in the JKUT twice every year during ripening cycle of **almonds, apples, mangoes, plums etc.**
- Various Fiscal Incentives and Benefits will also be provided to **hotels, resorts etc.**
- **Vision of the Policy:-** *“To make tourism in J&K an enriching experience for the tourists and position J&K as a leading all-season tourism destination of the country and thereby increasing the livelihood opportunities for people of J&K.”*
- **Mission of the Policy:-** *“To make J&K a destination that is natural in its environment, global in standards, modern in outlook, traditional in hospitality, entertaining in experience and thrilling in adventure.”*

CURRENT EVENTS AND IMPORTANT POINTS – (Tourism, Service Sector and Policies)

- J&K Govt. launched **J&K Tourist Village Network** under **Mission Youth** in **September 2021**. The initiative is aimed at **transforming 75 villages** of the UT known for **historical, picturesque beauty, and cultural significance** into tourist villages. **Panchari (Udhampur)** is first tourist village of JKUT.

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- **J&K Economic Reconstruction Agency**, a society registered under the **JK Societies Act** came into existence in **2004** to implement externally aided projects and to receive funds for externally aided projects from the **Dept. of the Economic affairs, Ministry of Finance Govt. of India** for the implementation of these externally aided projects. **Jehlum Tawi Flood Recover Project (JTFRP)** has been merged with **J&K ERA** as a Project.
- The J&K UT administration has set-up a **three-member committee** to draw a roadmap for establishment of **Jammu and Kashmir Industrial Development Corporation** along with merging **State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDCO)** and **Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation (SICOP)**.
- **Himayat programme** is a part of the **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)** and aims at reducing the unemployment rate in Jammu and Kashmir.
- The Govt. of JKUT has decided to start two **state-of-the-art coaching centers** in Jammu and Kashmir to impart coaching for **civil services** and other **competitive examinations** under '**PARVAAZ**'-a livelihood generation scheme.
- In order to promote **door to door digital banking and financial services** in remote areas of the UT, '**One Gram Panchayat-One DIGI- Pay Sakhi**' mission was launched in **2021** in the UT.
- **Umeed Scheme:- National Rural Livelihoods Mission** is being run in the UT of J&K as **Jammu & Kashmir State Rural Livelihoods Mission (Umeed)**. **J&K SRLM** mandate is (a) to reach out to **66%** of rural population across the erstwhile **125 blocks** (b) Link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities and nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a **decent quality of life**.
- **Invest JK** is a **Single Window Clearance System Portal** of J&K to work as a facilitation mechanism for **investors**. The portal is a medium of information for investors on **Government policies, incentive schemes** and the availability of infrastructure.
- In order to promote the various Tourism potentials of J&K and to address the various opportunities in **Travel, Tourism & Hospitality** in the UT, the **Ministry of Tourism, Government of India & Department of Tourism, J&K**, organised a unique networking platform '**Tapping the Tourism Potential of Kashmir: Another Day in Paradise**' in **April 2021** at **Srinagar**. The objective of the event was to **showcase** various tourism products of Jammu and Kashmir and promote it as the destination for **leisure, adventure, eco, Wedding, films and MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) tourism**.
- **J&K Film Policy** was launched in **2021**. Under the policy, government will incentivise owners to reopen closed cinema halls, upgrade the existing ones and encourage setting up of multiplexes, besides offering a slew of subsidies to establish the UT as the first choice for filmmakers as a shooting destination. The Policy is Valid for 5 years. To realize the objectives of the J&K Film Policy, a **J&K Film Development Council (JKFDC)** will be created. The policy has accorded the status of Industry to film sector in the UT.

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- **J&K IT/ITes Policy, J&K Captive Power Policy, J&K Hydro Power & Renewable Energy Policy, & J&K AYUSH Care Investment Policy** were launched in 2020.
- First ever **Healthcare Investment Policy, 2019** has been approved for its implementation in J&K. Private parties can establish dedicated medicities in the J&K as per guidelines of the policy.
- **Jammu and Kashmir Trade Promotion Organization (JKTPO)**, A J&K Government Undertaking has been incorporated as a Joint Venture of **Government of J&K, Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) and Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC)**, Government of India Undertaking under the **Companies Act, 2013** on **30th May 2018**.
- **Mission Youth J&K** is an ambitious initiative of J&K Govt. aimed to provide a vibrant medium for youth **engagement & empowerment in J&K**. The mission will focus on all individuals between the age of **15 to 25 years**, and has two related aims: to effectively support and encourage young individuals in fulfilling their potential and aspirations while addressing their needs and concerns, and to effectively support young people to shape their **future** as per their **aspirations**.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECTS IN J&K

Name	River	District
Baglihar Stage-I Hydroelectric Project	Chenab	Doda
Chenani Hydroelectric Project	Tawi	Udhampur
Chutak Hydroelectric Project	Suru	Kargil
Dulhasti Hydroelectric Project	Chenab	Doda
Ganderbal Hydroelectric Project	Sindh Nallah	Ganderbal
Iqbal (Kargil) Hydroelectric Project	Wakharong	Kargil/Leh
Kishenganga Hydroelectric Project	Krishanganga	Bandipora
Lower Jhelum Hydroelectric Project	Jhelum	Baramulla
Nimmo-Bazgo Hydroelectric Project	Indus	Leh
Ranjit Sagar Dam Hydroelectric Project	Ravi	Pathankot/Gurdaspur
Salal – I & II Hydroelectric Project	Chenab	Reasi/Udhampur
Sewa-II Hydroelectric Project	Sewa	Kathua
Sewa-III Hydroelectric Project	Ravi	Kathua
Stakna Hydroelectric Project	Indus	Leh
Upper Sindh Hydroelectric Project	Sindh Nallah	Ganderbal

Upper Sindh-II Hydroelectric Project	Sindh Nallah & Wangath Nallah	Ganderbal
Uri-I Hydroelectric Project	Jhelum	Baramulla
Uri-II Hydroelectric Project	Jhelum	Baramulla

JAMMU & KASHMIR DELIMITATION COMMISSION REPORT, 2022

- The commission, which was appointed on **March 6, 2020**, had **visited J&K twice, meeting 242 delegations** during the **first visit** and around **1,600 people** during the **second** that was in **April**.
- In addition, the commission received inputs from its associate members – the **five Lok Sabha MPs from J&K**. The **three National Conference MPs** who were associate members had raised concerns over the entire exercise, since the **J&K Reorganization Act, 2019**, which had mandated the delimitation, is under **judicial scrutiny**.
- The **Jammu and Kashmir Delimitation Commission** on **5th of May, 2022** notified the **new boundaries, names and number of Assembly constituencies** in Jammu and Kashmir, paving the way for the **first-ever Assembly elections** in the Union Territory that was carved out of the erstwhile State of J&K in **2019**.
- The Commission, **chaired by Justice (retired) Ranjana Prakash Desai** and including **Chief Election Commissioner Sushil Chandra** and **J&K State Election Commissioner K.K. Sharma** as ex-officio members.
- The delimitation was carried out based on the **2011 Census** and other considerations like **geographical features and access**.
- The **new Assembly** would have **90 seats, 47 in Kashmir and 43 in Jammu**, which was an increase from the **earlier 83**, with **six** of the additional seats being in **Jammu** and **one** in **Kashmir**.
- **Nine seats** have been **reserved** for **Scheduled Tribes** – **six** in the **Jammu region** and **three** in the **Kashmir Valley**.
- **Seven seats** had been **reserved** for **Scheduled Castes**.
- There are **five Parliamentary Constituencies** in the region. **One** of the parliamentary constituencies has been **carved out** combining **Anantnag** region in the Valley and **Rajouri** and **Poonch** of Jammu region. By this reorganization, each Parliamentary constituency will have equal number of **18 Assembly Constituencies** each.
- **ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES AND THEIR PROPOSED EXTENT ARE GIVEN BELOW IN TABLE:-**

S.No.	Name of Assembly Constituency	Extent
<u>1-DISTRICT:- KUPWARA</u>		

1	Karnah	Karnah Tehsil and Kralpora Tehsil (Part) – Gundzонаreshi and Panzgam PCs
2	Trehgam	Trehgam and Keran Tehsils, Kralpora Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Gundzонаreshi and Panzgam PCs and Kupwara Tehsils (Part)-3-Gulgam and 4-Awoora PCs.
3	Kupwara	Kupwara Tehsil (Part) – Excluding 3-Gulgam and 4-Awoora PCs.
4	Lolab	Sogam (Lolab), Lalpora and Machil Tehsils.
5	Handwara	Vilgam, Dragmulla, Zachaldara and Tarathpora (Ramhal) Tehsils and Handwara (Part) – Bakaiaker, Handwara, Shoghpora, Wadipora. Sirajapora and Badkote Machipora PCs.
6	Langate	Qaziabad (Kralgund), Langate and Qalamabad Tehsils and Handwara (Part) – Excluding Bakaiaker, Handwara, Shoghpora, Wadipora. Sirajapora and Badkote Machipora PCs.

2-DISTRICT:- BARAMULLA

7	Sopore	Sopore and Dangerpora Tehsils.
8	Rohama Rafiabad	Zainger, Watergam, Rohama and Dongiwacha Tehsils.
9	Uri	Uri and Boniyar Tehsils.
10	Baramulla	Narvaw and Baramulla Tehsils.
11	Tangmarg	Tangmarg, Wagoora, Kreeri and Khoie Tehsils.
12	Kunzer	Kwarhama and Kunzer Tehsils, Pattan Tehsil (Part) – 6-Wanigam Payeen, 7- Wanigam Bala, 8–Tilgam and 9-Tapper Waripora PCs.
13	Pattan	Singpora Tehsil and Pattan Tehsil (Part) – Excluding 6-Wanigam Payeen, 7- Wanigam Bala, 8 –Tilgam and 9-Tapper Waripora PCs.

3-DISTRICT:- BANDIPORA

14	Sonawari	Sonawari Tehsil, Sumbal Municipality 2 (Urban Local Body), Ajas Tehsil, Hajin Tehsil and Hajin Municipality 3 (Urban Local Body).
15	Bandipora	Aloosa and Bandipora Tehsils and Bandipora Municipality 1 (Urban Local Body).
16	Gurez (ST,)	Gurez and Tulail Tehsils.

4-DISTRICT:- GANDERBAL

17	Kangan (ST)	Kangan and Gund Tehsils, Forest Block Kangani Gund and Lar Teshil (Part) – Watlar PC.
18	Ganderbal	Tulmulla (Kheer Bhawani), Wakoora and Ganderbal Tehsils and Lar Teshil (Part) – Excluding Watlar PC.

5-DISTRICT:- SRINAGAR

19	Hazratbal	North Srinagar Tehsil
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20	Khanyar	Khanyar Tehsil (Part) – Excluding 9- S.R. Gunj and 10- Brari Nambal PCs
21	Habbakadal	South Srinagar Tehsil (Part) – Excluding 1-Sonwar, 2- Maisuma, 4- Shivpora, 5- Kursoo Padshahi Bagh, 9- Naursingh Garh and 10- Barzulla PCs and Khanyar Tehsil (Part) – 9-S.R. Gunj and 10- Brari Nambal PCs.
22	Sonwar	Pantha Chowk Tehsil and South Srinagar Tehsil (Part) – 1- Sonawar, 2- Maisuma, 4- Shivpora, 5- Kursoo Padshahi Bagh, 9- Naursingh Garh and 10- Barzulla PCs.
23	Channapora	Channapora Tehsil
24	Zoonimar	Eidgah Tehsil (Part) – 1- Buchpora, 2- Umerhair, 3- Zoonimar, 4- Owanta Bawan, 5- Baghat Shooru and 6- Anchar PCs.
25	Eidgah	Eidgah Tehsil (Part) – Excluding 1- Buchpora, 2- Umerhair, 3- Zoonimar, 4- Owanta Bawan, 5- Baghat Shooru and 6- Anchar PCs.
26	Central Sheltang	Central Shalteng Tehsil
6-DISTRICT:- BUDGAM		
27	Budgam	Narbal Tehsil and Budgam Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Ichkoot and Gudsathoo PCs.
28	Beerwah	Magam and Beerwah Tehsils
29	Khansahib	Khag and Khansahib Tehsils
30	Chrar-i-Sharief	Chrar-i-Sharief Tehsil and Chadoora Tehsil (Part) – Excluding 2- Ropora Namtihal, 3-Wathoor, 4- Batapora, 5- Dawletpora, 6-Wadipora, 14-Hayatpora PCs, Municipal Committee Chadoora, Budgam Tehsil (Part) – Ichkoot and Gudsathoo PCs.
31	Chadoora	B.K. Pora Tehsil and Chadoora Tehsil (Part) – 2- Ropora Namtihal, 3-Wathoor, 4-Batapora, 5- Dawletpora, 6- Wadipora, 14- Hayatpora PCs and Municipal Committee Chadoora.
7-DISTRICT:- PULWAMA		
32	Pampore	Pampore and Kakapora Tehsils, Pampore Municipality / Town and Khrew Municipality / Town
33	Tral	Tral and Aripal Tehsils, Tral Municipality / Town, Awantipora Tehsil (Part) – 1- Awantipora, 5- Noorpora and 6- Midoora PCs and Awantipora Municipality / Town.
34	Pulwama	Pulwama Tehsil (Part) – Excluding 2- Kangan, 5- Murran, 6- Mitrigam, 7- Karimabad, 11- Bunoora and 16- Wahibugh PCs, Pulwama Municipality / Town, Awantipora Tehsil (Part) – Excluding 1- Awantipora, 5- Noorpora and 6- Midoora PCs

35	Rajpora	Litter Shahoora Tehsil, Rajpora Tehsil, Pulwama Tehsil (Part)– 2- Kangan, 5- Murran, 6- Mitrigam, 7- Karimabad, 11- Bunoora and 16- Wahibugh PCs
8-DISTRICT:- SHOPIAN		
36	Zainapora	Zainapora, Chitragam, Barbugh Imamsahib and Hermain Tehsils, Shopian Tehsil (Part) – Dangerpora, Trenz, Kilora Malikgund, Nadigam, Ganowpora Arsh, Dangam, Pratabpora and Bemnipora PCs.
37	Shopian	Keller and Keegam Tehsil , Shopian Tehsil (Part) – Excluding– Dangerpora, Trenz, Kilora Malikgund, Nadigam, Ganowpora Arsh, Dangam, Pratabpora and Bemnipora PCs.
9-DISTRICT:- KULGAM		
38	D.H. Pora	D.H. Pora and Pahloo Tehsils.
39	Kulgam	Kulgam and Yariporta Tehsils.
40	Devsar	Qaimoh, Frisal and Devsar Tehsils.
10-DISTRICT:- ANANTNAG		
41	Dooru	Dooru and Shahabad Tehsils, Kokernag Tehsil (Part) – Bahie, Oie Bumdoora, Akingam, Sagam and Nagam PCs.
42	Kokernag (ST)	Lernoo Tehsil, Kokernag Tehsil (Part) –Excluding Bahie, Oie Bumdoora, Akingam, Sagam and Nagam PCs and Shangus Tehsil (Part) – Chaklipora, Chittergul and Uttarsoo PCs.
43	Anantnag West	Qazigund Tehsil, Anantnag Tehsil (Part) – C- Khanabal, E- Ruhoo, F- Urhanhall, G- L.G. Pora, H- Khandipahari, I- K.G. Raina, J- Nipora, K- Hardu Sichaen, L- Kamad, M- Shaibabad and N- Imoh PCs.
44	Anantnag	Anantnag Tehsil (Part) – Excluding C- Khanabal, E- Ruhoo, F- Urhanhall, G- L.G. Pora, H- Khandipahari, I- K.G. Raina, J- Nipora, K- Hardu Sichaen, L- kamad, M- Shaibabad and N- Imoh PCs.
45	Bijbehara	Bijbehra Tehsil
46	Shangus-Anantnag East	Anantnag East Tehsil, Shangus Tehsil (Part) – ExcludingChaklipora, Chittergul and Uttarsoo PCs.
47	Pahalgam	Pahalgam, Sallar and Srigufwara Tehsils.
11-DISTRICT:- KISHTWAR		
48	Inderwal	Bounjwah, Chhatroo, Marwah and Warwan Tehsils, Kishtwar Tehsil (Part) – Keshwan PC, Mughalmaidan Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Mulchiter PC and Drabshalla Tehsil (Part) – Balgran PC.
49	Kishtwar	Dachhan Tehsil, Drabshalla Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Balgran PC and Kishtwar Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Dool, Pocchal and Keshwan PCs and Mughalmaidan Tehsil (Part) – Mulchiter PC.

50	Padder	Atholi, Nagseni and Machail Tehsils, Kishtwar Tehsil (Part) – Dool and Pocchal PCs.
12-DISTRICT:- DODA		
51	Bhaderwah	Bhaderwah, Chiralla, Bhella and Bhalla Tehsils, Kahara Tehsil (Part) – Joura PC, Bhalesa Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Chilly PC and Thathri Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Janglawar Partially PC.
52	Doda	Chilly Pingal, Gundna, Mohalla, Phigsoo and Bharath Bagla Tehsils, Doda Tehsil (Part) –Doda, Arnorra, Dhar, Doda MC, Udhyampur (Partially) and Dhara PCs, Thathri Tehsil (Part) – Janglawar Partially, Kahara Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Joura PC and Bhalesa Tehsil (Part) – Chilly PC.
53	Doda West	Marmat, Assar, Kastigarh and Bhagwah Tehsils, Doda Tehsil (Part) –Excluding Doda, Arnorra, Dhar, Doda MC, Udhyampur (Partially) and Dhara PCs.
13-DISTRICT:- RAMBAN		
54	Ramban	Batote and Rajgarh Tehsils Ukhral Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Pogal PC, Ramban Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Somber- Harog PC.
55	Banihal	Banihal, Khari, Gool and Ramssoo Tehsil, Ukhral Tehsil (Part)– Pogal PC, Ramban Tehsil (Part) – Somber- Harog PC.
14-DISTRICT:- REASI		
56	Mahore (ST)	Mahore and Chassana Tehsils, Thuroo Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Kanthi PC.
57	Reasi	Pouni, Thakrakote and Arnas Tehsils, Reasi Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Bhabar Brahmana, Bhaga Kotli and Kotli Bajalian PCs and Thuroo Tehsil (Part) – Kanthi PC.
58	Shri Mata Vaishno Devi	Katra and Bhomag Tehsils, Reasi Tehsil (Part) – Bhabar Brahmana, Bhaga Kotli and Kotli Bajalian PCs.
15-DISTRICT:- UDHAMPUR		
59	Udhampur West	Moungri and Panchari Tehsils, Udhampur Tehsil (Part) – Sambal, Barrian, Jib, Rehmbal, Padanoo, Barolla, Hartarian, Muttal, Chak Rakhwalan, Mali, Bishal Jattan, Udhampur Municipal Council, Mansar, Krimchi, Tirshi, Debriah, Samundrani, Chakher, Sial Jattan, Kotli Jijan, Mangiote, Tope, Sangoor and Sansoo PCs.
60	Udhampur East	Majalta Tehsil, Udhampur Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Sambal, Barrian, Jib, Rehmbal, Padanoo, Barolla, Hartarian, Muttal, Chak Rakhwalan, Mali, Bishal Jattan, Udhampur Municipal Council, Mansar, Krimchi, Trishi, Debriah, Samundrani, Chakher, Sial Jattan, Kotli Jijan, Mangiote, Tope, Sangoor, Sansoo, Bali, Manta, Ladha, Samroli, Chirdi, Jakhain, Ossu,

		Pakhlai, Omala and Laddan PCs and Ramnagar Tehsil (Part)– Kogarmarh PC.
61	Chenani	Chenani Tehsil, Latti Tehsil (Part) – Pachound, Latti and Sira PCs, Ramnagar Tehsil (Part) – Ghordi, Nallah Ghouran, Hartaryan, Dhandhal and Barmeen Pcs and Udampur Tehsil (Part) – Bali, Manta, Ladha, Samroli, Chirdi, Jakhain, Ossu, Pakhlai, Omala and Laddan PCs.
62	Ramnagar (SC)	Basantgarh Tehsil, Ramnagar Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Ghordi, Nallah Ghouran, Hartaryan, Dhandhal, Kogarmarh and Barmeen PCs.and Latti Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Pachound, Latti and Sira PCs.
<u>16-DISTRICT:- KATHUA</u>		
63	Bani	Bani and Lohai Malhar Tehsils.
64	Billawar	Billawar and Ramkot Tehsils.
65	Basohli	Basohli and Mahanpur Tehsils, Kathua Tehsil (Part) – 2- Basantpur and 27- Thein PCs.
66	Kathua North	Dinga Amb Tehsil, Kathua Tehsil (Part) – 1- Barwal, 3- Bhurthain, 4- Budhi, 5- Chak Sakta, 9- Forelain, 11- Hatli, 14-Juthana, 15- Kathera, 19- Logate, 21- Nanani, 22- Phalote, 26- Taraharah and 28- Tridwan PCs and Marheen Tehsil (Part) – 1- Amala, 2- Balhar, 3- Bann, 4- Chhan Rorian, 5- Dhamal. 14- Hamirpur, 15- Jogial, 17- Kishanpur Kandi, 23- Muthi Hardo and 26- Seswan PCs.
67	Kathua South (SC)	Nagri Tehsil and Kathua Tehsil (Part) – Excluding 1- Barwal, 3- Bhurthain, 4- Budhi, 5- Chak Sakta, 9- Forelain, 11- Hatli, 14-Juthana, 15- Kathera, 19- Logate, 21- Nanani, 22- Phalote, 26-Taraharah, 28- Tridwan 2- Basantpur and 27- Thein PCs.
68	Hiranagar	Hiranagar and Marheen Tehsil (Part) – Excluding 1- Amala, 2- Balhar, 3- Bann, 4- Chhan Rorian, 5- Dhamal. 14- Hamirpur, 15- Jogial, 17- Kishanpur Kandi, 23- Muthi Hardo and 26- Seswan PCs.
<u>17-DISTRICT:- SAMBA</u>		
69	Ramgarh (SC)	Ramgarh and Rajpura Tehsils and Samba (Part) – Katli, Ramnagar and Pangdhor PCs.
70	Samba	Ghagwal Tehsil, Samba Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Katli, Ramnagar and Pangdhor PCs and Vijaypur Tehsil (Part) – Dagore and Gurah Salathia PCs.
71	Vijaypur	Bari Brahmana Tehsil and Vijaypur Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Dagore and Gurah Salathia PCs.
<u>18-DISTRICT:- JAMMU</u>		
72	Bishnah (SC)	Bishnah and Arnai Tehsils, R.S. Pura Tehsil (Part) – Maralian PC.

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73	Suchetgarh (SC)	Suchetgarh Tehsil, R.S. Pura Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Maralian, Darsopur, R.S. Pura Khas and Kotli Shah Doula PCs, MC R.S. Pura.
74	R.S. Pura – Jammu South	Jammu South Tehsil (Part) – Gadigarh, Satwari, Hakkal Partly, Khandwal Partly and Digiana PCs, Jammu Municipal Corporation (Part) – Ward no. 22, 23, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 73, Bahu (Part) – Chowadi PC, Ward no. 68, 69 & 70 and R.S. Pura Tehsil (Part) – Darsopur, R.S. Pura Khas and Kotli Shah Doula PCs, MC R.S. Pura.
75	Bahu	Bahu Tehsil (Part) – Bahu, Sunjwan and Bahu Partly PCs including JMC Ward no. 20, 21, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 & 74 and Jammu South Tehsil (Part) – Ward no. 45 & 46, Jammu Cantt.
76	Jammu East	Jammu Tehsil (Part) – Bain Bajal and Aitham PCs, Nagrota Tehsil (Part) – Jagti PC and Jammu MC (Part) – Ward No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 & 71.
77	Bhalwal – Nagrota	Dansal Tehsil, Bhalwal Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Bhalwal Partially PC and Kote PC, Nagrota Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Jagti PC Jammu Tehsil (Part) – Surinsar, Sagoon and Pounthal PCs.
78	Jammu West	Jammu Municipal Corp. (Part) – Ward No.- 12, 13, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 39, 40 & 41 and Jammu West (Part) – Mandal (Partly) and Gole PCs.
79	Jammu North	Jammu North Tehsil including JMC Ward No. 37, 38, 59 to 67 Jammu (Part) – Ward no. 34 to 36 and Bhalwal Tehsil (Part) – Bhalwal Partially and Kote PCs.
80	Marh (SC)	Mandal Tehsil, Marh Tehsil including JMC Ward No. – 72 & 75, Jammu West Tehsil (Part) – Badhrore PC.
81	Akhnoor (SC)	Akhnoor, Pargwal and Jourian Tehsils.
82	Khour	Khour, Kharah Balli, Maira Mandrian and Chowki Choura Tehsils.
19-DISTRICT:- RAJOURI		
83	Kalakote/Sunderbani	Sunderbani, Kalakote, Taryath and Siot Tehsils.
84	Nowshera	Qila Darhal, Beri Pattan and Nowshera Tehsils.
85	Rajouri (ST)	Rajouri Tehsil (Part) – Excluding 11- Sohna PC.
86	Darhal (ST)	Darhal, Koteranka and Khawas Tehsils.
87	Thana Mandi (ST)	Thana Mandi and Manjakote Tehsils, Rajouri Tehsil (Part) – 11- Sohna PC.
20-DISTRICT:- POONCH		
88	Suran Kote (ST)	Suran Kote Tehsil, Haveli Tehsil (Part) – Khaneter, Seri Khawaja and Seindhara PCs.
89	Poonch Haveli	Mandi Tehsil, Haveli Tehsil (Part) – Excluding Khaneter, Seri Khawaja and Seindhara PCs.

90	Mendhar (ST)	Balakote, Mankote and Mendhar Tehsils.
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➤ **PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES AND THEIR PROPOSED EXTENT ARE GIVEN BELOW IN TABLE:-**

S.No.	Parliamentary Constituency	Extent in terms of Assembly Constituency
1	Baramulla	1-Karnah, 2-Trehgam, 3-Kupwara, 4-Lolab, 5-Handwara, 6-Langate, 7-Sopore, 8-Rohama Rafiabab, 9-Uri, 10-Baramulla, 11-Tangmarg, 12-Kunzer, 13-Pattan, 14-Sonawari, 15-Bandipora, 16-Gurez (ST), 27-Budgam & 28-Berwah.
2	Srinagar	17-Kangan (ST), 18-Ganderbal, 19-Hazratbal, 20-Khanyar, 21-Habbakadal, 22-Sonwar, 23-Channapora, 24-Zoonimar, 25-Eidgah, 26-Central Shalteng, 29-Khansahib, 30-Chrar-i-Sharief, 31-Chadoora, 32-Pampore, 33-Tral, 34-Pulwama, 35-Rajpora & 37-Shopian.
3	Anantnag-Rajouri	36-Zainapora, 38-D.H. Pora, 39-Kulgam, 40-Devsar, 41-Dooru, 42-Kokernag (ST), 43-Anantnag West, 44- Anantnag, 45-Bijbehra, 46- Shangus-Anantnag East 47-Pahalgam, , 84-Nowshera, 85 – Rajouri (ST) 86 –Darhal (ST), 87 –Thana Mandi (ST), 88 –Suran Kote (ST), 89-Poonch Haveli (ST) & 90-Mendhar (ST).
4	Udhampur	48-Inderwal, 49-Kishtwar, 50-Padder, 51- Bhaderwah 52-Doda, 53- Doda West, 54-Ramban, 55-Banihal, 59-Udhampur West, 60-Udhampur East, 61-Chenani, 62-Ramnagar (SC), 63-Bani, 64-Billawar, 65-Basohli, 66-Kathua North 67- Kathua South (SC) & 68-Hiranagar.
5	Jammu	56-Mahore (ST), 57-Reasi, 58-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi, 69-Ramgarh (SC), 70-Samba, 71-Vijaypur, 72-Bishnah (SC) 73-Suchetgarh (SC), 74-R.S. Pura – Jammu South. 75-Bahu, 76-Jammu East, 77-Bhalwal-Nagrota, 78-Jammu West, 79-Jammu North, 80-Marh (SC), 81-Akhnoor (SC), 82-Khour & 83-Kalakote / Sunderbani.

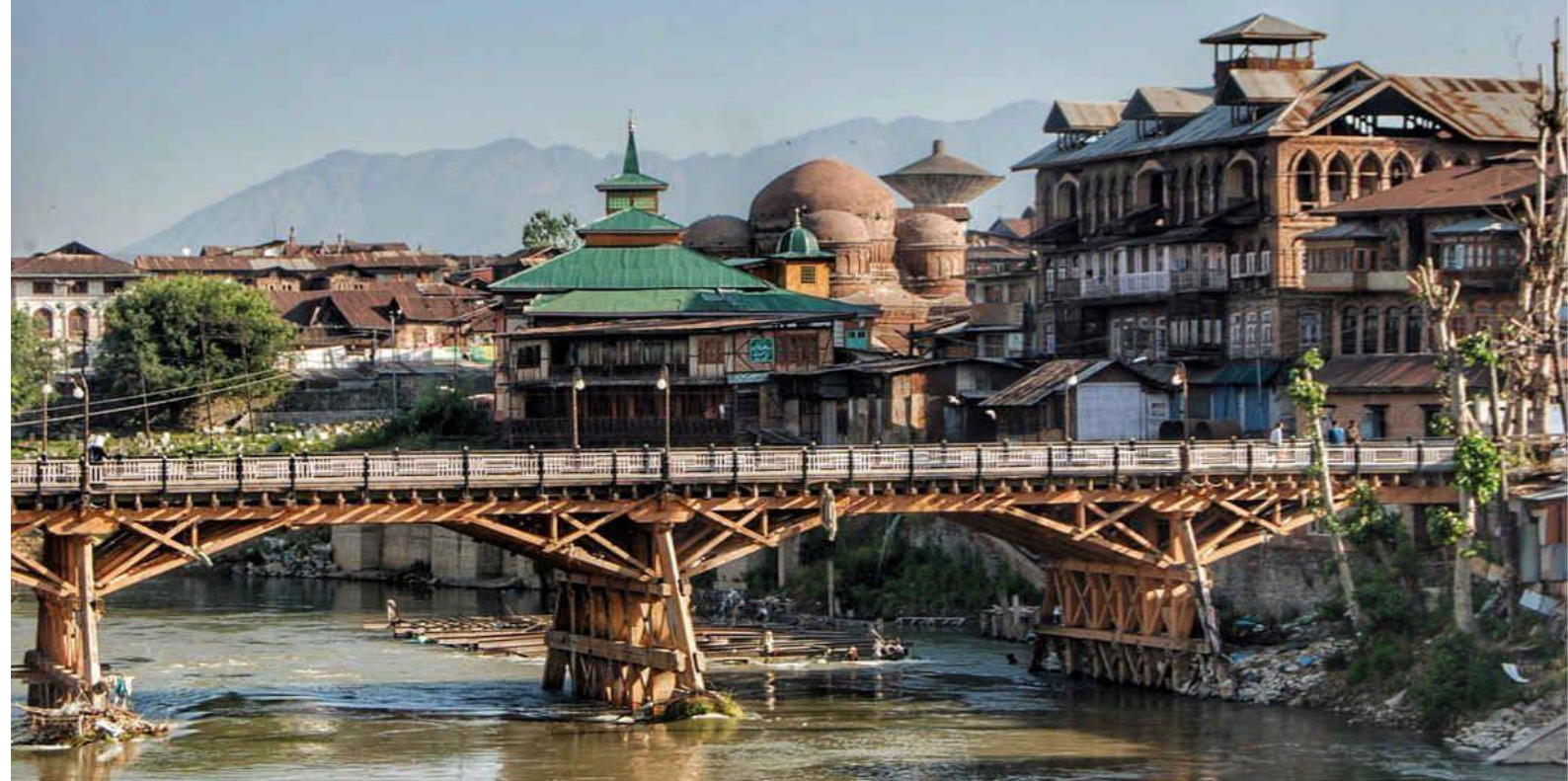
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خد سے ہی جیتنے کی ضد ہے مجھے خد کو ہی ہرانا ہے۔

میں بھیڑ نہیں اس دنیا کی میرے اندر ہی زمانہ ہے۔

Aaina – E – Jammu and Kashmir

About Author:- The author of this book, **Shokat Hussain**, is from Rajouri district of Jammu and Kashmir. He has done his M.Sc. in Chemistry from University of Jammu, B.Ed. from Central University of Kashmir, Ganderbal and Bachelor in Library and Information Science from IGNOU. He is also CSIR NET-JRF (Chemistry), GATE (Chemistry) and CTET qualified.



Contact us at:-

www.cshstudyweb.blogspot.com || www.studywebcsh.wordpress.com

[+919797307287](tel:+919797307287) || cshstudyweb@gmail.com

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